

Consumers' Prices in the United States 1942-48

**Analysis of Changes
in Cost of Living**

Bulletin No. 966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*



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Letter of Transmittal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1949.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a bulletin summarizing data on consumers' prices during the years 1942 through 1948. Much of this information is released currently in mimeographed reports giving the Bureau's regular index numbers of consumers' prices for moderate-income families in large cities. This bulletin also contains a historical record of some of the special indexes maintained by the Bureau during the war.

The bulletin was prepared by members of the staff of the Prices and Cost of Living Division, under the general direction of Edward D. Hollander, chief. Planning and coordination of material included was the joint responsibility of Louise J. Mack of the Consumers' Prices Branch and Doris P. Rothwell of the Cost of Living Branch.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. MAURICE J. TOBIN,
Secretary of Labor.

Preface

This bulletin, *Consumers' Prices in the United States, 1942-48*, presents a compilation of retail price data collected for the Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities (formerly called the Cost-of-Living Index) compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. With this publication, the Bureau resumes its regular series of periodic bulletins on this subject, which was discontinued during the war. The most recent of these was Bulletin No. 710, *Cost of Living in 1941*. The current bulletin brings the series up to date with presentation of data from 1942 through 1948 in a single publication. Detailed statistical tables of the Bureau's national and city indexes for this period for all items and major groups are given at the end of the bulletin.

The bulletin discusses the movement of prices at the consumer level during the war and up to the end of 1948, with particular reference to the effects of price controls. Reference is made to the subsidy program, especially for foods, and to allocations and rationing programs. Some discussion of price developments not reflected in the Bureau's index, such as quality deterioration, black market prices, and upgrading, is included. Price changes in large cities are compared with price changes in small cities. Price movements are discussed separately for major commodity groups.

During the course of the war, the Bureau's functions as the price collection agency for the United States Government were expanded greatly. Not only were the Bureau's regular series of great importance as a guide to Government policy regarding wartime price and wage controls, but demands were made of the Bureau's trained staff for additional data and for special surveys of various kinds. Some of these are described in this bulletin.

Increased interest in the Bureau's price data, due in part to the rapid rise in prices during the war, occasioned heavy demands on the Bureau's price reporting services by consumers, labor unions, and businessmen. This interest and widespread use of the index in connection with wage determinations led to much public discussion and investigation of the index in 1943, 1944, and 1945.

In addition, the Bureau found itself called upon more frequently for technical advisory assistance to State governments, universities, foreign governments, other Federal agencies, and private research organizations interested in initiating surveys and indexes of consumers' prices and the cost of living.

In response to insistent demands for measures of actual dollar values of the cost of living and of relative differences in the cost of living between cities, the Bureau published its City Worker's Family Budget in the spring of 1948. This report, a major contribution in the field of family budgets and the cost of living, is referred to briefly in this bulletin.

Continuing the Bureau's established policy of making its data and methods freely available, this bulletin contains a detailed account of the Bureau's wartime pricing policies and of the revisions in its techniques necessitated thereby, as well as of certain postwar adjustments of the index procedure. Finally, it includes a bibliography of various publications to which the reader is referred for further details.

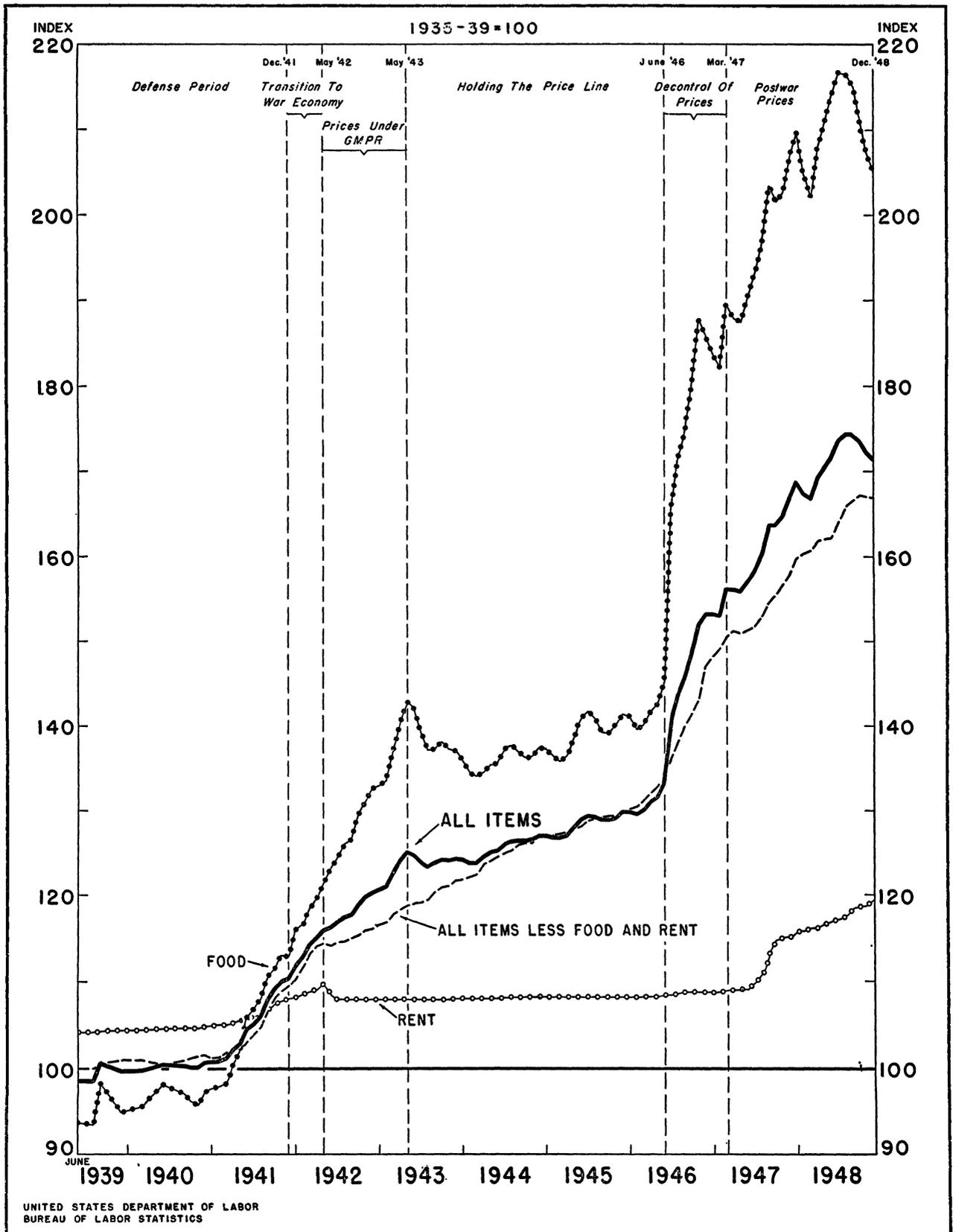
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Chart I.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities



Consumers' Prices in the United States, 1942-48

Analysis of Changes in Cost of Living

Summary

Economic Characteristics of the Period

The history of prices in the 7 years 1942 to 1948 is the history of one of the severest inflations of the American economy, fairly successfully held in check for 4 years by a wartime program of economic stabilization, only to erupt in a violent price rise after controls were removed. The inflation and its effects on prices penetrated every corner of the economy and every part of the country. The most extreme impact was on the prices of foods; the least on residential rents. Only toward the end of the period, late in 1948, did it appear that the inflation might have spent its force and that the adjustment to a postwar price level might be under way.

The underlying cause of the inflation, of course, was the increase in incomes and purchasing power generated by the Government's expenditures for the military establishment, and the concomitant diversion of production from supplies for civilian consumption to supplies for the armed forces and for the reinforcement and reconstruction of foreign countries in support of the Nation's foreign policy. During the last 2 years of the period the influence of deferred demand for consumer goods made itself felt, and additional demands arose from a substantial boom in domestic investment in capital goods. So great were these demands in the aggregate that, until the last year of the period, not even a volume of industrial and agricultural production much the largest in the history of this or any nation was able to supply them.

The period saw first the transition from a

heavily armed peace economy to one of all-out war and then back again. The expenditures for the military and for economic foreign policy in the 7 years totaled 344 billion dollars, or 23 percent of the national product. At the height of the war military expenditures alone reached an annual rate of over 90 billion dollars, or more than 40 percent of the national product. Personal incomes rose from 73 billion dollars in 1939 to 95 billions in 1941 and to 214 billions in 1948. The early effect of this rise was to stimulate production and consumption in an economy still recovering from depression; but as the slack was taken up and the economy approached more nearly the limits of capacity of materials, manpower, and facilities, the additional income exerted greater and greater pressures on prices and threatened to generate a gigantic price inflation.

The threat first became serious as the Nation began to arm itself after the fall of France; and as the rate of rearmament increased, so did the force of inflation. Consumers' prices, as measured by the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, after having remained largely unaffected through the first year and a half of the war in Europe, began to rise early in 1941 and the rise picked up momentum as the year went on. In July the President asked the Congress for emergency legislation to deal with the flow of supplies and with the rise in prices. The Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 was enacted 6 months later, and the Nation embarked on its first broad-scale attempt to control prices. For the next 5 years the history of prices was the history of price control and economic stabilization. As the war progressed and controls became increasingly effective, the price rise was almost halted.

Toward the end of the war, the economic and political pressures for relaxation of controls became insistent, and prices resumed a slow advance, culminating in the explosive rise in the latter half of 1946 when controls were suddenly abandoned. The rise continued into the postwar free markets of 1947 and almost until the end of 1948. (See chart 1.)

The history of these 7 years is the history also of revolutionary changes in consumers' incomes and expenditures. The rise of employment and wages in the first years of the war quickly lifted the Nation from post-depression levels of expenditures. But even before full employment was reached, consumption was curtailed by shortages and by rationing which became increasingly rigorous as the war effort accelerated. Higher taxes, and an unprecedented rate of saving that rose above 20 percent of incomes for 3 years, as a result of bond drives, curtailed purchasing power and consumption and eased the inflationary pressures during the war. After the end of the war and the reconversion of the economy to the pursuits of peace, the denied wants of the war years and the large accumulation of consumer savings generated a volume of demand that for several years exceeded the reconversion capacity of industry and agriculture and forced prices higher still. The peak of prices in 1948 was reached at a time when the most urgent of

the postwar demands were being filled, and the ensuing decline of prices accompanied the easing of demands. As production, employment, and incomes leveled out or declined late in 1948, prices declined moderately; but even in the face of the declines it appeared that incomes and consumption, as well as prices and expenditures, were leveling out on a plane much higher than prewar. Nevertheless, a new resistance to high prices indicated that substantial demands awaited a more favorable income-price relationship.

General Character of Price Movements

PERIODS OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

The "defense period," from the outbreak of the war in Europe to Pearl Harbor, was one of gathering inflationary momentum. The early price movements were spotty and speculative, affecting principally wholesale markets for materials most immediately in demand and most inelastic in supply. Only toward the middle of 1941 were consumers' prices much affected. The Consumers' Price Index turned upward in April and continued to rise during the year. At the time of Pearl Harbor, consumers' prices were nearly 10 percent higher than in December 1940 and 12 percent higher than in August 1939.

TABLE 1.—Percent change and average monthly rate of change in Consumers' Price Index, by major group, for selected periods, 1939-48

Major group	Defense period August 1939 to December 1941		Transition to controls December 1941 to May 1942		GMPR period May 1942 to May 1943		"Hold-the-line" period May 1943 to June 1946		Decontrol period June 1946 to March 1947		Postwar period March 1947 to December 1948	
	Percent change	Average monthly rate of change (percent)	Percent change	Average monthly rate of change (percent)	Percent change	Average monthly rate of change (percent)	Percent change	Average monthly rate of change (percent)	Percent change	Average monthly rate of change (percent)	Percent change	Average monthly rate of change (percent)
All items.....	12.1	0.43	5.0	1.00	7.8	0.65	6.6	0.18	17.3	1.92	9.7	0.46
Food.....	21.0	.75	7.5	1.50	17.6	1.47	1.8	.05	30.2	3.36	8.2	.39
Apparel.....	14.5	.52	9.9	1.98	1.3	.11	22.9	.62	17.2	1.91	8.7	.41
Rent.....	3.7	.13	1.6	.32	-1.7	-.14	.5	.01	.5	.06	9.6	.46
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.....	6.8	.24	.8	.16	2.6	.22	2.7	.07	6.4	.71	17.2	.82
Gas and electricity.....	-2.3	-.08	-1	-.02	-5	-.04	-4.2	-.11	.1	.01	3.4	.16
Other fuels.....	18.8	.67	.9	.18	5.7	.47	10.3	.28	11.5	1.28	29.0	1.38
Ice.....	5.1	.18	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1.3	.04	5.5	.61	14.0	.67
Housefurnishings.....	16.1	.58	4.6	.92	2.4	.20	24.8	.67	16.8	1.87	8.9	.42
Miscellaneous goods and services.....	7.3	.26	3.0	.60	4.0	.33	10.9	.29	8.1	.90	11.4	.54

ilable.

The entry of the United States into the war in December 1941 was followed by a period of rapidly rising consumers' prices. The Consumers' Price Index rose at a rate of 1.0 percent a month from December 1941 to May 1942, when retail prices of most consumer goods and many services were frozen at March levels by the General Maximum Price Regulation.¹

The General Maximum Price Regulation slowed, but in the absence of general economic stabilization measures it did not stop the rise of consumers' prices. The Consumers' Price Index between May 1942 and May 1943 increased at a rate of about two-thirds of 1 percent a month. Following up the enactment of the Economic Stabilization Act in October 1942, the President issued the "hold-the-line" order (Executive Order 9328) in April 1943, laying down a broad program of economic stabilization. Measures to effect this were taken beginning in May, inaugurating a period of comparative price stability which lasted through the war and almost to the end of price control. From May 1943 to June 1946, the Consumers' Price Index rose only 6.6 percent, or at a rate of less than one-fifth of 1 percent a month.

The decontrol period beginning in July 1946 was the occasion of the sharpest rise ever recorded in the Consumers' Price Index. In 9 months the index rose 17.3 percent, or almost 2 percent a month. By March 1947, however, the effect of decontrol seemed to have run its course. Though prices continued to rise, they were affected more by postwar supply and demand conditions than by the accumulated wartime inflationary pressures.

From March 1947 to the end of 1948 consumers' prices rose nearly 10 percent, as a result of rising postwar demands, rising costs, and many shortages. The rise might have been less and ended sooner but for the short crops of bread and feed grains in 1947 in the face of unprecedented demands, at home and abroad, which forced up the prices of many important foods and postponed by perhaps a year the peak of consumers' prices. The great 1948 crops in America and Europe and the easing

of demands for consumers' and capital goods seem to have broken the back of the postwar price rise late in 1948, when the Consumers' Price Index entered on its first sustained decline in a decade.

HIDDEN PRICE INCREASES

The extent of the recorded price increases includes no measure of the costs of quality deterioration in the form of inconvenience, discomfort, and inferior services forced on consumers by the shortages and disruptions of the war. By the same token, the restoration of standards of quality after 1945 is not reflected in the postwar price indexes. From the consumers' standpoint, these quality changes may be as important as the price changes.

It has been recognized that the Consumers' Price Index did not measure fully the extent of the price rise, and especially the extent of increases in living costs, during the war.² The rigors of the war economy enforced widespread changes in availability and quality of goods and services, many of which necessarily escaped measurement.³ Furthermore, attempts by sellers to circumvent the effects of price control led to substitution of inferior for standard goods, elimination of lower-priced lines, curtailment of services, and outright black market transactions at illegal prices. It was estimated that the combined effect of these, if they had been fully reflected in the price indexes would have been to raise the Consumers' Price Index by 3 to 4 percent by the end of 1943. By 1945, the accumulated understatement was estimated at 5 percentage points, but since VJ-day most of it has been canceled out by a reverse trend toward improvement of quality.⁴

² "In general it can be said that price statistics, no matter how carefully gathered, are likely to understate the changes which are actually occurring in these markets; they fail to allow fully for improvement in quality on a falling market and, as at present, inadequately reflect reductions in quality which occur during a rising market. This is true, regardless of how carefully the specifications for price collection are prepared. Major modifications of fabric or workmanship can of course be detected, but there is no feasible way of making any quantitative allowance for all the countless changes which have been made and are being made in order to maintain customary price lines." Monthly Labor Review, February 1941, pp. 290-291; or reprint, Serial No. R. 1257, pp. 5-6.

³ For discussion of the effects on the index procedures, see pp. 29-31.

⁴ For sources of these estimates, cf. pp. 32-33, and Report of President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945.

¹ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 879: The General Maximum Price Regulation; also First Quarterly Report, Office of Price Administration, pp. 36-41.

Probably much the most important of these hidden increases in its effect on consumers generally, was the deterioration of quality of goods and services, most particularly apparel and housefurnishings.⁵ Almost from the outbreak of the war in Europe in the fall of 1939, rising prices of wool and silk caused the substitution of mixed fabrics using cotton and rayon, and shifts to more inexpensive fabric construction, in attempts to maintain established price lines in the face of rising costs. As the rearmament of the United States diverted more and more materials from consumer uses, and as imported materials became scarcer, the processes of substitution became more widespread. In the summer of 1941 the importation of silk ceased, and stocks were frozen for military use. The outbreak of war with Japan cut off supplies of rubber and tin from the East and curtailed supplies of wool and other fibers. The great expansion in the war production program preempted greater quantities of metals, leather, wool, rayon, cotton goods, and other materials which enter widely into production of consumers' goods. By the middle of 1942, the Government had intervened to control the consumption of many important materials, through orders limiting their uses to production essential to the armed forces or to the civilian economy. These limitations became increasingly severe until the peak of war production was passed in 1944; thereafter they were relaxed, gradually until mid-1945 and rapidly after VJ-day.

By mid-1942 "weight and wool content of fabrics in apparel, blankets, and other products made of wool had been lowered; thread counts in cotton fabrics had been reduced; silk in numerous uses had given way to cotton or rayon; cheaper grades of leather had been substituted for calf in shoes and so on."⁶ Similar use of inferior fabrics, and metal substitutes brought about deterioration of quality of furniture and other housefurnishings. "In most cases no formal price reductions were made to compensate for this deterioration in quality, and sub-

stitutes have commonly sold in the same 'price lines' as the originals."⁶

Some of these changes were made in compliance with Government orders for conservation of scarce materials and manpower; others were initiated by sellers to reduce costs and maintain margins in the face of price control, particularly under the General Maximum Price Regulation. The conservation orders were directed toward simplifying and standardizing styles and curtailing or eliminating the use of scarce materials. Efforts were made by the price control authorities to establish maximum prices which reflected changes in cost, but the physical characteristics of apparel and housefurnishings made it difficult to detect and prevent hidden price increases. The use of standards and standard labeling in the enforcement of maximum prices was tried, but provoked such trade opposition that it was limited by statute in 1943.

By the end of 1943 it was estimated that the quality deterioration not reflected in the index might have increased the clothing index by an estimated 4 to 5 percent, the housefurnishings index by an estimated 7 to 9 percent, and the food index by an estimated 1 to 3 percent, if it had been possible to measure them.⁷ However, after VJ-day and especially during 1946 and 1947, the improvement of quality, likewise not fully measured, may have caused the index to overstate the postwar price rise.

Consumers' services also deteriorated during the war in ways not fully measured by the indexes, but the effects were less serious. Curtailment of luxury services, fewer deliveries, longer waits, use of inferior materials, and shortages of manpower were characteristics of laundries and dry cleaning establishments. Medical care was hard to get because of shortages of doctors, dentists, and nurses; hospital care was stripped to a minimum. Transportation services were overtaxed and uncomfortable. Nevertheless, it was believed that "except insofar as unskilled work, for instance, sometimes causes increased wear and tear, these incon-

⁵ For details see the following reprints from the *Monthly Labor Review*: Serial Nos. R. 1257, R. 1438, R. 1492, R. 1573, and R. 1935, from issues for February 1941, November 1942, September 1943, and July 1948.

⁶ See *Indirect Price Increases in Monthly Labor Review*, November 1942, p. 909, or reprint, Serial No. R. 1492, p. 7.

⁷ Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945, pp. 316, 337-8, and 355-6.

veniences result in no increase in money cost and they can be regarded as necessary incidents of the war situation."⁸

As costs rose, the effect of controlled prices on some clothing and housefurnishings goods was to narrow sellers' margins. When this happened on low-priced lines, where prewar margins were often lower than average, there were incentives to shift production to higher-priced lines where margins were more favorable. This led in some cases to the disappearance of cheaper qualities altogether in such goods as shoes, shirts, house-dresses, work clothing, children's clothing, and household textiles. In spite of incentives (such as priority allocations of materials) and regulations intended to limit shifts to higher-priced lines and to restrict introduction of new styles and models, shortages of lower-priced goods persisted throughout the war and into 1947 and 1948. It was not until the urgent demands were filled, in one line of goods after another, that sellers again had incentives to restore lower-priced goods. In some lines—radios, vacuum cleaners, and washing machines, for example—this occurred rather early during 1947; in automobiles, on the other hand, lower-priced models had not reappeared by the end of 1948. In most textiles and in shoes, the change occurred during 1948.

Much of the price effect of the disappearance of low-priced goods was reflected in the Consumers' Price Index by procedures used to substitute higher-grade for lower-grade items as the latter disappeared.⁹ To the extent that the very low-priced lines were not represented in the index before the war, the effects of their disappearance would not influence the index. Estimates of understatement made very little allowance for this factor since much trading-up by consumers was voluntary, reflecting higher incomes.¹⁰ The estimated effect of forced trading-up, if it had been fully reflected in the index, amounted from 0.06 to 0.11 percentage points.¹¹

It was also estimated that the indexes had understated the increase in prices by about one-half of 1 percent because of failure to take into

⁸ Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945, p. 368.

⁹ Cf. pp. 28-29.

¹⁰ Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945, pp. 261-262.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

account fully the disappearance of special sales and mark-downs; and by about one-fourth to one-half of 1 percent because of under-reporting of prices actually charged.¹¹ The most important factor in the latter was the failure to reflect black market prices.

Black market operation made headlines early in 1943 and gained momentum, reaching a climax toward the end of the war and immediately after. As in other countries, black markets in the United States arose from a variety of factors—scarcity of many goods, price controls, rationing, and the inevitable fringe of opportunists ready to capitalize by illegal means on the wartime disruptions. Consumers' prices were affected most seriously by illegal practices in the sales and distribution of goods in acute shortages, such as meats, butter, gasoline, tires, and nylon hosiery. Other consumers' prices affected included those for sugar, fats and oils, fish, cigarettes, and, to a smaller extent, a wide variety of other goods. Although no accurate measurement can be made of the effect of black markets on consumers' prices, it was estimated¹² in February 1944 that 3 to 4 percent of the average cost of all food was due to black market operations.

Black markets for meats and gasoline were, perhaps, the most publicized. Operators in these markets bootlegged their wares, counterfeited and stole ration coupons, passed forged ration-currency checks, slaughtered cattle without license, and wasted badly needed hides. Butter, tires, and nylon hosiery were also traded in outright black markets.

Other violations of price ceilings were operated more in the open—usually over the retail counter. These involved overcharging by upgrading, shortweighting, and plain over-ceiling pricing, often by passing illegal wholesale charges on to the consumer. There were "imitative" black markets not always caused by scarcity. Fresh fish prices, for example, rose unduly in many instances, in sympathy with illegal meat and poultry prices. Mild circumventions of regulations occurred in a great many ways, some of which were legal or quasi-legal. These included so-called "gray" markets such

¹² Address by Chester Bowles, Administrator, Office of Price Administration at New York, Times Hall, February 29, 1944.

as for textile fabrics, tie-in sales, the introduction of new brands at higher prices, keeping popular brands of cigarettes under the counter, etc. The consumer was far from blameless, and those who supported the black markets sometimes even encouraged these conditions in order to get desired goods, by means of gifts to retailers, laxness in checking weights of goods purchased, deliberate acceptance of upgrading, and willingness to pay exorbitant prices in the face of scarcity.

The timing of black market operations varied for different goods. The worst of the abuses of the black market in gasoline were suppressed by strict enforcement procedures, and the end of gasoline rationing in 1945 quickly ended illegal gasoline transactions. Black markets for most other consumers' goods ended with the lapse of price controls on June 30, 1946. A few consumers' goods continued to be sold at black or gray market prices, however, and illegal rents still were being charged in early 1949.

During the height of black market operations, the Bureau obtained many over-ceiling prices at its regular price collections, which were included in the Consumers' Price Index. Adjustments could not be made for the effect of under-the-counter sales. In mid-1943, a special committee of the American Statistical Association concluded that the error in the Bureau's food price index, caused by under-reporting of above-ceiling prices, did not exceed 2 percent.

Most of the price increases not reflected in the indexes were canceled out with the return to peace, the elimination of price controls, and the restoration of normal patterns of production and sales in 1946-48. The understatement of the increase in rents, however, continued in 1947 and 1948. This understatement arises partly from the failure of the rent index to reflect the difference in level between rents of new units coming on the market and comparable units already on the market.¹³ The extent of this understatement depends on the number of new units added and the differential between them and the rents for comparable old units. As new units were added in the postwar building boom, and especially after February 1947 when new units

were decontrolled, the underestimate became greater. By August 1948 it was estimated at a maximum of 4 percent of the rent index.¹⁴

In addition to the understatement due to new units, the rent index during the war could not measure completely the indirect increases arising from the failure of landlords to make necessary repairs or provide adequate janitor service, or from other unmeasurable costs such as payment of extra fees or bribes as prerequisites for obtaining desirable accommodations.

Throughout the discussions of the Consumers' Price Index during the war, it has been emphasized that the index was designed to be used as a measure of *prices*, not of the total costs of living nor of family expenditures. "The index rests upon observed changes in prices of the goods and services that go to make up a previously measured *standard* list of goods and services. It does not rest upon measurement of changes in family expenditure, which may reflect either a better or a worse standard of living."¹⁵ To this may be added: "To most people 'cost of living' means the amount of money a family spends. If it buys more food and finer clothes, or moves to a roomier home, its cost of living goes up.

* * * The widespread opinion that the BLS index grossly understates the rise in cost of living is justified, if cost of living is taken to mean the amount of money a family spends for the commodities and services it buys. Even careful housewives seldom distinguish sharply between this meaning and the highly technical sense in which the BLS uses cost of living—that is, average change in the prices of a list of family supplies kept as constant as the character of the supplies on the market allows."¹⁶ Nevertheless, a special committee of the American Statistical Association¹⁷ reported in 1944 that " * * * the index provides an acceptable approximation to recent changes in living costs. *We believe that as a measure of price changes affecting urban workers in large cities it is a good approximation.*"¹⁸

¹⁴ For details see *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1949, pp. 66-67, or reprint, Serial No. R. 1947.

¹⁵ Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945, p. 6.

¹⁶ Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945, pp. 261 and 263.

¹⁷ Cf. pp. 31-32.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 109.

¹³ Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, 1945, p. 360.

COMMODITY PRICE MOVEMENTS

Food, as the most important class of family expenditures, had the greatest effect on average consumers' prices in each period. During the defense period farm prices were recovering from depression levels, and the demand for food was increasing as incomes rose. From August 1939 to December 1941, food prices on the average rose 21 percent, or three-fourths of 1 percent a month. After Pearl Harbor, the rate of increase doubled. Although many foodstuffs, accounting for 60 percent of food purchases, were subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation, the remaining 40 percent were by law exempt from control. Prices of foods subject to control continued to rise slowly as adjustments were made in ceiling prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation; exempt prices, on the other hand, rose about four times as fast. Not until farm prices were brought under control and the General Maximum Price Regulation was succeeded by dollars-and-cents ceilings reinforced by subsidies on important foods, was the rise in food prices checked. From May 1943 to June 1946 food prices rose less than 2 percent, or about one-twentieth of 1 percent a month. However, decontrol meant sudden and spectacular increases in food prices. The food index rose 30 percent in 9 months—between June 1946 and March 1947—or $3\frac{1}{3}$ percent a month. The heavy demands and the short crops of 1947 carried the index higher still—by nearly 15 percent—to an all-time high in July 1948. Improved supplies and slackened demands brought prices down about 5 percent by the end of 1948. This decline, though small compared to so prolonged and steep a rise, was the longest and largest in a decade.

Apparel and housefurnishings prices were subject to many of the same influences and moved much alike during the 7 years. Both rose a little more than one-half of 1 percent a month during the defense period, and very much more between the United States entry into the war and the effective date of the General Maximum Price Regulation. At first, both were held firmly under control under the General Maximum Price Regulation; but as the supplies of

materials diminished with growing demands for war purposes, the deterioration of quality and disappearance of lower price lines raised many problems of pricing and price control. This was particularly true of cotton textiles—both garments and housefurnishings—on which ceiling prices were repeatedly raised to encourage production and to comply with statutory requirements for the pricing of all goods made of cotton. The result was a steady increase in apparel and housefurnishings prices, particularly marked toward the end of the control period. Even in the “hold-the-line” period, from May 1943 to June 1946, these prices rose by more than 20 percent, or about three-fifths of 1 percent a month; and in the last 6 months of controls (January to June 1946) the monthly increase averaged nearly 1 percent. Because of more gradual relaxation of controls, the rise that followed final decontrol of apparel and housefurnishings prices, though substantial, was less spectacular than the rise of food prices. Prices increased by about 17 percent, or a little less than 2 percent a month. This rate of increase dropped to less than one-half of 1 percent a month in the final period, from March 1947 to December 1948, as the postwar price level was restrained by consumer resistance. This factor emerged as the dominant influence in the closing months of 1948 when the reappearance of buyers' markets forced price concessions in many lines.

Retail prices of *fuels*, especially of petroleum fuels, responded quickly to increased demand and growing shortages. The crucial importance of fuels led to price control regulations for both petroleum products and coals in 1941 and 1942, even before the General Maximum Price Regulation, with the result that fuel prices remained almost stationary between December 1941 and May 1942. The tightening of the supply situation and the disruption of customary methods of water transportation caused repeated adjustments in fuel prices. Between May 1942 and May 1943, fuel prices rose more rapidly than any other except food, and they continued to rise through the end of price control. The greatest increases, however, occurred in 1947 and 1948. Coal prices were raised several times,

more than enough to cover increased wage rates and higher freight costs. Oil prices shot upward in 1947 and 1948 as prices of crude oil were bid up. In these 2 years, fuel prices rose far more than any other.

On the other hand, prices of *gas and electricity*, under public utility regulation, declined during the war years, continuing their long downward trend. Only in 1947 and 1948 did they increase appreciably, principally as a reflection of higher fuel costs.

Prices of *miscellaneous goods and services*, as defined for the Consumers' Price Index, include costs of transportation, automobile purchase, operation and upkeep, medical care, personal services, household operation, recreation, and education. Traditionally, these prices respond slowly to changing price trends. Many of them are restrained by custom or otherwise from rapid change. Throughout much of the 7-year period they rose more slowly than other consumers' prices; but during the period of strictest price control, from May 1943 to June 1946, they rose faster than average because so many services were exempt from control altogether.

Alone among the principal components of living costs, *rents* were subject to controls of one kind or another throughout the 7-year period and rose far less than any other. Even before the enactment of the Emergency Price Control Act early in 1942, attempts were made to control rents in crowded centers of war production by voluntary measures. Like other contractual prices, rents are comparatively slow to move. During the entire defense period they increased less than 4 percent or about one-eighth of 1 percent a month. The increased demands for space in the centers of war activity led to the control of rents in the spring of 1942 in 323 areas, covering 86 million people in some 673 counties. In four-fifths of these areas rents were frozen at levels of March 1942; in one-fifth they were rolled back to 1941 levels. Between May 1942 and May 1943 rents actually declined nearly 2 percent, as the result of roll-backs of rents from the peak reached in the spring of 1942 to 1941 levels. For the next 4 years rents remained almost stationary, increasing alto-

gether only about 1 percent. In the early part of 1947 the rent control law was modified to exempt newly built dwellings and to curtail somewhat the authority of the housing administrator. As a consequence, in 1947 and 1948 rents increased by more than 10 percent—more than in the preceding 7 years combined. Nor was there any prospect that rents had reached their peak. The persistence of the housing shortage in most urban areas indicated that rents would continue to rise for some time, about as fast as rent control would permit.

CITY PRICE MOVEMENTS

No part of the United States escaped the force of the inflation, but the timing and the extent of the effects varied among the 34 large cities for which consumers' price indexes are compiled. In general, the price rise began earliest in the centers where war production had the greatest impact on employment and incomes—especially in shipbuilding centers. Portland, Oreg., Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Seattle showed sharp increases by mid-1942, when retail price controls were first applied. By mid-1946, when decontrol began, all of these but Norfolk were still among the 8 cities (the top quarter) with the highest consumers' price indexes, indicating the greatest increases since prewar; and 3 of them were still in the top quarter when consumers' prices reached their peak in 1948. There was some tendency, too, for prices to rise more in cities (especially southern cities) where incomes and prices before the war were lower and where the effect of wartime employment and earnings was particularly marked. The bottom group, cities with least increases since prewar, has included cities like Boston, Kansas City, Mo., Richmond, Va., and Denver, where war production was relatively less important.

Indexes computed for 20 small cities and 12 war production centers during the war¹⁹ indicate the same tendency. The average price trend of the 20 small cities paralleled pretty closely that of the 34 large cities, but the magnitudes of the price increases varied considerably by city, reflecting dissimilar economic conditions.

¹⁹ Cf. pp. 38-39.

Of the 20 cities, Vicksburg, Miss., center of the cotton-growing area and site of several lumber mills, experienced by far the largest price increase (35 percent from December 1940 to March 1945) and was more directly affected by wartime changes than many of the other cities. In Stillwater, Okla., on the other hand, a college town having no major industries, prices rose much less (23 percent over the same period). In most of the war production centers prices increased more rapidly than either the average of 34 large cities or the nearest large city in the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index. The differences among cities in the rate and timing of the increases, however, are small compared to the magnitude of the changes in all cities arising from the wartime and post-war inflation.

COMPARISON OF PRICES IN WORLD WARS I AND II

The movement of consumers' prices in the Second World War was in sharp contrast to movements of 1914-18. For the first 2½ years, while price changes were virtually unrestrained, it appeared that the earlier experience would be repeated: there was the same period of comparative stability, lasting about 1½ years, and the same acceleration of the increase in the second and third years as the United States economy became more deeply involved. Thereafter the parallel ceased. Whereas consumers' prices rose rapidly after 1916 and particularly after the United States entered the war, the rise was slowed in 1942 and after mid-1943 almost stopped by the economic stabilization program.

It was not until mid-1946, a year after the end of the war, that the parallel with World War I reappeared. The spurt of prices after decontrol closely resembled the rise in 1919 and 1920, but it was shorter-lived. After the immediate effects of decontrol, the rate of increase moderated; and although the rise lasted longer (3 years beyond the end of World War II compared to 1½ years after World War I), and carried farther, neither the rise nor the subsequent decline was so precipitate. Six months after the peak of prices in 1920, the Consumers' Price Index had declined more than 7 percent;

the decline from September 1948 to March 1949 was less than half as much. The difference appeared to lie not so much in the rate or extent of the preceding rise as in the basic condition of the economy which in 1948 was less inflated by speculation, more prudently managed in its inventories, and buttressed by a more solid support of mass purchasing power.

TABLE 2.—Consumers' Price Index for moderate-income families in large cities—estimated annual averages, 1913-48
[1935-39 = 100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous goods and services
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	143.3	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	124.0	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	122.4	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	102.2	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	99.0	101.3	100.7
1940	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
1942	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
1943	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	125.6	115.8
1944	125.5	136.1	133.8	108.2	109.8	136.4	121.3
1945	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	145.8	124.1
1946	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	159.2	128.8
1947	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.1	184.4	139.9
1948	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	195.8	149.9

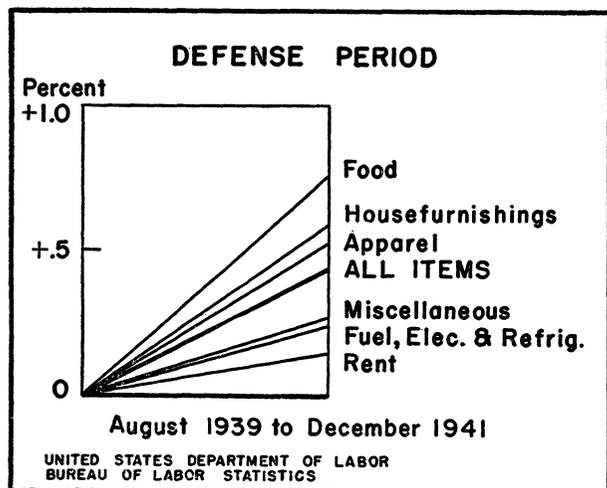
December 1941 to May 1942: Transition to War Economy

Price Situation, December 1941

At the start of the war in Europe, the retail price level had not recovered completely from the depression of the 30's. Consumers' prices in this country were 1.4 percent below the 1935-39 average, reflecting the especially sharp decline in food prices during the recession. The first 5 months of war were the climax of a long

period during which the American economy underwent a gradual change from a post-depression slack to a state of preparedness for war.

Chart 2.—Average Monthly Percent Change
In Consumers' Prices



During the defense period there was no statutory authority for control of prices and no attempt was made to control price rises at retail because moderate advances were considered consistent with expanding employment and the trend toward full economic recovery. A relatively small number of basic commodities exerted the chief pressure on the price system, and price rises for these commodities were checked by informal controls or maximum price schedules established at the primary market level.

Retail prices began to advance late in 1940 and more sharply in the spring of 1941 as foreign orders for munitions necessitated diversion of some raw materials and industrial equipment from peacetime uses. In July 1941 a bill to fortify the price control program was introduced in the Congress and passed at the end of January 1942 as the Emergency Price Control Act.

During the entire 28 months following the outbreak of war in Europe, average retail prices increased 12 percent. Advances for major groups of items in the family budget ranged from 3.7 percent for rent to 21 percent for food.

The rise in food prices from their relatively low level in August 1939 was caused mainly by increased demand arising from the high level of consumer purchasing power and Government requirements for the military forces and Lend-Lease. Until March 1941, the average rise in food prices was slow, but after that date food prices began to advance more rapidly.

In mid-December 1941, the moderate-income family's clothing bill was about 15 percent higher than at the outbreak of war. Prices of cotton clothing advanced more than clothing of other fabrics, reflecting diversion of cottonloom capacity to fill the needs of the expanding armed forces. On the average, costs of cotton clothing articles increased 22.4 percent and of woolen garments 12.5 percent between August 1939 and December 1941.

Housefurnishings costs increased 16.1 percent, slightly more than clothing prices. Because most of the raw materials used in the manufacture of wooden and upholstered furniture were free from price control until late in 1941, furniture prices rose more rapidly than prices of bedsprings, sewing machines, refrigerators and other items utilizing price-regulated metals. Cotton housefurnishings articles, also uncontrolled, advanced 20 percent between August 1939 and December 1941, reflecting large Army and Navy purchases.

Changes in residential rents showed considerable intercity variation from the average rise of 3.7 percent in 34 large cities, ranging from a 25.5 percent increase in Mobile, Ala., to an 0.2 percent decrease in Scranton, Pa. Public housing projects eased the acute housing shortage in some war production areas but generally by the end of 1941 the amount of new building was inadequate to meet the demand. Homes renting for less than \$30 per month, in great demand, generally had advanced the most.

Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration prices increased 6.8 percent on the average during the defense period. An advance of over 17 percent in retail coal prices reflected a recovery in mine prices from the depressed prewar conditions in the industry, which was partly speculative, but reflected also the relatively short supply of coal and higher wage costs. An increase of 25.7 percent for fuel oil was a result

of the growing shortage of tankers, especially on the Atlantic seaboard. In contrast, gas and electricity rates declined 2.3 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, in a continuation of their prewar trend.

Average costs of miscellaneous goods and services were 7.3 percent higher in December 1941 than in August 1939, with average prices higher for most of the items in this group. The cost of automobiles, for example, rose almost 19 percent; motion picture admissions, laundry services, barber services, cigarettes, and telephone service were from 5 to 11 percent higher. During this same period railroad fares decreased approximately 10 percent.

The Transition to Controlled Prices

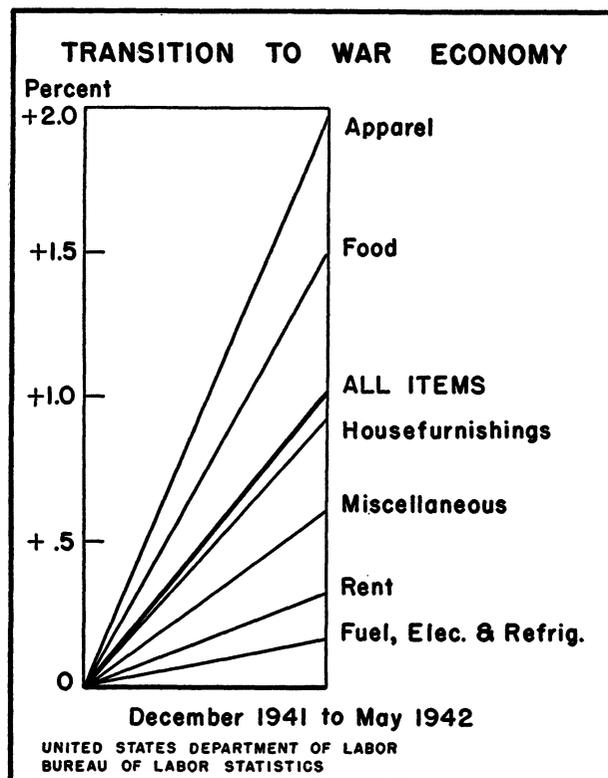
The rate of price advance was accelerated as soon as the United States entered the war. The Consumers' Price Index rose 1.4 percent between mid-December 1941 and mid-January 1942, and continued to advance at the rate of about 1 percent a month until mid-May 1942.

Immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor, United States war production was greatly expanded and the manufacture of consumer goods sharply curtailed. In December production of automobiles for civilian use was stopped; and during the following months plants producing civilian goods were converted to war production or their output was preempted in whole or in part for military use. The spread of shortages in the face of rising incomes increased the pressure on prices and indicated the need for a comprehensive program of price control to replace the selective controls of the defense period.

Growing demand and diminishing supplies were pushing up prices at retail. Between December 1941 and May 1942, foods increased 7.5 percent; apparel, 9.9 percent; housefurnishings, 4.6 percent; and miscellaneous goods and services, 3.0 percent. Rents, usually stable in short periods of time, rose 1.6 percent in the 5 months. Some commodities, many of them important in family consumption, rose much more. Between December 1941 and March 1942, for example, canned peas increased 9 percent; ham and pork chops 16 percent; dried prunes

9 percent. Similar increases affected common articles of clothing: work trousers 11 percent; socks 9 percent and pajamas 14 percent; men's and women's shoes 9 and 5 percent, respectively.

Chart 3.—Average Monthly Percent Change In Consumers' Prices



By January 1942, commodities accounting for about a fifth of the value of the wholesale price index had been brought under formal control and another fifth under informal control. The formal controls were stepped up to about one-third in February and March, and to about two-fifths in April. These controls on primary market prices provided the only restraints on retail prices. Only in a few emergency situations, such as flashlights, automobiles, and tires, had retail prices been controlled.

The broadening of control over primary market prices of such commodities as wool, canned fruits and vegetables, cotton and rayon piece goods, and pork products was intended to restrain increases in consumers' prices. The first comprehensive action on retail prices was taken during this period to control prices of major

household appliances and typewriters, which had become increasingly scarce. Soon after, retail gasoline prices were frozen on both coasts, as tanker sinkings made deliveries difficult and supplies precarious.

As a first step toward halting the rise in rents, 20 war production areas (including 7 of the cities covered by the Consumers' Price Index) were designated as "defense-rental areas," preliminary to issuing rent control orders.

Rationing also made its appearance during this period. Sales of tires, automobiles, and typewriters were restricted to essential users. The first program for rationing of a commodity for universal consumption was undertaken when sugar rationing began in May. Shortly after, gasoline rationing was introduced in 17 eastern States.

While these measures were intended to equalize available supplies and ease the pressure on prices, they were not enough. Prices continued to rise. On April 27 the President recommended to the Congress a sweeping program of economic stabilization, including higher taxes and stabilization of wages. On April 28 the General Maximum Price Regulation was issued, under the authority of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, establishing comprehensive controls of prices, both wholesale and retail.²⁰ The regulation, in effect, "froze" retail prices of most goods and many services at the highest level charged by each individual seller during March 1942. The control over commodity prices at retail was effective on May 18; over prices of services on July 1.

Though it was much the most ambitious and comprehensive price control action ever attempted in the United States, the General Maximum Price Regulation still left much room for price increases. Some commodities and many services were exempt by statute; others because control was administratively not feasible. Most notable among the statutory exemptions were those required because the law did not permit controls of prices of agricultural commodities unless they attained a level above parity. Exemptions under this provision included fresh

²⁰ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 879: The General Maximum Price Regulation.

fruits and vegetables, butter, cheese, canned milk, flour, fresh fish and seafood, and some meats. Personal services not connected with commodities (e.g., barber and beauty shops and professional services) were exempt; but laundries, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, and automobile repairs were covered.

Concurrently, additional defense-rental areas were designated, to a total of 323, covering 86 million people in 673 counties and independent cities. Rents in four-fifths of these areas were frozen as of March 1, 1942. In the remainder, reductions were ordered to cancel exorbitant increases, and maximum rents were fixed at levels of January, April, or July 1941. This had the effect of canceling, in most of the 64 localities, between 25 and 75 percent of the increase in rents that had occurred since the beginning of the defense period.

These sweeping actions established the basis for even more effective restraints later on.

May 1942 to May 1943: Prices under GMPR ²¹

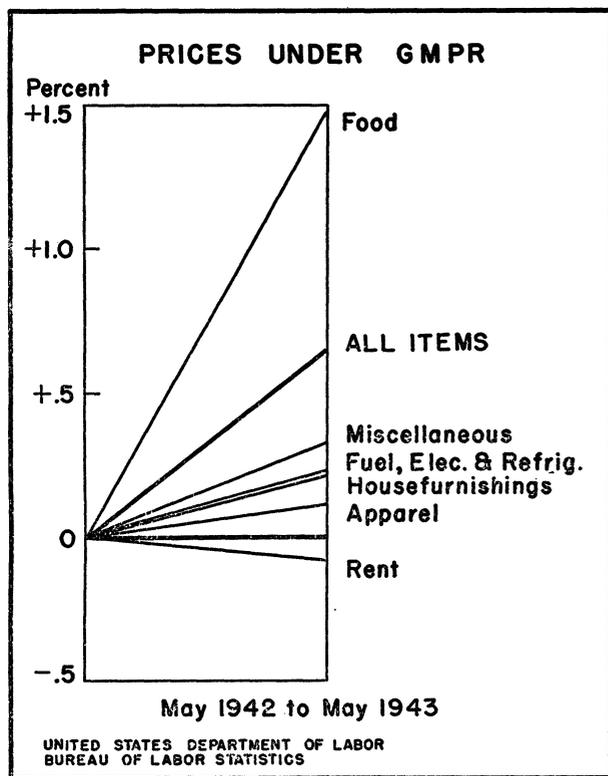
For a few months after May 18, when retail prices were controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation, the rise of consumers' prices was checked. Between May and September, the increase in the Consumers' Price Index was held to 1.6 percent, or 0.4 percent a month. This was only two-fifths the rate in the months immediately preceding the General Maximum Price Regulation. But from September to May 1943 the increase was 6.2 percent or nearly 0.8 percent a month. At the end of a year after the General Maximum Price Regulation, the index had risen 7.8 percent and food prices 17.6 percent, and the cost of living was still not under control.

The weakness of the General Maximum Price Regulation was evident almost from the outset. The statutory restrictions on control of farm prices left approximately only 13 percent of the value of items in the cost-of-living index free from control; but in that segment prices were rising very rapidly, with direct effects on retail

²¹ See Living Costs Since the Beginning of Retail Price Control, in Monthly Labor Review, July 1943, or reprint, Serial No. R. 1547.

food prices. Even in the first 4 months, food prices rose more than 4 percent; in the next 8 months the rise was 13 percent. Prices for cereal products, beverages, fats and oils, sugar, and beef and pork products, which were mostly controlled, rose moderately over the year. But prices of fruits and vegetables increased 48 percent; fish, 34 percent; chickens, 30 percent and eggs, 23 percent; lamb, 20 percent; and dairy products, 11 percent.

Chart 4.—Average Monthly Percent Change
In Consumers' Prices



The difference in price changes between controlled and exempt food articles is plain from the following summary:

	<i>Percent of change, May 1942 to May 1943</i>
All foods.....	+17.6
Controlled by GM PR (May 18, 1942).....	+4.1
Controlled between May and October 1942.....	+19.7
Controlled in October 1942.....	+31.7
Controlled between October 1942 and May 1943.....	+62.3
Still uncontrolled as of May 1943.....	+73.1

The increases in controlled prices reflected upward adjustments in ceilings to compensate

for higher costs, particularly higher prices of basic farm products. The parity limitation on control of farm prices made control particularly difficult because the rising prices of foods and feed bought by farmers entered into the parity index and constantly pushed up the parity prices that set the floor under price ceilings.²² Violation of ceiling prices was also an important factor in prices of some foods, especially meats.

Although prices of commodities other than foods, and of services, were effectively controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation, the rising food prices and the accumulating force of inflation led the President in September to ask amendment of the Emergency Price Control Act to permit more effective price control and to stabilize wages. The result was the passage of the Stabilization Act of 1942 on October 2 which directed stabilization of prices and wages, as far as practicable at levels of September 1942. The act of October 2 amended the original act to permit ceilings on agricultural products at parity or the highest price between January and September 1942.

Under the amended acts, controls were established immediately on prices of butter, poultry, cheese, evaporated milk, eggs, flour, potatoes, onions, and other foods, bringing to 90 percent the proportion of all food expenditures under control. Food prices continued to rise nevertheless, as ceiling prices were raised or violated. Extension of controls in February 1943 to a number of fresh vegetables brought 96 percent of food expenditures under control, and a beginning was made in control of restaurant prices in April. But these failed to solve the problem of food price controls and their administration. Between September 1942 and May 1943, large price increases occurred in almost all important classes of foods except cereal products, eggs (which declined seasonally), fats, and sugar. It was clear that retail food prices could not be "frozen."

Prices of clothing and housefurnishings, on the other hand, were held well in check. Between May and September 1942 clothing prices declined slightly and housefurnishings prices increased only 1 percent. Between September

²² For a detailed discussion of this effect, see Second Quarterly Report, Office of Price Administration, pp. 11-13.

1942 and May 1943, both increased slightly. Over the year clothing prices rose at a rate of 0.1 percent a month and housefurnishings at a rate of 0.2 percent. Most of the increase was the result of introduction of new lines at higher prices and the discontinuance of lower-priced lines.

More important were the unmeasured effects of quality deterioration. The shortages of materials forced the substitution of inferior qualities of fibers and metal substitutes. Maximum prices on established lines encouraged cheapening of products to evade the effects of ceiling prices. Government measures to conserve materials limited the quantities available for use and resulted in fewer and "stripped" models. Thus, less cotton was used in garments, less wool in blankets, less metal in furniture.

Increases in fuel prices were moderate despite shortages. The average increase over the year was 2.6 percent, largely the result of adjustment of ceiling prices for coal and fuel oil to compensate for increased transportation costs.

Prices of miscellaneous goods and services averaged 4 percent higher in May 1943 than in May 1942. A great part of the increase occurred in those services exempt from control, such as medical and hospital care, beauty and barber shops, and movies. For many services shortage of supply rather than price increase was the consumers' principal concern. Doctors were scarce, especially in rapidly expanded war production areas; and laundries were unequal to the increased loads laid upon them by wartime patterns of living.

The rent control program was successful from the beginning. Because of the unique character of the rent transaction, rents were both administratively and economically amenable to control. The rent control orders issued concomitantly with the General Maximum Price Regulation effected a decline in rents of 1.7 percent between May and September 1942 and virtually froze them thereafter. Though many families incurred increased housing costs as they moved from their established homes in response to the exigencies of the war, rentals of dwelling units themselves were effectively stabilized.

During the year May 1942 to May 1943, as shortages spread, a number of important consumer goods were brought under rationing. Fuel oil was rationed in October 1942, shoes in February 1943, and meats, fats, cheese, and processed fruits and vegetables in March 1943. The rationing program assured equitable distribution of what supplies were available and eased the pressure on prices by limiting the demand.

Largely because of rising farm and food prices and the inflationary pressures building up from increased incomes, the President in April 1943 issued the "hold-the-line" order instructing the agencies responsible for economic stabilization to fix and hold maximum prices on farm products as far as the law permitted and to stabilize employment and wages, in an effort to prevent further rise in the cost of living. This order set the pattern for economic stabilization for the next 3 years.

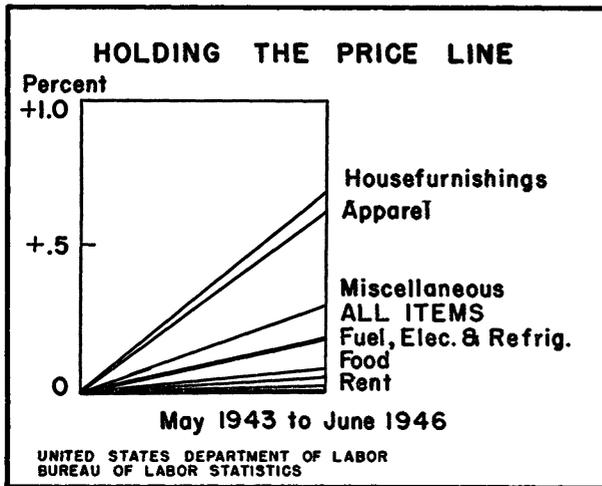
May 1943 to June 1946: Holding the Price Line

The "hold-the-line" order and the measures for economic stabilization taken to implement it ushered in a period of comparative stability of consumers' prices. In the 3 years from mid-1943 to mid-1946, the Consumers' Price Index rose only 6.6 percent, or at a rate of less than one-fifth of 1 percent a month. Food prices were first reduced and then held in check, and by June 1946 they were less than 2 percent above the level of May 1943. Rents were stabilized. Prices of fuels and of miscellaneous goods and services rose slowly, at the rate of less than 0.3 percent a month. Clothing and housefurnishings prices proved most difficult to control, especially toward the end of the period. They also proved most susceptible to quality deterioration. Because of price increases and the disappearance of low-priced lines, the indexes of clothing and housefurnishings prices rose by more than 20 percent, at a rate of about two-thirds of 1 percent a month.

Foods.—The immediate effect of the measures taken in support of the "hold-the-line" order was a decline in the Consumers' Price

Index, the first in nearly 3 years. Beginning in June 1943, the index dropped by 1.4 percent in 3 months. Primarily this was the result of the "roll-back" of food prices through the payment of subsidies to processors to compensate them for the difference between high farm prices and lower food ceilings. Between May and June the average price of butter was reduced 5 cents a pound; between June and July meats were reduced by as much as 4 cents a pound. Lower ceiling prices were imposed on fresh vegetables, with reductions, for example, of 50 percent for cabbage and 25 percent for lettuce.

Chart 5.—Average Monthly Percent Change
In Consumers' Prices



The firmer control of food prices was partly the result of the shift from individual store maximum prices under the General Maximum Price Regulation to dollars-and-cents ceilings for various classes of stores in each city. The weakness of the individual store ceilings was recognized early, and soon after the General Maximum Price Regulation was issued measures were taken to replace it with a more administrable type of control.²³ In May 1943 specific ceiling prices were set for almost all grocery commodities in all stores in more than 130 metropolitan areas, and by the end of June community prices had been issued for an average of about 1,000 grocery items in about 200 large cities. Specific prices were set for four classes of stores for food items by brand name

and package size. Dollars-and-cents prices were also fixed for beef, veal, lamb, and mutton. This type of ceiling remained in effect throughout the rest of the control period and simplified controls for consumers, for retailers, and for the Government.

The combined effect of these actions was a decline in prices that carried the index of city food prices down 6 percent in the 10 months following May 1943. By 1944 virtually all foods were controlled, and prices thereafter fluctuated in response to seasonal adjustments in ceilings for foods such as eggs, fruits, and vegetables, as well as to changes in controls and subsidies. The decline in the first quarter of 1944, for example, was the result of seasonally lower prices for eggs, fruits, and vegetables and a slight reduction in bread prices made possible by a subsidy to millers.

In December 1944, average food prices were higher than a year earlier, for the first time since the decline in mid-1943. Although prices at the seasonal low in March 1945 were still 5 percent below the 1943 peak, the year-to-year gap increased through 1945 and into 1946. The index in December 1945 was nearly 3 percent above December 1944. The relaxation of economic stabilization measures after the end of the war led to price increases in the first half of 1946. Ceilings for meats were adjusted to cover high wage costs; dairy products prices were raised to encourage production; ceilings for butter, peanut butter, and cheese were raised as subsidies were withdrawn; controls were suspended on fresh fish. Rationing was ended, except for sugar, and distribution of supplies of some foods became more difficult. The food index almost regained the May 1943 peak in May 1946 and surpassed it in June, the last month of comprehensive price control.

Clothing and housefurnishings.—Because of problems of control, clothing and housefurnishings prices became the most serious threat to the stabilization of living costs. The variety of articles and styles, the lack of standardization, the shortages and extensive substitution of materials, the deterioration of quality, and the disappearance of low-priced lines—all these

²³ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 879, *The General Maximum Price Regulation*, pp. 25-46.

combined to impede stabilization and to raise consumers' prices in ways that preclude complete measurement.

Between May 1943 and June 1944, clothing prices on the average rose 8 percent and housefurnishings prices 11 percent. Supplies were short, especially in the lower-priced lines where margins under ceiling prices were less favorable. In attempts to attract manpower for increased production, wage increases were permitted in a number of cases, and ceiling prices were adjusted to compensate for higher labor costs and to encourage production.

The Stabilization Extension Act of 1944 required modification of methods for controlling prices of cotton textiles and clothing. An amendment to the act required that ceiling prices for individual items—rather than for the average of items—made of cotton must be high enough to permit payment of parity prices for cotton to the grower. By October 1944 ceilings had been increased on fabrics which accounted for more than half of cotton consumption. The act also outlawed the earlier price control limitation under which men's and women's clothing could not be offered in a higher price line than the highest in the base period. As a result of these modifications and the growing scarcity of inexpensive articles, the index of clothing prices increased another 3.5 percent, and the index of housefurnishings 3.3 percent between June and December 1944.

During the year 1944, prices of men's pajamas and shorts rose 16 percent and house-dresses 14 percent. Scarcity of low-priced children's wear, work clothing and shirts, towels, sheets, and furniture forced consumers to "trade up" at increasing cost. Toward the end of 1944, after the peak of war production, some "reconversion goods" returned to the civilian markets, at prices that were raised to cover accumulated increases in costs during their absence. The return of all-wool clothes and spring-filled furniture at materially higher prices contributed to the advances in the price indexes.

In an effort to increase the production of lower priced textiles and to reduce prices, priority assistance was granted early in 1945 for the manufacture of goods selling below speci-

fied prices. At the same time clothing manufacturers were required to distribute their production by price lines to maintain their average price in an earlier base period. "Pre-ticketing" garments and freezing retail mark-ups on specific items of textiles, clothing, shoes, furniture, and housefurnishings were prescribed to replace the General Maximum Price Regulation and tighten price controls.

The rate of increase slackened in 1945. Clothing prices rose 4.6 percent and housefurnishings 3.7 percent. The increases were most marked for cottons—both clothing and household textiles. Prices of cotton housedresses increased 16.9 percent; sheets, 13 percent; towels, 7 percent; men's shirts, 14.9 percent. Shortages persisted, in spite of the special programs for stimulating production and reducing prices.

As demands increased after the end of the war, pressures mounted for relaxation of price controls to encourage expansion of supplies. Supplies increased, but not fast enough, and prices were raised repeatedly. Clothing prices rose 2.5 percent in the first quarter of 1946, and 2.7 percent in the second. Housefurnishings prices rose 1.3 percent in the first quarter and 3.9 percent in the second. The demobilization of the armed forces and the reuniting of families generated demands which outstripped the reconversion rate of production and created inflationary forces which the price control machinery could not withstand.

Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration. — Fuel prices, both for coals and oils, increased moderately throughout the 3-year period of strict controls. Coal prices, both anthracite and bituminous, were higher, year by year. Oil prices also rose steadily, except for a 14-percent decline in fuel oil prices in the third quarter of 1945, representing the withdrawal of an earlier increase to compensate for higher transportation costs during the war. Rates of gas and electric utilities declined just as steadily, under constant pressure from price control authorities. In June 1946, fuel prices averaged 10 percent higher than in May 1943, but rates for gas and electricity averaged 4 percent lower.

Miscellaneous goods and services.—Persistent shortages of labor, and the exemption of many services from control, were principally respon-

sible for the year-by-year increases in the index of prices of miscellaneous goods and services. The increase raised the index in June 1946 nearly 11 percent above May 1943. While transportation costs remained relatively stable, prices of personal and household services rose as the quality deteriorated and inconveniences became commonplace. Laundry service was uncertain and more expensive. Medical care, by both physicians and hospitals, was limited by shortages of facilities and personnel, but rates were higher. Barber and beauty shops persistently increased their prices.

Rents.—Once rent control was firmly and nearly universally in effect, rents remained almost stationary. The rent index in June 1946 was only 0.5 percent higher than it was 3 years earlier.

Nevertheless, the dislocations of wartime living uprooted many families and sent them in search of new homes near the sources of war jobs. The traditional mobility of the American labor force led to great shifts of population which aggravated the housing shortages in war production areas. War housing met some of the need, but building was limited by scarcity of men and materials; and as the war went on, the housing shortage became worse. The increased costs, both in money and discomfort, of improvised living is not measured by any index. The complaint that it costs more to live in a new place than in the old, was borne out by the experience of many families.

June 1946 to March 1947: Decontrol of Prices

Beginning in July 1946, controls were lifted rapidly from prices of consumers' goods and services, and prices rose at the sharpest rate ever recorded (table 3). In the first quarter of decontrol (June–September 1946), the Consumers' Price Index rose at the rate of nearly 3.2 percent a month. In the second quarter, the rate had slowed to 1.7 percent. By the end of the year, nearly all prices except residential rents had been decontrolled. The average rise was halted in the first 2 months of 1947, when food prices dropped, offsetting the continued increases in prices of all other commodities.

In March, food prices resumed their rise, and the index turned sharply upward. By April it appeared the wartime pressures for increases which had been largely suppressed since mid-1942 had finally been realized in higher prices, and thereafter prices responded directly to the market influences of the postwar period.

TABLE 3.—*Decontrol of consumers' prices—Changes in Consumers' Price Index, July 1946–March 1947, by months*

Month	All items	Food	Ap- parel	House- furnish- ings	Fuel, electric- ity, and refrigera- tion	Rent	Miscel- laneous goods and services
	Percent change from preceding month						
<i>1946</i>							
July.....	5.9	13.8	1.0	1.2	2.5	(¹)	0.2
August....	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.3	.4	*0.2	1.2
September..	1.2	1.7	2.9	3.5	.7	.1	.1
October....	1.9	3.4	1.3	1.8	0	(¹)	.8
November...	2.4	4.3	1.7	1.5	.3	(¹)	1.1
December...	.7	-1.0	3.2	3.6	.6	(¹)	2.7
<i>1947</i>							
January....	0	-1.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	*0	.7
February...	-.1	-.8	1.4	.9	.2	.1	.2
March.....	2.0	3.9	1.5	.8	.1	.1	.6

¹ Not available.

* Change from June.

* Change from September.

Although gradual relaxation of price ceilings and controls had been in progress since VJ-day, the termination came suddenly. Price controls lapsed entirely on July 1 for a brief time, when the President and the Congress failed to agree on an extension of the Price Control Act. No controls were restored until July 25, when the Price Control Extension Act of 1946 became effective. Those 3 weeks brought a sample of what was to follow. Between June 15 and July 15, the Consumers' Price Index increased by nearly 6 percent, almost altogether the result of a 14-percent rise in food prices. Prices of clothing and housefurnishings were more restrained, as retailers waited to see what replacement would cost.

The new act reinstated most of the controls which had lapsed, except on agricultural commodities, but it prescribed many limitations on price controls and established new standards and procedures for decontrol. The act expressed itself in opposition to controls and subsidies and made rapid decontrol a national policy. It exempted a large proportion of agricultural commodities from control at least until August 21, and specified that only those commodities

in short supply could be reconrolled then. It required that maximum prices must cover increases in average costs since 1940 and guaranteed distributors margins in effect in March 1946. It forbade regulations providing for the maintenance of prices which would average not more than specified maximums for all production. It specified that prices for cotton and

wool products must cover specific raw material costs, mill costs, and a reasonable profit.

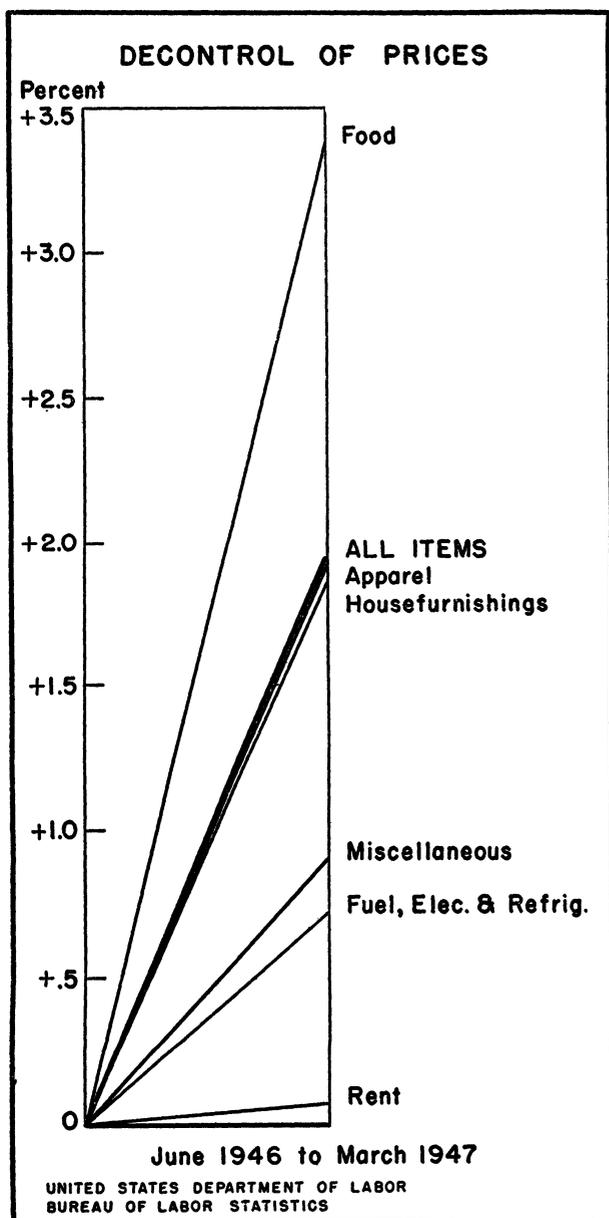
Restoration of controls, even with these important modifications put a brake on consumers' prices. Prices rose less from July to August—the Consumers' Price Index 1.9 percent and food prices 3.3 percent. The price increases for clothing and housefurnishings, however, were stepped up, as retail prices began to reflect higher ceilings on prices charged by manufacturers.

The rate of increase in the Consumers' Price Index was accelerated in October, as controls were terminated gradually, and still more in November, as almost all controls were abandoned under a general decontrol directive from the President. However, in December, food prices dropped for the first time, and in February 1947 the Consumers' Price Index declined very slightly for the first time in a year, although clothing and housefurnishings prices continued their rise. The Consumers' Price Index in March was 17.3 percent above the June 1946 level.

Foods were most quickly and most markedly affected by decontrol. In the interim of decontrol in July, food prices shot up 14 percent, primarily because of sharp increases in average meat prices, ranging from 25 to 45 percent. Round steak, for example, increased nearly 20 cents a pound; chuck roast and pork chops, 14 cents; hamburger, 13 cents; and ham, 12 cents. Butter jumped nearly 20 cents a pound and milk 2½ cents a quart. By comparison, increases in cereal products (3 percent), eggs (9 percent), fruits and vegetables (3 percent), and fats and oils (9 percent), seemed moderate.

Food prices rose again in August, with the largest increases for pork products and lard, even though fresh produce declined seasonally. At the end of August, livestock, meats, cottonseed, and soybeans were reconrolled but dairy products, grains, poultry, and eggs were not. Fresh fruits and vegetables, not being in short supply, remained decontrolled. The new ceiling prices for meats would have lowered prices for meats by more than 20 percent; but producers were dissatisfied with maximum prices and withheld livestock from market. As a result meat was not generally obtainable. Butter

Chart 6.—Average Monthly Percent Change
In Consumers' Prices



prices rose again, but lard and oil dropped sharply to the new ceiling prices.

The meat shortage and the difficulties of administering the new law led the President late in October to order decontrol of all foods except sugar, sirups, and rice, which were in short supply the world over. Supplies quickly became plentiful. Meats reappeared at an average of about 9 percent above the uncontrolled prices of August and more than 50 percent above the controlled prices of June. Butter averaged 96 cents a pound and lard prices doubled in a month to an average of 53 cents.

By December the effect of decontrol on food prices was largely completed. Seasonal increases in supplies brought meat prices down 3 percent. Lard dropped almost as spectacularly as it had risen; eggs and fresh produce were down. The food price index fell 1 percent. The less volatile prices, such as for cereal and bakery products, continued their rise into January and February, and by March the food index was 30 percent higher than in June.

Not all of the decontrol period rise in the second half of 1946 represented increased returns to producers. A very large part of the increases for some products was the result of the termination of subsidies which had been used during the war to compensate food processors for the difference between prices of their agricultural raw materials and the ceiling prices of their products. Withdrawal of the subsidy, for example, accounted for more than half the increase on retail flour prices between June and December 1946; about half the increase on beef; about one-fifth of the increase on pork; two-fifths of the increase on butter; and one-half the increase on milk. The prices of bread and canned peas rose less than the amount of the subsidy withdrawn.

Clothing and housefurnishings prices, having been less firmly held in check during price control, were under less pressure to rise as controls were removed. The interim decontrol period in July had less effect on price tags in clothing and housewares stores, which rose only about 1 percent in the month, with retailers electing to hold prices pending final decision on the status of price controls. The more liberal pricing provisions of the new law, how-

ever, permitted rises of about 1½ percent in August and from 3 to 3½ percent in September. After the final decontrol in November, manufacturers passed on to retailers higher costs of fabrics and labor. December prices on the average were up more than 3 percent. The rise continued at a diminished rate through March, but an increasing selectivity on the part of consumers was beginning to be felt. The accumulated increase from June 1946 to March 1947 was about 17 percent.

Cotton clothing rose more rapidly than wool, and many kinds of cotton garments, especially in the lower price lines, remained scarce throughout 1946. This, of course, added to pressure for higher prices, especially after controls were removed. Men's shirts, pajamas, underwear, and work clothing rose sharply with great demands from men recently demobilized by the armed forces; suits and coats more moderately. The increases for women's clothing were much less. The largest increase in apparel prices was for shoes, which rose 23 percent between June and December 1946, reflecting the precipitate advances in costs of raw materials in primary markets.

Housefurnishings prices had already advanced 5 percent between December 1945 and June 1946, and rose 13.5 percent more by the end of 1946. Higher wages and raw cotton costs raised prices of sheets and towels. Floor coverings and furniture also rose rapidly. Toward the end of 1946 household appliances reappeared in consumer markets, at prices substantially higher than in 1941 when they were last made. In a few fields, such as smaller electrical appliances, particularly radios, production was above prewar volume—a precursor of price declines which were still to come.

Prices of *fuels* responded quickly to decontrol. Petroleum products were among the first to be decontrolled, and a quick increase in the price of crude oil was soon followed by retail price increases. Fuel oil rose more than 15 percent. Coals and coke also were higher. Fuels on the average were 11.5 percent higher in March 1947 than in June 1946. Gas and electric rates, on the other hand, were almost unchanged.

Many of the goods and services classified as "*miscellaneous*" in the Consumers' Price Index

were exempt from price control throughout the war, so that the effect of decontrol was indirect and comparatively moderate. All types of medical care continued to rise, as did personal services. Soaps rose rapidly with the decontrol of fats. The miscellaneous group in the index rose 8 percent in 9 months, with the largest increase in December after the final general decontrol of prices.

Although the housing shortage grew more and more acute, *rents* alone remained under firm control after all other prices were freed. The rent index remained substantially unchanged during the decontrol period. Although rents for identical dwellings did not rise, many families were forced to rent or buy more expensive quarters than they wished or, in some cases, than they could afford. The decontrol of building materials prices set off a rise in building costs that raised both rents and sales prices of postwar homes.

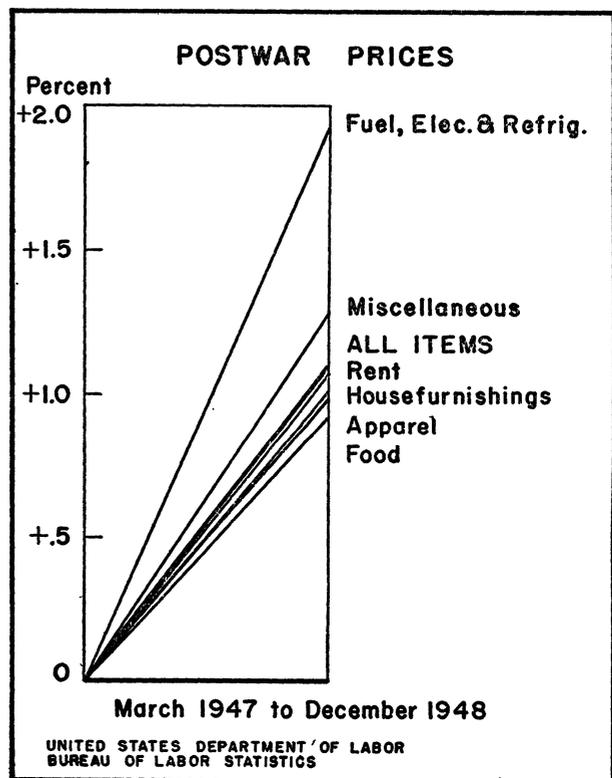
March 1947 to December 1948: Postwar Prices

The first phase of postwar prices, following the decontrol period, saw consumers' prices carried to a succession of peaks, reaching a climax in August and September 1948, and declining for 5 months thereafter. During this period the Consumers' Price Index rose nearly 10 percent, at a rate of nearly one-half of 1 percent a month. The rise was punctuated by occasional declines, mostly the result of temporary recessions of food prices. All other prices rose almost without interruption through the fall of 1948. The decline from the highest peak of August and September 1948 seemed to offer some prospect that the prices were over the postwar hump and might stabilize at a lower level.

Throughout most of this postwar period, employment, wages, and incomes generally were rising to new highs and purchasing power was largely and freely used. During 1947 and 1948, consumers continued to spend to satisfy wants denied during the war. Filling out of men's

wardrobes, women's acceptance of the "new look" apparel, the equipping of newly-built homes, and the replacement of household inventories of goods which had been scarce or missing during the war created an enormous and not-too-discriminating demand, and prolonged shortages in spite of increasing production. The price movements of this period reflect the gradual shift from the sellers' markets of 1947 to the buyers' markets that emerged late in 1948, as demands became more discriminating and supplies more plentiful.

Chart 7.—Average Monthly Percent Change
In Consumers' Prices



Price movements in 1947 were dominated by the high level of purchasing power and demand for both consumers' and producers' goods; the very heavy demands abroad for American goods, especially foods; the extensive damage to the United States corn crop and cereal crops abroad; and increases in prices

of basic metals and fuels. In 1948, the increase in purchasing power slowed down, export demands declined, supplies of goods were becoming plentiful, and buyers were less avid and more cautious.

By the spring of 1947 industrial production was about 15 percent higher than a year earlier, and prices had leveled out just below the March peak. In April, food prices declined (contra-seasonally) and prices of clothing and housefurnishings increased only slightly. In May, food and housefurnishings prices declined while clothing rose only 0.1 percent, and it began to appear as if prices might have reached an equilibrium point. However, spring weather was unfavorable to the corn planting; and, even in the face of a record winter wheat crop, the news of poor crops abroad and the prospect of a 20-percent decline in the United States corn crop sent grain prices to the highest levels since 1920.

With consumers' demands for food at their peak, rising grain and feed prices quickly affected prices of livestock, meat, and dairy products. Food prices in June began a rise that was interrupted in only 3 of the next 13 months and carried the food price index up more than 15 percent to the peak in July 1948.

Prices of coal and steel, and freight rates were raised in the summer of 1947, with far-reaching effects on other prices. Throughout 1947 and most of 1948, prices of textiles and industrial materials—metals, building materials, fuels, and chemicals—were raised to cover increased wages and other costs and, in many cases, wider margins. These increases ultimately found their way into retail prices. Between the low point in May 1947 and the peak of August–September 1948, the Consumers' Price Index rose about 12 percent.

Food prices were lower in April and May 1947 than in March because of declines in meat prices and seasonally lower prices for dairy products; but the less sensitive prices of cereals and bakery products continued to rise, and when meat prices turned sharply higher in June the index of average food prices reached a new

high. By July the extent of the losses in the corn crop were appraised, and related foods—meats, eggs, dairy products, and cereals—were higher. The increase in August was greater, and in September greater still.

From June on, the Government made extraordinary efforts to fulfill commitments for exports of foods to countries where shortages were acute. By September the export requirements to forestall starvation abroad led to the appointment of a Citizens Food Committee to stimulate and coordinate grain conservation measures. These included "meatless," "eggless," and "poultryless" days, a grain holiday for distilleries, and campaigns to encourage farmers to cull herds and flocks of animals to reduce diversion of bread grains to animal feed. The restraint on consumption of livestock products reduced the demands, while the culling increased supplies temporarily, with the result that prices of meats, poultry, dairy products, and eggs declined in October. The decontrol of sugar prices—the last of price control—was scarcely noticed. Meat prices continued lower in November and December, but prices of milk, butter, and bread were higher. By December, bread had increased 1 cent a pound and milk 1 cent a quart above September, and butter reached an average price of over 95 cents a pound. As a result, the food index again reached a new high in December.

The rise in meat prices was resumed in January 1948 and sent the index up again. A decline in February and March reflecting sharp declines in grain prices, was followed by a 4 months' rise in which meat prices rose another 20 percent and the food index another 7 percent. July saw the last of the 1948 peaks for food. Although meats and milk rose for another month, seasonal reductions in prices of fruits and vegetables and fats and oils brought average food prices a trifle lower. The real decline began in September and continued through the year and into 1949. The year-end decline included most food prices except those which rose seasonally. By December the index had fallen more than 5 percent from the peak.

At the July–August peak, prices of individual common foods reached heights which will be long remembered:

	July–August 1948 high		Decem- ber 1948	Febru- ary 1949
	Range	Average	Average	Average
Round steak.....pound..	\$0.60–\$1.50	\$1.01	\$0.88	\$0.74
Rib roast.....do..	.55– 1.10	.81	.73	.62
Hamburger.....do..	.35– .90	.63	.56	.48
Pork chops.....do..	.59– 1.25	.91	.67	.66
Bacon.....do..	.57– .98	.79	.75	.68
Ham.....do..	.49– 1.00	.74	.66	.63
Butter.....do..	.76– 1.20	.92	.76	.74
Potatoes.....15 pounds..	.40– 1.65	.89	.75	.85
Navy beans.....pound..	.14– .33	.23	.18	.17
Lard.....do..	.22– .45	.29	.27	.20
Oleomargarine.....do..	.29– .59	.44	.38	.34
Bread.....do..	.09– .18	.14	.14	.14
Milk (delivered).....quart..	.18– .26	.22	.23	.22

The declines of 1948–49 reflected the end of the shortages and a more conservative attitude of consumers. The crops of 1948 were good; the export demand declined.

Clothing and housefurnishings prices rose almost without interruption from June 1947 to October 1948, before they turned down slightly. The clothing and housefurnishings indexes were about 9 percent higher in December 1948 than in March 1947, an average monthly increase of about four-tenths of 1 percent. Higher costs of cotton and wool textiles, leather, metals, and wood; higher wages; and wider margins yielded higher retail prices, supported by strong demand until toward the end of 1948. It was then that consumers, their most urgent demands filled, finally balked at top prices and forced reductions first on retailers and then on manufacturers.

Prices of nearly all clothing and housefurnishings rose generally through 1947. Shoe prices were repeatedly advanced. Higher cotton and wool fabric costs were reflected in prices of clothing and household textiles and floor coverings, and higher metals prices in household appliances. Rayons were higher. A notable exception to the increases was nylon hosiery, which declined as output rose.

Of the important classes of textiles and housefurnishings, cotton textiles were the first to show some signs of price weakness. Cotton print cloth began to decline early in 1948 and dropped steadily throughout the year. Tanners

and shoe manufacturers lowered their prices in the winter of 1947–48. The wholesale furniture markets reflected the search by retailers for more moderately priced lines to meet consumers' demands. Radio prices declined in the face of very high output. Seasonal and other clearance sales began to reappear. In short, markets began to resume their normal, selective behavior.

Yet prices of nearly all woolen clothing and most hard goods continued to rise in 1948. But as one line after another caught up with the backlog of demand, prices leveled off or declined. Radios were first; vacuum cleaners and electric refrigerators followed. Some declines were noted on prices of men's shirts and underwear. By summer other cotton garments were lower, reflecting lower cotton textile costs. Toward the end of the year, prices of men's wool clothing were reduced after a disappointing fall season. The declines of the indexes were only a fraction of a percent from the peak. More important declines of both apparel and housefurnishings followed in the early months of 1949.

Prices of *miscellaneous goods and services* increased by 11 percent, or about one-half of 1 percent a month, between March 1947 and December 1948. The steady increase included almost all these goods and services. The principal contributing factors were the continued advance of automobile and gasoline prices, increases in local transportation rates, and higher costs of medical care. Prices of soap declined in several months.

Average prices of *fuel, electricity, and refrigeration* rose 17 percent, or 0.8 percent a month, during the period. Gas and electric utility rates were increased because of higher fuel costs, but the rise was only 3 percent in 21 months. Fuels rose more rapidly than any other class of commodities—29 percent, or 1.4 percent a month. Coal prices were raised by \$1 to \$1.25 a ton in mid-1947, more than compensating for a large increase in wages. Several other increases covering higher wage and freight costs left coal prices at the end of 1948 near their postwar peak. A 25-percent increase in crude petroleum prices in the fall of 1947 raised fuel oil prices to new highs, from which they

did not begin to recede until the very end of 1948.

Rents alone remained under control through 1947 and 1948, but rose nearly 10 percent between March 1947 and December 1948. Under the rent control law in effect at the beginning of 1947, rents rose only very slightly—less than 0.2 percent in 3 months. The Housing and Rent Act of 1947 somewhat relaxed control and permitted voluntary agreements between landlord and tenant, providing increases up to 15 percent on leases. Under this law, rents rose 0.7 percent in July, 1.1 percent in August, 2.2 percent in September, and 1.1 percent in October. The total increase from June to December was 5.7 percent—more than in the preceding 8 years.²⁴

The greatest increases were in Chicago (11

²⁴ See Residential Rents Under the 1947 Housing and Rent Act, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1948, p. 14, or reprint, Serial No. R. 1917.

percent) and in Indianapolis, Birmingham, Minneapolis, and St. Louis (more than 8 percent). The smallest were in cities like Manchester, N. H., Mobile, and Savannah where the cessation of war production has diminished demand for housing. In Washington, D. C., and New York City, with local rent control laws, the increase was only a little over 1 percent.

The privilege of raising rents by agreement expired on December 31, 1947, so that the rate of increase dropped in the early months of 1948. The rent index rose only 0.3 percent between January and April. In April voluntary increases up to 15 percent were again permitted, and rents resumed their rise. The increase was 0.9 percent from April to July and 1.9 percent from July to December, when the privilege again expired. The increase for the year was 3.5 percent. The continued shortage of housing and the low vacancy rates offered little prospect that rents could be held in check except by law.

Consumers' Price Index, 34 Large Cities

Description

The Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, formerly called the "Cost-of-Living Index," measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services weighted by quantities bought by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers in large cities in 1934-36. The general purpose of the index is to represent the changes in the prices of a specific, fixed market basket, or shopping list of goods and services of constant quality. As such, the index is a measure of change in retail prices, or of how much more or less it costs at one time than at another time to purchase a fixed bill of goods commonly bought by a city worker's family.

Prices for different items and groups of living essentials advance or decline at different rates. Besides the change in average prices of all goods and services, the index indicates which major groups of items in family budgets are changing most rapidly.

Title

The most precise and accurate title for the index is that which was applied to it more than 10 years ago, "Changes in the Cost of Goods and Services Purchased by Wage Earners and Lower-Salaried Clerical Workers in 1934-36." Unfortunately this title became shortened for everyday use to the familiar "Cost-of-Living Index." By popular interpretation this came to represent the total amount families spend for goods and services, rather than, in technical statistical parlance, the changes in family expenditures due solely to changes in unit prices. This has been a major source of misunderstanding, particularly during the war. Actually the total cost of living is affected by many factors, including prices, family income, changes in manner of living, variations in the quantity and quality of goods purchased, differences in living costs caused by moving from one city to another, etc.

The index does not indicate whether prices

of commodities and services used in family living are higher in one city than in another. The index enables the user to make comparisons at different points of time within one city but not between cities. Special indexes which do measure differences in price levels between cities have been computed and published at intervals by the Bureau. (See *City Worker's Family Budget*, p. 40.)

As a result of continued confusion regarding the purpose of the index, the American Statistical Association and other agencies recommended the adoption of a more suitable shortened name. The current title, "Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities," has been adopted as a result, and used on all releases of the Bureau since August 1945.

Coverage

The commodities and services included in the index, their weights and specifications, the cities covered, and the sample of stores within cities were all selected with a view to the definition and primary purpose of the index. They relate to families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers whose annual income ranged from \$500 to \$3,000 and averaged \$1,524 in 1934-36. The index does not represent other population groups such as single individuals, families living in rural areas, families of business and professional men, high-income families, and families deriving a major portion of their income from sources other than earnings.

The index is based on price changes in 34 large cities for groups of items other than food. Food prices are surveyed in 22 additional cities. (See p. 40 for list of 22 cities.) The 56 food cities account for approximately 60 percent of the total population of cities of over 50,000 population in the United States. The Bureau is frequently asked to calculate regional indexes, but its sample of cities is not adequate for this purpose. The 34 cities include 3 New England, 5 Middle Atlantic, 6 East North Central, 3 West North Central, 7 South Atlantic, 3 East South Central, 2 West South Central, 1 Mountain, and 4 Pacific cities. (See p. 36 for schedule of price collections.)

The index represents the movement in prices

of most of the more than 1,400 different articles and services bought by American families. Since it is not possible to price all these goods and services, the Bureau selected only those items which were relatively important in terms of family spending and which had distinctive price movements. The items were selected and the weights derived on the basis of actual consumption of the families included in the 1934-36 survey. Approximately 190 individual items are priced for the index, including 49 foods, 58 articles of apparel, 10 kinds of fuel, 23 articles of housefurnishings, 49 miscellaneous goods and services, and rent. Since two or more qualities are priced for many articles, prices for about 270 different articles and qualities are used in the index calculations.

Uses of the Index

Adjustment of Wages

The index was originally developed for use in wage negotiations and this has continued to be one of its primary functions. Traditionally it has been an important factor in determining equitable rates of pay, and in some cases union management contracts have provided for specific automatic wage adjustments during the life of the contract based on the movements of the index.

Prior to the war only about 5 percent of union agreements in manufacturing industries allowed for such automatic adjustments, but since the war its use for this purpose has become more widespread. Under the wartime wage stabilization program, which will be discussed later, such automatic adjustments were eliminated or suspended as a result of orders of the War Labor Board.

In 1946, 71 agreements out of 99 key agreements in 22 major industry groups provided for wage reopening during the life of the agreements. The index was one of a number of factors to be considered in reopening most of the contracts and 5 of these 71 agreements related renegotiations exclusively to changes in the Consumers' Price Index.

On May 25, 1948, one of the most important agreements of this sort was made between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automomo-

bile Workers (CIO). This agreement provided for an immediate 8-cents-an-hour increase to compensate for increases in living costs from 1940 to April 1948, and also for quarterly adjustments in wages based on the movement of the Bureau's national Consumers' Price Index. Other companies which have similar agreements include the International Shoe Co. and the Brown Shoe Co.

Determination of Purchasing Power

As a measure of changes in retail prices, the index is also an indicator of changes in purchasing power of the consumer's dollar, or the volume of goods and services a dollar will buy at different points in time. As prices increase the purchasing power of the dollar decreases, and vice versa.

The index is thus the basis for most estimates of changes over a period of years in the real earnings of labor. Since it refers to prices of goods purchased by wage earners in large cities, it is most satisfactorily used as a measure of changes in the buying power of money wages of large groups of city workers. It is, of course, considerably less satisfactory when used for specific occupational groups, or in an area where buying and price conditions may vary markedly from the average.

Guide to General Economic Policy

One of the developing uses of the Consumers' Price Index is as a guide to broad economic policy. It is used as a measure of the extent of inflation; that is, as a barometer of the effect of price changes on workers' families' earnings and, by extension, to the United States population as a whole.

In the early part of the war, the movements of the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index and its components served a major role in the extended hearings preceding enactment of the first Price Control Act. During the course of the war the index and its components served as a highly useful guide to Government price stabilization officials in formulating administrative and fiscal policies regarding commodities to control, decontrol, or subsidize. It was valuable in

measuring the effectiveness of price controls, particularly the community ceiling program for foods, and in determining the effects of proposed changes in price ceiling regulations or subsidies.

The rent index, one of the major groups of living essentials included in the Consumers' Price Index, continues to be used as a measure of the effectiveness of rent controls. The index also has been used to gage the relative effectiveness of price control policies in different countries. It was a consideration in the formulation of war and postwar fiscal policies regarding taxation, sale of bonds, control of credit, and related matters.

Wage Stabilization

The Consumers' Price Index came into great prominence in connection with the Little Steel formula for wage adjustments under the wage stabilization program. This formula originated as a guiding policy of the National War Labor Board in its wage decision of July 1942 in the Little Steel case of Bethlehem Steel Corp., Republic Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., and Inland Steel Co. and was expressed as a definite policy for all industries in October 1942. The formula limited general wage increases to a total of 15 percent above January 1, 1941, to compensate for increased living costs between January 1941 and May 1942, as measured by the Bureau's index.

The War Labor Board, in its statement of policy in October 1942, specified that general wage increases of up to 15 percent above January 1, 1941, were permissible, and in his speech on February 9, 1943, Director Byrnes announced as a basic wage policy that there should be no general wage increases in excess of the Little Steel formula.

International Comparison

The rate of change in consumers' prices in different countries is an invaluable tool in the analysis of business cycles and related problems, and is intimately connected with the stabilization of international exchange rates.

Allowance Adjustment

The index, or some of its components, is also frequently used by welfare agencies to adjust allowances for families at the relief level, and by unemployment commissions as a criterion for revising unemployment compensation allowances. Even alimony payments are occasionally adjusted on the basis of changes in consumers' prices.

Long-Term Contracts

A fairly rare use of the index, but of considerable importance when it does occur, is as a measure of the price level in long-term contracts. It has been used to adjust rentals in 99-year leases, and to provide income payments to beneficiaries so that annual payments change according to the purchasing power of the dollar.

Methods of Price Collection and Tabulation

Historical Background

In the period of rapidly increasing prices during and immediately following World War I, the Bureau initiated its "Cost-of-Living Index" for use in wage negotiations. Prior to this time, information on retail prices had been limited to the cost-of-food index, begun in 1903 and carried back to 1890 " * * * to determine, approximately at least, the changes in cost of living in the several years covered."

In 1919 the Bureau began the publication of indexes for shipbuilding centers and then for other industrial cities, weighted according to the consumption of wage earners and clerical workers in 1917-19 as determined by the Bureau's family expenditure studies at that time.

In April 1933, at the request of the Secretary of Labor, the American Statistical Association appointed an advisory committee to study the statistical work of the Department. With the advice of this committee, and pending a basic change in consumption weights, three methodological changes were incorporated into the calculation of the index in the fall of 1935. These changes were (1) an increase in the number of foods priced to 84 and a revision of the

weights used; (2) adoption of the group aggregate method of combining group indexes to obtain the all-items index; (3) use of population weights, representing the metropolitan area where prices are collected and adjacent large urban centers, to obtain the composite index for the United States.

The basis for the comprehensive revision of the index which was completed in the spring of 1940 was furnished by the Nation-wide study of disbursements of about 14,500 urban families of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the period 1934-36. This study is still the basis for the weights used in the current index. On the recommendation of the Central Statistical Board, the new index was calculated on its current base, 1935-39=100. The revision included a completely new list of items, including a reduction in the number of foods priced from 84 to 54, new quantity weights, and new population weights. It is described in detail in the Bureau's Bulletin No. 699 and in the reprint from *Monthly Labor Review* (August 1940), Serial No. R. 1156.

Basic Method of Calculation

The index is based on the formula of Laspeyres:

$$R_i = \frac{\sum q_o p_i}{\sum q_o p_o}$$

where the (q_o)'s are the average quantities of each item used by families in the wage earner and clerical group in the base period, the (p_o)'s are the prices for these items in the base period, and the (p_i)'s the prices in a current period. In this form, the formula is used only in calculating the food index.

For groups other than food, the Bureau calculates the index on a variation of this formula, as a weighted average of price relatives for each item:

$$R_i = R_{i-1} \left(\frac{\sum q_o p_{i-1} \left(\frac{p_i}{p_{i-1}} \right)}{\sum q_o p_{i-1}} \right)$$

where the ($q_o p_{i-1}$)'s are the "cost weights" in the previous period, the $\left(\frac{p_i}{p_{i-1}} \right)$'s are the price relatives for each item, and R_{i-1} is the index for the previous period. The two formula forms yield identical results.

The food component of the index is calculated monthly for 56 cities. Average prices calculated both for chain and independent stores are combined with the use of weights based on total sales for the two types of outlets. The index for each city is calculated as a fixed base weighted aggregative index. The national index is calculated by combining the city cost weights with the use of weights based on population.

The rent index is calculated once in 3 months for each city and is estimated each month for 34 large cities combined on the basis of the 11 or 12 cities surveyed during the month.²⁵ Rents in the current pricing period are compared with the previous quarter rentals after adjustments have been made for changes in facilities included, so that the rentals reported are for comparable housing in both periods. A relative change is calculated based on the sum of the rental rates for the same units in both periods, and this relative is applied to the previous index to obtain the index for the current date. Thus, the rent index is calculated as a simple link relative index with weighting implicit in the sample selection.

For groups other than food and rent, the indexes are calculated as weighted averages of price relatives. The fuel, electricity, and refrigeration group index is calculated for each of 34 cities and for large cities combined every month. Indexes of prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are calculated for 10 key cities each month and for the other 24 cities every 3 months, of which 8 are surveyed each month. The national indexes for these groups are based on actual price changes for the 18 cities surveyed during a given month and estimated changes for the remaining 16 cities.

Price Collection Procedures

Prices used in the index are those actually charged customers in a sample of outlets patronized by moderate-income families. Except for fuel, electricity, rent, telephone, transportation, and a few miscellaneous items, they are

obtained by Bureau representatives in personal interviews with store buyers or managers. Rent data are collected from tenants by personal visits once a year supplemented by mail questionnaires each quarter. Food prices are collected by part-time agents during the first 3 days of the week including the fifteenth of each month. Prices for most clothing, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous articles and services are collected by highly trained full-time Bureau representatives. At least 4 prices (5 in New York) are obtained for each item over a period centering around the fifteenth of each month. Fuel and a few miscellaneous items are collected by mail questionnaire or from official manuals or rate books.

Every effort is made to obtain prices on articles of comparable quality from one period to the next. Each agent is supplied with "specification" manuals, which describe articles to be priced in detail. These specifications are carefully written with advice of industry specialists. For clothing, for example, the fabric, stitching, size range, style, grade of workmanship, and other features are included. Whenever possible the agent prices the identical article from period to period. When this is not possible the agent is instructed to price another article conforming to the same specification.

Relative Importance of Components

Relative importance figures are percentage distributions of the value factors (cost weights) which result in the index calculation when average 1934-36 family expenditures for groups of items are multiplied by price relatives that measure average price changes of the items in the group. The relative importance of individual items and groups of items changes from time to time chiefly because prices of goods and services change at different rates. Weight adjustments, such as those made during the war to account for rationing and shortages, and reallocations made in June 1947 when the number of items priced for the index was reduced and items of children's apparel added, also changed the relative importance of items in the index. For a complete discussion, see Consumers' Price Index: Relative Importance of Components,

²⁵ The Rent Index—Part 2, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1949, p. 60, and reprint, Serial No. R. 1947, p. 8.

reprinted from Monthly Labor Review (August 1948) as Serial No. R. 1933. This report gives the relative importance of individual items in December 1947. A mimeographed report giving data for December 1948 is available on request.

The relative importance of major groups of items in the index as of December 15, 1948, is shown below:

	<i>Relative importance (percent) December 15, 1948</i>
Food.....	40.6
Apparel.....	12.4
Rent.....	12.5
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.....	5.1
Housefurnishings.....	4.7
Miscellaneous goods and services.....	24.7
All items.....	100.0

Index Adjustments Caused by the War

Changes in Qualities of Goods Available

The military program made heavy demands on our raw materials, manpower, and manufacturing equipment from 1942 through August 1945. In addition, drastic reductions in imports such as rubber, silk, skins, and burlap changed the nature of many consumers' goods retailed from 1942 through 1945. Not only was the fiber, leather, metal, or other raw material content of most goods limited or altered by Government limitation and conservation orders, but production of many apparel and household articles was discontinued entirely by the end of 1942. As a result the list of goods priced for the Consumers' Price Index and the specifications for many of these commodities had to be changed during the four war years in order to correspond to the articles which were actually available to civilians. Most of the prewar manufactured goods which were irreplaceable or for which substitutes had to be used during the war did not reappear in the majority of stores until 6 to 12 months after the end of the war, and in many cases were not readily obtainable until the end of 1947.

The description of nearly all the articles of apparel in the index had to be changed one or more times. As early as September 1942 the minimum new wool content specified by the

Bureau was reduced for most woolen clothing, and soft woolen suitings replaced worsted fabrics in men's suits. Silk was withdrawn from the Bureau's specifications for women's hosiery, slips, men's ties, and yard goods, and virgin rubber removed from girdle specifications in 1942. The thread count (construction) of materials used in men's cotton furnishings and women's cotton apparel were lowered to conform to WPB fabric standards which expedited the weaving of essential cotton fabrics. The quantity of cloth specified for work clothing and men's cotton furnishings was reduced in 1943 to conform to limitations on yardage and dimensions imposed by WPB limitation orders. The quantity and quality of leather used in shoes and shoe repair services priced for the index had to be lowered as a result of WPB conservation orders. These and similar revisions were usually based on detailed information obtained in interviews with manufacturers.

The war also altered strikingly the types of housefurnishings and miscellaneous goods sold to consumers after Pearl Harbor. Between January 1942 and March 1943 a number of important metal and electrical goods disappeared from retailers' stocks and did not reappear until 1946. Under the first major rationing orders, production of automobiles for civilian use was entirely forbidden and special permission was required to purchase new tires and tubes. New automobiles were dropped from the index in January 1942 and automobile tires and tubes in March 1942. Heavy electrical appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines disappeared from stores and were deleted from the index by September 1942. Other commodities deleted included gas refrigerators, radios, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines.

Whenever possible, wartime substitutes, such as "victory" models of gas stoves, replaced prewar articles in the index. Steel bedsprings were almost nonexistent after December 1942, and substitute models with wooden frames and borders were introduced into the index in their place. Solid-construction upholstered sofas, chairs, and sofa beds replaced the spring-filled articles in the index during the first half of 1943. At the same time, output of innerspring

mattresses was discontinued and cotton felt mattresses were priced for the index instead. In 1943 and 1944 Axminster rugs with all wool pile became scarce, and the Bureau collected prices for Axminsters having a 50 percent rayon pile.

Introduction of Wartime Articles

Frequently, even in normal periods, a field representative finds that a brand of garment for which she has been obtaining prices is no longer stocked by retailers and another article which conforms to the same specifications must be priced in the outlet in place of the discontinued article. The substituted article may differ slightly in construction and other physical characteristics and often differs in price from the discontinued line of similar merchandise, but both articles fall within the limits of the specification being priced. Since 1943 the Bureau's regular procedure in such cases has been to compare the current price of the new article directly with that of the article of the same specification previously priced, and to allow the price difference to affect the index.

If more than one pricing period has elapsed since prices were obtained for the article in a given store, a similar procedure is used, but the last price reported is adjusted by applying to it price relatives for the intervening periods computed from the quotations from the other stores in the city sample. The change represented by this adjustment has already been reflected in the index.

In a relatively few cases when it is impossible to price to specification and the description of the goods differs greatly from the commodities previously priced, prices of a new line of merchandise have been "linked" into the index so as to eliminate any price change due to price differences between the old and the new quality. This procedure has sometimes been used when prices have not been obtained from a store for the same type of goods for a long period of time.

WARTIME CHANGES IN PROCEDURE

During the period from March 1943 through March 1945, a major exception was made to the principle of direct comparison of prices of dis-

continued goods with prices of substitutes meeting the same specification from the same store. Problems of pricing to specification were particularly difficult during this period since many outright price changes were accompanied by quality changes or other hidden price changes. As has been pointed out,²⁶ no statistical methods existed for measuring, in such cases, the amount of "real" price changes. However, inasmuch as the quality of nearly all consumer goods tended to deteriorate during this acute phase of wartime shortages, it was extremely unlikely that an article of as good a quality as the preceding article could be offered at a lower price. Therefore, during this period, whenever a *lower* price was reported for goods substituted for a discontinued line in the same store, prices were linked so as to show no decrease in price. For wartime goods which were introduced into the index at the *same* or *higher* price than discontinued goods of superior wearing characteristics, it was possible to reflect in the index only the increase in absolute price. After March 1945 it was assumed that textiles and housefurnishings of equivalent or even improved quality could replace discontinued lines of merchandise. Therefore, the price of the new goods, even if lower, again was compared directly by regular procedure with the last price of the discontinued line of similar goods.

In addition, some changes in basic procedures for handling substitutions of items *not* meeting specifications were required. When the prewar types of apparel or housefurnishings became unavailable in two or more stores visited by the Bureau's field representatives in a city, revised specifications were written and introduced into the index city by city. Current prices of the wartime substitutes then were not linked but were compared directly with the prices of prewar specifications in the preceding period, with only a few exceptions.

Prices of wartime commodities which were superior in quality or utterly dissimilar to prewar grades of the same general category were linked into the index according to the regular procedure described above. For example, rayon hose were linked into the index in place of silk

²⁶ Cf. pp. 3-6.

stockings, and cotton felt mattresses in place of innerspring mattresses.

Still a different technique was used occasionally when the Bureau priced separately and concurrently several qualities of an article which could be closely defined. For example, if the lowest grade of men's woven shorts could no longer be priced in one or more stores in the city, the last price of this quality was usually compared with the current price of the next higher quality of shorts specified for pricing. This procedure enabled the Bureau to measure more fully the cost to the consumer of the disappearance of lower cost apparel, which was an appreciable living cost factor in the war years.

In spite of the painstaking preparation of specifications for articles of apparel and housefurnishings which are priced for the index, in the 1942-46 period the field representatives frequently had to select from a limited quantity of stock the item which most closely approximated the specification. For example, during the period of textile shortages, prices had to be accepted for colored oxford cloth and striped broadcloth shirts instead of white broadcloth shirts. Blanket weights might exceed or fall short of the range specified, and the coverings and other details of furniture construction might not conform to the specification. If a description deviated too much from that of the commodity specified for pricing, as in the case of Wilton instead of Axminster rugs, the quotation was not used in the index calculation. Prices for articles which deviated from specification were not introduced into the index sample of prices for an individual specification if 3 other prices for articles meeting the specification were available. The number of these quotations used in the index computations for apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods declined appreciably as the supply of civilian goods improved after 1945. By the end of 1948 these deviations had become minor.

Computation of price indexes for foods and for fuels did not require as refined adjustments for shortages and shifts in brands or styles as apparel and housefurnishings did. Price indexes for foods have always been computed from much larger samples of quotations than for

other commodities in the index. The relatively stable characteristics of foods and fuels have also simplified index computations for these categories of consumer goods.

Changes in Commodity Weights

For goods such as automobiles, washing machines, radios, and sewing machines, there were no wartime substitutes and the Bureau did not find it practicable to price second-hand models, other than automobiles and tires, which were priced for a brief period in 1942. For the most part the index weights of items which were unavailable and therefore were deleted from the index were transferred to a group of unpriced items until the commodities could be priced once more in dealers' establishments and retail stores. The prices of this group of items were assumed to move in the same degree as the composite of all priced goods and services. Portions of the weights regularly assigned to automobiles, tires and tubes, etc., were added to public transportation items.

As the supply of many other essential goods declined sharply after Pearl Harbor, the Bureau made further adjustments of weights. Rationing of gasoline, which began along the East Coast in May 1942, led to a 50-percent reduction in the index weights for gasoline and motor oil in cities in that area in June 1942. Simultaneously, because of informal conservation programs, the weight for these items was reduced by one-third in the remaining cities. When gasoline rationing became Nation-wide in December 1942, the weights of gasoline and motor oil in indexes for cities outside the Eastern Seaboard were further reduced by 25 percent, thereby cutting the weight to one-half of its original quantity. An additional 10-percent cut in gasoline weights was made in East Coast cities in January 1943, making a total cut of 55 percent.

Fuel oil rationing, which was initiated October 19, 1942, occasioned a one-third reduction of weight in 9 of the 10 cities for which this type of fuel was sufficiently important to be used in the index.

Rationing also brought wartime changes in

weights assigned to various foods.²⁷ In March 1943 on the basis of estimates from the Department of Agriculture of anticipated per capita consumption of foods, the quantity weights were lowered for fresh beef and lamb, salmon, butter, coffee, sugar, dried prunes, and navy beans, as well as canned peaches, pineapple, corn, peas, and tomatoes. At the same time the weights were reduced for fish, apples, bananas, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, spinach, and corn meal. Larger quantity weights were assigned to several cereal and bakery products, pork products, roasting chickens, cheese, milk, eggs, oranges, onions, potatoes, lard, salad dressing, oleomargarine, and peanut butter. The list of foods priced for the index was revised to include 7 new items—rolled oats, beef liver, hamburger, sliced ham, corn sirup, canned grapefruit juice, and canned green beans. Most of these foods had acquired increased importance in the family shopping list because of rationing and shortages of related foods. Grapefruit juice and canned green beans were added to give better representation of canned fruits and vegetables.

Changes in Collecting Rental Data

As the defense program got under way, the Bureau in September 1940 changed from quarterly to monthly rental surveys in 21 of the 34 large cities, and continued to collect rental data on a quarterly basis for the remaining 13 cities. Prior to the summer of 1942 the Bureau obtained its rental data from real estate management agencies. Since that time a smaller proportion of rental property has been handled by rental agencies. Moreover, soon after the first cities were brought under Federal rent control in June 1942, it became evident that the Bureau would be more likely to obtain reports of violations of rent ceilings if rental data were obtained directly from tenants. Consequently, the Bureau selected for this purpose a representative sample of housekeeping dwellings on a block basis, and by June 1943 had completed the shift to collection of rents directly from tenants in each of the 34 cities surveyed for the Consumers' Price Index. In addition to the

regular surveys of rent changes, taken on a comparatively small sample, checks were made on the validity of the rent sample through a program of dwelling-unit surveys, beginning in June 1944.²⁸

The quarterly collections of rental data by personal visit to tenants—on a March, June, September, December cycle—were maintained until the summer of 1944. At that time, with the rent stability experienced under the rent regulation, the Bureau shifted to semiannual collection of rental data by personal visit until 1947. During this period, half of the cities were surveyed in March and September and the other half in June and December.

In anticipation of a sharp budget cut for the fiscal year 1948, the Bureau in January 1947 began rent collection in 5 or 6 cities every month to distribute the field load more evenly over the year. A cycle of pricing the cities was developed to provide an adequate cross section of cities each month in order that an estimate of the combined city rent index could be made monthly.²⁹ In March 1947 the Bureau began to contact the tenants in its rent samples by the use of mail questionnaires rather than by personal visit, using the same pricing cycle and estimating procedure. In 1948 personal interviews with tenants were reduced to one a year, with rent quotations in the intervening quarters obtained by mail questionnaires sent to a segment of the tenant sample-units in each city.

Criticisms and Appraisals of the Index

Despite the numerous adjustments which were made, interest in and public discussion of the validity of the index was widespread. In view of the formal charges directed against the index by union representatives and others, culminating in the decision to change its title in

²⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost-of-Living Index in Wartime, in *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1943, p. 82; reprinted as Serial No. R. 1545.

²⁸ For a detailed discussion of the sampling procedures of these sample check surveys, together with a description of the methods employed in the maintenance of the rent index, see *The Rent Index—Part 2: Methodology of Measurement*, by Helen Humes and Bruno Schiro, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1949, p. 60. The December 1948 issue of the *Review* contains Part 1 of this article, dealing with the concept of the rent index. Both articles are reprinted as Serial No. R. 1947.

²⁹ *The Rent Index—Part 2*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1949, section entitled "Estimating 34-Large-City Rent Index." Included in reprint, Serial No. R. 1947.

the summer of 1945, several technical committees and a cost-of-living committee appointed by the President were requested to make independent reports on the validity of the index. These reports are given in detail in the Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, 1945, and in other documents listed in the Bibliography on page 80.

In particular, the index was criticized for failure to measure the total increase in the cost of living during the war resulting from hidden increases in price.³⁰ Doubts also were raised as to its representativeness for all units and areas of the population and for the adequacy of the sample of items. It also was criticized for omission of certain items, such as restaurant meals, children's apparel, and costs of home ownership.

After considerable investigation the general accuracy and reliability of the index for what it purports to measure were attested by the technical committees and by the President's Cost-of-Living Committee. In October 1943 a special committee of the American Statistical Association reported "First, that within the limitations established for it, the cost-of-living index provides a trustworthy measure of changes in the prices paid by consumers for goods and services. Second, that many of the difficulties and doubts which have arisen concerning the index have their origins in attempts to use it uncritically for purposes to which it is not adapted."

In June 1944 the technical committee appointed by the chairman of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living reported that "the BLS has done a competent job under very difficult market conditions, in providing a measure of price changes for goods customarily purchased by families * * *." Summarizing the wealth of material presented to it, the President's Committee reported that "the accuracy of the BLS index figures for what they are intended to measure is confirmed."

Five-Point Adjustment

It was recognized, however, that there were certain hidden price increases which could not

be reflected in the index.³¹ From June 1944 to January 1947 the Bureau explained with each month's release that "the index does not show the full wartime effect on the cost of living of such factors as lowered quality, disappearance of low-priced goods, and forced changes in housing and eating away from home."

Although the Bureau never made a precise estimate of the amount of these factors, the President's Committee on the Cost of Living reported in November 1944 that "Under the exceptional market conditions which exist in wartime, and so long as we have a seller's market, allowance should be made for a hidden increase in the cost of living of probably as much as 3 and certainly not more than 4 percentage points, due to quality deterioration, disappearance of cheaper goods * * * ." ³² In December 1945 the Stabilization Director, in connection with Executive Order No. 9599 of August 1945 and No. 9651, amending it, which provided for modification of wartime controls, indicated that if account were taken of continued deterioration of quality and unavailability of merchandise between September 1944 and September 1945, the allowance for the period from January 1941 to September 1945 would total approximately 5 points for large and small cities combined.

In summary, the technical committee said: "If the BLS had obtained strictly accurate reports of all the prices it tries to collect; if it had caught the change in average prices caused by their reduction in bargain sales; if it had priced the qualities bought by families with very low income and the qualities bought by the most prosperous of wage earners as well as those in the middle groups; and if it had made full allowance for increases in expenditures forced on families by quality deterioration that can be offset by buying more goods, its index would probably not be higher than it is now by more than three to four points."³³ To which they added "not to exceed one-half of one [percentage] point" to compensate for what they judged to be the more rapid rise of prices in

³¹ Cf. pp. 3-6.

³² Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living, Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington 1945, p. 14.

³³ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

³⁰ Cf. pp. 3-6.

small cities than in the large cities covered by the index.

The President's Committee in establishing the original adjustment had explained that the disadvantage to a buyer in a sellers' market "can be expected to disappear as soon as we can resume full production of consumer goods and services in a competitive market." By the end of 1946, it was evident that several of the factors leading to the 5-point adjustment had disappeared or diminished in importance since the end of World War II, such as the failure to measure adequately over-ceiling food prices. Other factors still remained, and some had increased, such as special rental charges.

The President's Committee had noted that the methods used "to estimate the hidden increase in living costs in a seller's market * * * should not be adopted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics" since they were "not suitable for use in preparing an official index." No other agency has attempted to estimate the amount of hidden factors affecting the index after September 1945. Therefore, after January 1947, the Bureau dropped all reference to this adjustment from its reports.

Revision of Population Weights

In calculating the indexes for the average of large cities, cost weights for each city are weighted on the basis of the population of the metropolitan area of the city and of other cities in the same region and size class. When the index was revised in 1939 the latest available population data were from the 1930 census, and population weights based on these data were used in the index calculation. After publication of the 1940 census, giving population data for April 1940, there were marked shifts in population due chiefly to migration of industrial workers to centers of war activity. In 1942 the Bureau of the Census published estimates of changes in the population of metropolitan counties from April 1940 to May 1942, based on registration for the sugar ration book. Revised population weights, based on the 1940 census adjusted by these estimates, have been used in the index computations since March 1943 as no postwar population estimates are available. At

the same time 5 cities were added to the list of 51 cities previously included in the food index. The revised population weights used for combining cities into a composite index for the United States are given in Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost-of-Living Index in Wartime, Serial No. R. 1545, from the Monthly Labor Review, July 1943.

Postwar Adjustments of the Index

Reintroduction of Prewar Specifications

Prewar qualities of garments and housefurnishings were reintroduced into the index in the 2 years following the war, whenever such goods became available to consumers in sufficient quantities. When three or more quotations could again be obtained from representative stores in a city for a commodity described by a prewar specification, the postwar prices were compared with the quotations for this specification in December 1941, a period when retail stocks were normal and before quality deterioration had become a serious problem. For example, innerspring mattresses conforming to the Bureau's prewar specification displaced their wartime substitute, cotton felt mattresses, beginning in September 1946. The price relative from December 1941 to September 1946 was applied to the December 1941 cost weight for innerspring mattresses to obtain the September 1946 cost weight for mattresses of that description. This "long term" method of reintroducing the grade of commodities priced before the war was adopted in order to make the best possible adjustment of the level of the index for any wartime quality changes, usually deterioration, which might not have been correctly measured during the war years. Moreover, selection of a single date uniformly for all items greatly simplified the calculations. By September 1946 return to prewar specifications was virtually complete.

Some important consumer goods, such as women's silk hose and part-silk slips, had not returned to store shelves by the end of 1948 in sufficient volume to warrant their restoration to the list of goods used in computing the index. Retail prices of women's nylon stockings, as of March

1946, were compared with the December 1941 prices of their prewar silk counterparts of similar full-fashioned construction. Specifications developed for women's rayon slips during the early war years continued to be used in the 1946-48 period. Some kinds of prewar dress materials were outmoded and very little modification of the rayon dress specifications prepared in the war years was made in these immediate postwar years. Asphalt-saturated felt-backed floor coverings replaced the burlap-backed commodity in the postwar revision of the housefurnishings portion of the index. In September 1946 radio-phonographs replaced prewar table-model radios because combinations were the only articles available with the prewar wooden case. Other postwar revisions of the housefurnishings group in conformance with industry trends included the addition of the tank type of vacuum cleaner and the substitution of electric ranges for other non-gas types of cooking stoves in several cities.

Restoration of Prewar Weights

As goods became more generally available, the Bureau also restored the prewar weights. Quantity weights for foods, which had been adjusted for rationing and shortages in March 1943, were readjusted and the prewar weight pattern was restored to a large degree in February 1946, except that minor adjustments were necessary because the 7 foods added to the index in the March 1943 revision were retained in the index.³⁴

Rationing for gasoline and motor oil, weights for which had been reduced, was terminated on August 15, 1945, and most of the weight was restored to these commodities in the index the following month. Complete return to prewar weight patterns was effected a year later when the supply of automobiles and tires had reached much more normal proportions. Prices of automobiles were reintroduced and weights restored

in September 1946, and tires in December 1946. Prices of other durable goods were reintroduced gradually and, by September 1946, restoration of prewar weights was virtually complete for these commodities.

Reintroduction was effected by making a long-time comparison of current prices with those for December 1941, according to the procedure outlined above. This procedure automatically corrected any error resulting from the fact that cost weights in the interim for the most part had been adjusted by the average price change for all priced items.

Introduction of Children's Apparel

Until July 1947 girls' coats and children's shoes were the only articles of children's or infants' apparel specifically priced for the index. On the basis of studies made prior to 1940, the price movement of children's apparel had been assumed to correspond closely to those of adults' apparel. In making comparisons of prewar and postwar price data a special analysis of children's apparel price trends was made to ascertain whether identical types of garments for men and women showed the same price behavior as those for boys and girls. Changes in retail prices collected by the Bureau for 5 types of children's apparel between March 1939 and June 1944 were compared with price movements of related types of adults' garments for the same period. Another comparison was made of the trend of prices for 6 types of garments in the interval from June 1944 to March 1947. The rise in the average retail price of children's apparel was greater than the advance in prices of adults' similar garments from March 1939 to June 1944, whereas the prices of adults' apparel rose more than prices of related types of children's apparel from June 1944 to March 1947.

Because of the observed lack of correlation between the price movements of individual types of children's apparel and the corresponding garments for adults, the following articles were added to the index in July 1947 in addition to

³⁴ See Store Samples for Retail Food Prices, in Monthly Labor Review, January 1947.

girls' coats and diapers, which were already being priced:

Boys' Apparel

Overcoats
Mackinaws
Suits, wool
Slacks, wool
Slacks, cotton (to be added in 1949)
Shirts, woven
Shirts, polo
Shorts, cotton, knit
Oxfords

Girls' Apparel

Dress, cotton
Dress, rayon (deleted December 1947)
Slip, cotton
Brief, cotton, knit
Anklelets

The expenditure weights for these articles of apparel were determined from the Bureau's 1934-36 field surveys and deducted from the related types of adult apparel to which they had been assigned.

Changes in Processing of Food Prices ³⁵

In February 1946, in addition to restoration of prewar weights for food, the Bureau changed its procedure for (1) applying sales taxes, (2) combining chain and independent store quotations, and (3) editing prices for comparability of outlet samples. Indexes of retail food prices continued to reflect changes in sales taxes, but average prices published for the individual foods were made exclusive of sales taxes. Formerly, prices for all stores were weighted together in one average. Unless a full sample of quotations was obtained for all stores the weighting pattern did not maintain the chain-independent ratio of sales volume importance. Beginning in February 1946, a separate average was computed for independent stores and for chain stores, and the two averages were combined in accordance with a fixed chain-independent ratio to obtain the average price for the city.

Previously, with the exception of meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, and certain canned goods, a price was used only if it was for the identical size, grade, and brand of the food quoted the preceding month by the same store. Beginning in February 1946, all price quotations obtained for foods within the specification were averaged, so

³⁵ Store Samples for Retail Food Prices, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1947.

that price changes for foods were not based upon identical samples, as before.

Revision of Retail Food Store Sample

In June 1946 the Bureau's sample of independent retail food stores was revised. The revision established, for the first time, a constant relationship between the total number of independent stores in the sample and the total number in the city. It also included the stratification of the sample in accordance with the distribution of stores (1) by type of store in terms of kinds of foods sold, (2) by size of store in terms of annual sales volume, and (3) by location within the city. The size of the independent store sample was increased for 50 of the 56 cities and decreased for 6 cities. The Bureau continued to obtain prices from all important chain organizations operating in a city.

Changes Necessitated by Budget Cut in Fiscal Year 1948

Estimating National Indexes

The serious cut in budget appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 necessitated a number of significant changes in the Bureau's work for the Consumers' Price Index. The national index continued to be issued monthly but the estimate was based on price collection in fewer cities monthly, with quarterly collection in the remaining cities. Food prices continued to be collected on a monthly cycle in 56 cities. Instead of personal collection of rental data at regular pricing periods, the Bureau instituted a schedule of three mail questionnaires and one personal collection per year. For fuels, collection of prices was continued monthly but was limited to the 34 large cities in the index rather than 55 cities in which prices previously had been collected.

Greatest savings were made in price collection of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous commodities. Formerly prices had been collected monthly in 21 cities and quarterly in 13 cities. Beginning in July 1947 prices for these groups were collected monthly in 10 key cities and quarterly in the remaining 24 cities according to a rotating quarterly cycle as listed below. The cycle was carefully determined on the basis of

historical price movements for individual cities and coordinated with the cycle previously established for rents,³⁶ so as to approximate the national trend as closely as possible.

<i>Monthly</i>	<i>February, May, August, November</i>
Birmingham	Atlanta
Boston	Cleveland
Chicago	Milwaukee
Cincinnati	New Orleans
Detroit	Norfolk
Houston	Scranton
Los Angeles	Seattle
New York	Washington
Philadelphia	
Pittsburgh	
	<i>March, June, September, December</i>
	Baltimore
	Jacksonville
	Memphis
	Minneapolis
	Mobile
	Portland, Maine
	St. Louis
	San Francisco

In addition to a change in the estimating procedure for the national rent index³⁷, the reduced city coverage necessitated a change in the method of calculating the United States indexes for the apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous groups. In any given month, indexes (and cost weights) for these groups are calculated according to standard procedure for 18 cities (10 monthly and 8 quarterly). Cost weights for each of the 16 unpriced cities in any given month are estimated on the basis of the price trend in one of the priced cities and combined with actual cost weights for 18 cities to obtain the United States total. The choice of estimator cities, which is reviewed periodically, is based upon similarity of price movement in earlier periods for these commodity groups. At each pricing period, errors of estimate for the quarterly cities are automatically corrected.

³⁶ The Rent Index—Part 2, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1949, and reprint, Serial No. R. 1947.

³⁷ *Idem*.

With the reduction in city coverage, a concomitant change in the method of calculation of price indexes for individual items (see p. 68) was necessary. The estimating procedure used for combining 34 city group totals was too costly for individual articles. Therefore, it was decided to calculate these relatives quarterly, based upon the 10 monthly cities and the 8 cities priced in March, June, September, and December, listed above, weighted to represent all 34 cities. The effect of price changes in the 16 unpriced cities thus is not reflected directly in price indexes for individual commodities (other than food) and services after July 1947.

Reduction of Number of Items Priced

Both the number of foods priced and the number of individual quotations for each food were reduced in August 1947. The list was reduced from 62 to 50 foods; 13 were discontinued; and 1, rice, was reintroduced for the first time since August 1939. The number of quotations obtained from independent stores on some foods (dried groceries and staple foods) was reduced substantially, but was left unchanged for meats and fresh fruits and vegetables, for which variation in price from store to store is greater than for dried groceries and staples. No change was made in the size of the sample quotations from chain stores for any of the 50 foods. The reductions diminished by 20 percent the total number of quotations obtained from independent stores. Tests made by the Bureau show that the reduction in number of foods priced and number of quotations obtained has had no significant effect on the "all foods" index or the average food prices for all cities combined.

Similar savings were effected in other commodity groups—chiefly a reduction in the number of different qualities priced. In most instances where prices for two or three qualities of a garment or an article of housefurnishings described by separate specifications had been used in the index, one quality was selected to represent a commodity after June 1947. The following tabulation summarizes the number of specifications of commodities other than foods and fuels which were used in the Consumers'

Price Index before and after the decrease in July 1947:

Number of specifications used in computing the Consumers' Price Index as of—

	June 1947	December 1947
Apparel.....	100	63
Housefurnishings.....	38	25
Miscellaneous goods and services	100	62

The quantity weights for specifications dropped from the index were assigned to the same type of commodity, if one remained in the index; otherwise the weight of the deleted item was allocated to the unpriced items of the group (i.e., apparel, housefurnishings, or miscellaneous commodities) to which it belonged. In July 1947 the number of unpriced articles imputed directly to priced articles of apparel also was reduced, and their weights were transferred to the composite of unpriced items for the apparel group. The movement of composites of deleted items for a specific commodity group was assumed to correspond to the average price movement of all the priced articles in the same group, rather than to priced articles of all groups.

Presentation and Publication of Data

It is the policy of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to make its indexes available on as wide a scale as possible. The Consumers' Price Indexes are released regularly in various publications of the Bureau (listed below) and in other Government periodicals. The Bureau's procedure and statistical methods are explained in such bulletins as Bulletin No. 699 (described below) and in special reports such as "Store Samples for Retail Food Prices," in the January 1947 issue of the Monthly Labor Review. Unless otherwise indicated, the publications listed may be obtained upon request from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

I. Monthly Consumers' Price Index Releases and Monthly Labor Review.

A. The Consumers' Price Index is released to the press monthly in mimeographed form as soon as available. It contains the United States averages and indexes for each of the 34 large cities, for all items, for major

groups, and for food and fuel subgroups, for the current month and several other selected dates, and a brief analysis of price changes during the month. Tables of percentage changes from selected earlier dates are also presented.

Also published in this release are average retail prices of individual foods for 56 cities combined and the retail food price index for the 22 cities for which consumers' price indexes are not calculated.

In addition to the national press release, releases for individual cities are issued from the Bureau's regional offices.

B. The Consumers' Price Index is carried in the Monthly Labor Review, the official publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The United States averages for all items, major groups, and food subgroups, and for all items and food indexes for each of the 34 cities are published by months for the previous year and for certain other selected periods. Also presented are current indexes for all the major groups by cities.

The Monthly Labor Review may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 40 cents per copy or \$4.50 per year.

C. Retail Food Prices by Cities, another mimeographed monthly release, contains retail food price indexes, percentage change tables, and average prices and price ranges for individual foods in the United States and in the 56 individual cities.

II. Historical Tabulation of Indexes.

Historical mimeographed tabulations of indexes for all available periods for all items and the major groups (food; apparel; rent; fuel, electricity and refrigeration; housefurnishings; miscellaneous) are available back to 1913 for the United States and for individual cities.

III. Recurring Bulletins and Special Reports.

A. Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41 (Bulletin No. 699). This is the most comprehensive treatment of the Consumers' Price

Index in print. As part of a description of the comprehensive revision in 1940, it includes explanations of the construction of the index; the method of weighting; tables of relative importances; tabulations, by city, of the indexes from their inception to 1941; other pertinent tabulations; and a comparison of the index as revised in 1940 with the original index. Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents each.

B. Handbook of Labor Statistics contains all the major statistical series compiled by the Bureau, including the national Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by major groups of commodities, from 1913 to date; indexes for all items and foods in 39 United States cities and 4 territories and possessions, from 1923 to date; indexes of retail prices of foods in 22 additional cities, from 1923 to date. The most recent handbook (Bulletin No. 916) was published in 1947 in loose-leaf form. Insert sheets will be supplied from time to time covering new material and bringing regular series to date. The Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1947 Edition, may be obtained for 75 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

C. Retail Prices of Food, 1946 to 1947 (Bulletin No. 938). This bulletin, which is part of a regular series, includes a summary of retail food price developments and trends

during 1946 and 1947, a discussion of food price controls and subsidy programs, and indexes of retail prices of food and average retail prices of principal foods, by cities.

V. Price indexes for individual articles and services other than food, fuel, and rent have been calculated as a byproduct of the index calculation. They are shown for quarterly periods back to 1935 in tables E, F, and G, pages 68-79. Currently they are based on the 18 cities priced in March, June, September, and December weighted to represent all 34 cities. The samples of quotations for these commodities are considered inadequate for publication of relatives for individual cities or of actual prices, as is done regularly for foods and fuels.

A. Price indexes are available for about 50 articles of apparel including the following special groups:

Men's apparel	Silk and rayon apparel
Women's apparel	Nylon apparel
Children's apparel	Footwear
Woolen apparel	Other apparel
Cotton apparel	Services (dry cleaning and shoe repairs)

B. Price indexes for housefurnishings and miscellaneous items are available for about 30 items and 95 items, respectively, including the following special groups: All furniture, all furniture and bedding, transportation, medical care, physicians' fees, prescriptions and drugs, household operation, recreation, personal care, and all services excluding rent.

Consumers' Price Indexes for Additional Cities

Small Cities and War Production Centers

In planning and administering a program to combat the inflationary tendencies which had become apparent as early as 1940, government agencies had found a need for some indication of price movements not only in large cities but also

in small cities and in cities where emergency situations had developed because of the rapid expansion of war production facilities. Accordingly, with funds made available by the National Defense Advisory Commission, the Bureau in 1940 initiated indexes of consumers' prices in 20 small cities selected as a representative sample of all urban communities in the 5,000-to-

50,000 population class, and in 10 war production centers of larger size. Two additional war production centers were added later.

Twenty Small Cities

Index series were calculated from June 1939 to the spring of 1945 for 12 small cities and from June 1940 for 8 additional cities. The 20 cities are:

Battle Creek, Mich.	Mattoon, Ill.
Bloomington, Ind.	Oconto, Wis.
Chester, S. C.	Oswego, N. Y.
Clarksburg, W. Va.	Stillwater, Okla.
Clinton, Iowa	Torrington, Conn.
Falls City, Nebr.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Globe, Ariz.	Vineland, N. J.
Goldsboro, N. C.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Watertown, S. Dak.
Lebanon, Pa.	Zanesville, Ohio

Prices were collected in June and December of each year until December 1940 and quarterly from March 1941 through September 1943. In all cities except Battle Creek, Mich., and Lebanon, Pa., the frequency of pricing was reduced in March 1944 to semiannual collections. Indexes for all 20 cities (presented in table C, p. 62, for all available periods) have been converted uniformly to a December 1940 base. This was the pricing period nearest January 1, 1941, the base date for the Little Steel formula.

Twelve War Production Centers

Indexes were begun in October 1939 for 10 war production centers:

Bridgeport, Conn.	Omaha, Nebr.
Charleston, S. C.	San Diego, Calif.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	South Bend, Ind.
Gadsden, Ala.	Vallejo-Benicia, Calif.
Newark, N. J.	Wichita, Kans.

In addition, indexes were initiated in September 1940 for Newport News, Va., and in June 1941 for Phoenix, Ariz. In 7 cities prices were collected quarterly through 1943 and semiannually until the series were discontinued in 1945. In 5 cities (Bridgeport, Omaha, San Diego, South Bend, and Wichita), designated as major reconversion centers, the series were continued through April 1947. Indexes presented in table

C, p. 62, for all available periods are on a December 1940 base except for Phoenix, for which the base period is March 1943. For 5 cities (Bridgeport, Corpus Christi, Gadsden, Omaha, and Wichita), prices were not collected in December 1940. Indexes for this date were estimated by assuming an even rate of change between the nearest pricing dates.

Methods Used

In general, the methods used in calculating the indexes for small cities and war production centers were the same as those used in the Bureau's regular series for large cities. Prices were obtained periodically from representative retail stores and service establishments in these cities and were weighted by the quantities of goods and services usually bought by moderate-income families. Weights were based on data by regions obtained in the Bureau's extensive studies of family expenditures in 1934-36. Adjustments similar to those in the Bureau's indexes for large cities were made to take account of rationing and shortages.

In Charleston, S. C., Newark, N. J., and Wichita, Kans., only food and fuel prices and rents were available from October 1939 to January 1941. For Charleston and Wichita, indexes for other groups during this period were based on average changes in the 34 large cities and for Newark on changes in New York City.

Seven Estimated Cities

The Bureau also calculated estimated indexes of consumers' prices for 6 additional cities from October 1939 to 1945, and one additional city from October 1940 to March 1945 on the basis of changes in prices of foods, fuels, and rents in the given cities and on changes for other groups based on average changes in 34 large cities. Indexes are presented in table D, p. 67, for all available periods. The 7 cities for which estimated indexes were prepared are:

Dallas, Tex.	Peoria, Ill.
Little Rock, Ark.	Rochester, N. Y.
Louisville, Ky.	Knoxville, Tenn.
New Haven, Conn.	

Twenty-two Cities in Which Food Prices Only Are Obtained

Indexes of retail food prices only are calculated monthly for 22 cities in addition to the Bureau's regular 34 large cities, and are incorporated in the Bureau's national indexes for foods and all items. These 22 cities are:

Bridgeport, Conn.
Butte, Mont.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charleston, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Tex.

Fall River, Mass.
Jackson, Miss.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Little Rock, Ark.
Louisville, Ky.
Newark, N. J.

New Haven, Conn.
Omaha, Nebr.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Rochester, N. Y.

St. Paul, Minn.
Salt Lake City, Utah
Springfield, Ill.
Wichita, Kans.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Indexes³⁸ are on a 1935-39=100 base except for the 5 cities added in June 1940 (Cedar Rapids, Jackson, Knoxville, Wichita, and Winston-Salem), which are on a June 1940=100 base. Five of the 22—Bridgeport, Charleston, Newark, Omaha, and Wichita—were war production centers, as listed on page 39.

³⁸ See Retail Food Prices by Cities, described on p. 37; and Bulletin No. 938, Retail Prices of Food, 1946 to 1947, p. 38.

City Worker's Family Budget

In the spring of 1945, the Labor and Federal Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives directed the Bureau of Labor Statistics "to find out what it costs a worker's family to live in the large cities of the United States." The subcommittee was interested in relative differences in living costs between cities, as well as dollar costs.

Pending a more complete study, indexes of relative differences in the cost of equivalent goods, rents, and services among the large cities for which consumers' price indexes are calculated were computed for March 1945 and published in the spring of 1946.³⁹ These indexes reflected the effect of two factors of variation in costs among cities: the level of prices and rents, and variations in requirements imposed by climate. This was the first intercity index published by the Bureau subsequent to the discontinuance in June 1943 of the series released between 1939 and 1943 entitled "Estimated Intercity Differences in Cost of Living." This older series is based on the estimated cost of a "maintenance budget" as defined and priced by the Works Progress Administration in 1935.⁴⁰

The results of the Bureau's comprehensive investigation in response to the congressional directive were published in the City Worker's

³⁹ Relative Differences in the Cost of Equivalent Goods, Rents, and Services in 33 Large Cities, March 1945, mimeographed release, June 1, 1946.

⁴⁰ A brief description of this "maintenance budget" is given in Cost of Living in 1941, Bulletin No. 710, p. 34 ff.

Family Budget in late 1947.⁴¹ The 34 large cities in the United States which are covered in the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index were selected for study, and the budget was priced for March 1946 and June 1947.

The budget includes the cost of food, clothing, housing, medical care, transportation, reading and recreation, personal care, tobacco, and an allowance for other essential needs such as public school expenses, gifts and charity donations, taxes, and insurance and union dues. The level of living provided by the budget is neither one of "subsistence" nor of "luxury" but a modest and adequate American standard of living based upon the kinds and quantities of goods and services that workers actually select. Thus it is more liberal than the WPA maintenance budget.

The budget family consists of four persons living in a rented separate house or apartment. The family is made up of an employed father aged 38 years, a housewife of 36 not gainfully employed, a boy of 13 in high school, and a girl of 8 in grade school. Budget approximations have been made for families of different sizes.

Dollar costs of the total budget, ranging from about \$3,000 to \$3,500 in June 1947, as well as of major components, were calculated for each of the 34 cities. These figures provided a measure of relative differences in costs of goods and services between cities and supersede earlier

⁴¹ In Workers' Budgets in the United States, Bulletin No. 927, p. 3.

estimates of intercity indexes published by the Bureau.

In order to provide a means of measuring intercity price differences without repricing the budget in its entirety, the Bureau has developed an intercity index formula based on the procedures and weights of the City Worker's Family Budget but requiring the use of only 57 items instead of the more than 435 items in the bud-

get.⁴² This formula makes it possible to estimate at a given time the relative differences in the over-all cost of goods and services, not only for the 34 cities in the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index but also for any city in the United States which is essentially urban in its manner of living.

⁴² The method is described in *Measuring Intercity Differences in Living Costs*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1949; reprinted as Serial No. R. 1952.

Cooperation With Other Government Agencies

The Bureau has provided technical advice and assistance over a period of years to various Federal and State governmental agencies in collecting price data and setting up special price indexes. The extent of the assistance, particularly to the States, has been limited, however, by the amount of Bureau staff available.

STATES

Wherever possible, assistance has been given to State agencies or universities in establishing price indexes for cities where the Bureau does not regularly collect data. Much of this assistance has been in terms of devising weighting patterns for various localities and in providing technical instructions on collection and processing procedures. In a few cases when staff was available, the Bureau has undertaken to assign personnel to review the work performed by a State Agency. States to whom such assistance has been given include the following:

Illinois. In September 1948 the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations of the University of Illinois undertook a place-to-place comparison of prices in Freeport with prices in Chicago and Milwaukee. A member of that organization attended training classes held by the Bureau for its own staff, and members of the Bureau's professional staff later made a complete review and analysis of the materials before final publication of the indexes by the institute.

Louisiana. The College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, has published consumers' price indexes semiannually beginning in 1942

for Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Lake Charles, Alexandria, and Monroe. When these indexes were initiated, Bureau staff prepared weighting patterns based on its own expenditure studies and provided staff to train university people in collection techniques. Later, at the request of the university, the weighting patterns were revised to conform to the Bureau's own revision of weights in July and August 1947. Current instructions on collection and tabulation procedures are continuously supplied to the university.

Massachusetts. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Labor and Industries, has been calculating price indexes since 1910. Currently, the State is publishing a monthly retail price index for the State. At various times the Bureau has provided technical assistance on weight revisions, collection, and calculation procedures.

Michigan. Beginning in 1941 the Michigan State Department of Labor has compiled quarterly consumers' price indexes. Currently, indexes are published for 10 cities: Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Muskegon, Pontiac, and Saginaw-Bay City. Weights for these indexes were prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the basis of information taken from its own expenditure studies, and reallocated recently to the reduced list of items priced by the Bureau since July and August 1947. The Bureau also supplies currently to the State Department of Labor copies of all instructions on collection and tabulation procedures and sample copies of schedules.

Pennsylvania. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Labor and Industry, has published quarterly consumers' price indexes for six cities since 1938: Connellsville, Johnstown, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton. BLS figures are used for the last three cities named, but are converted to a base of June 15, 1941=100. Cost weights for the first three cities were derived from BLS expenditure data, and members of the Bureau's staff have reviewed the tabulations at various times. The State also publishes quarterly indexes of food and fuel prices for 10 additional cities: Allentown, Altoona, Du Bois, Erie, Harrisburg, Oil City, Pottsville, Reading, Williamsport, and York.

Utah. The State has established consumers' price indexes for five cities: Salt Lake City, Logan, Price, Richfield, and Cedar City. The Bureau of Labor Statistics assigned a staff member to set up weights for these indexes in 1946, and staff was also assigned to train local people in procedures applying to the collection of data. The work in Utah was carried on by three cooperating State agencies: Department of Employment Security, State Welfare Commission, and Bureau of Business Research of the University of Utah. Indexes have been published for December 1945, March and September 1946, March 1947, and March 1948. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has provided personnel to review the indexes on several occasions and has revised weights to conform to revisions in its own indexes in July and August 1947. It continues to provide copies of all current instructions on collection and tabulation procedures.

The above States are those to which the Bureau has provided technical assistance in varying degrees for the purpose of setting up and maintaining local indexes. Several other States or local agencies are currently publishing various types of price indexes. The Bureau has recently had requests to supply assistance and advice in establishing indexes by government agencies in Washington, Montana, Ohio, Maine, Connecticut, Nebraska, New Mexico, and North Dakota.

TERRITORIES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made a number of surveys in the Territories, either independently or in cooperation with Territorial governments. Generally, the Bureau's staff has conducted income and expenditure studies which have provided the basis for weighting patterns for retail price indexes. Once the indexes were set up, the Territorial governments have continued, in most cases, to collect price data and publish indexes periodically. Territories where such work has been undertaken include the following:

Alaska. Expenditure studies were made in Juneau and Fairbanks in the summer of 1944. Consumers' price indexes were published for Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage for March 1943, July, September, and December 1944, and March, June, and September 1945. This work was all done by Bureau staff.⁴³ The Territorial government has recently resumed the publication of food price indexes for several Alaskan cities. In July 1948 the Secretary of the Territorial Department of Labor was in Washington to discuss Bureau procedures for collection and calculation of retail food price indexes with a view to initiating these procedures in the Alaskan indexes.

Hawaii. In the summer of 1943 the Bureau made a survey of income and expenditures of Honolulu families.⁴⁴ Since that time, retail prices have been collected and an index published quarterly for Honolulu by the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Territory of Hawaii.

Puerto Rico. The Bureau provided technical guidance to an income and expenditure study made in Puerto Rico in 1940-41. The study was made as a Works Project Administration project sponsored by the Insular Department of Labor.⁴⁵ The Puerto Rico Department of Labor,

⁴³ See report *Income and Living Costs in Alaska, 1943-45*.

⁴⁴ See *Wartime Earnings and Spending in Honolulu, 1943*, Bulletin No. 788.

⁴⁵ See *Incomes and Expenditures of Wage Earners in Puerto Rico, 1940-41*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1948, or reprint, Serial No. R. 1516.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, has collected prices and published indexes monthly up to the present time for San Juan, Adjuntas, Comerio, Salevas, Cabo Rojo, and Manati. Members of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor were trained by Bureau personnel in techniques of collecting price data.

Virgin Islands. Early in 1943, at the request of the Director of Territories and Island Possessions in the Interior Department, the Bureau, in cooperation with the Wage Commissioner of the Virgin Islands and the staffs of the Departments of Public Welfare, conducted a survey to determine changes in prices for important goods and services in the three urban centers in the Virgin Islands—Charlotte Amalie, Christiansted, and Frederiksted.⁴⁶ Indexes of consumers' prices were published for September of each year from 1939 through 1942 and for October 1943.

FEDERAL AGENCIES

As the price collection agency of the Federal Government, the Bureau has undertaken special surveys for other Federal Government agencies at various times. Particularly during the war years, BLS collected a vast amount of data for such wartime enforcement agencies as OPA and NHA.⁴⁷ Most of this work was done in its

⁴⁶ See Bureau of Labor Statistics release *Index of Consumers' Prices in the Virgin Islands, September 1939 to October 1943*.

entirety by BLS and results of the studies turned over to the contracting agency for their confidential use. This was in contrast to the work with the States, where the activity was usually a cooperative one, at least in some phases of the study.

Atomic Energy Commission. Retail price indexes have been computed for Oak Ridge semi-annually since December 1946 and for Knoxville semiannually since December 1947. Intercity indexes have also been compiled at the same periods for Oak Ridge, Knoxville, Washington, Cincinnati, Memphis, Atlanta, and Birmingham. In October 1948, the Bureau started an income and expenditure study in Los Alamos, N. Mex., and has contracted to calculate a quarterly consumers' price index for that city in January, April, July, and October of each year, and intercity indexes for Los Alamos, Los Angeles, Denver, New York, and Chicago for the same periods.

Department of State. Retail prices for selected items are collected quarterly in Washington, D. C., for the State Department. These prices are compared with prices of similar items in foreign countries, and the comparisons provide the basis for adjustments in living allowances to United States employees of the State Department working in foreign countries.

⁴⁷ See *Activities of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in World War II, Historical Reports of War Administration, No. 1, 1947*.

Appendix Tables

TABLE A.—Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities (National Average), by Group of Commodities, 1929-48

[1935-39 = 100]

Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
1929: June.....	122.1	131.3	115.4	141.4	111.1	111.7	104.5	1943: Jan. 15....	120.7	133.0	126.0	108.0	107.3	123.8	113.2
Dec.....	122.8	133.8	114.7	139.9	113.6	111.3	104.9	Feb. 15....	121.0	133.6	126.2	108.0	107.2	124.1	113.6
1930: June.....	120.3	128.1	113.8	138.0	109.9	109.9	105.2	Mar. 15....	122.8	137.4	127.6	108.0	107.5	124.5	114.5
Dec.....	115.3	116.5	109.4	135.1	112.4	105.4	104.9	Apr. 15....	124.1	140.6	127.9	108.0	107.5	124.8	114.9
1931: June.....	108.2	102.1	103.5	130.9	107.3	98.1	104.3	May 15....	125.1	143.0	127.9	108.0	107.6	125.1	115.3
Dec.....	104.2	96.5	96.3	125.8	109.1	92.6	103.3	June 15....	124.8	141.9	127.9	108.0	107.7	125.4	115.7
1932: June.....	97.4	85.7	91.1	117.8	101.6	84.8	101.8	July 15....	123.9	139.0	129.1	108.0	107.6	125.6	116.1
Dec.....	93.5	82.0	86.2	109.0	102.5	81.3	100.2	Aug. 15....	123.4	137.2	129.6	108.0	107.6	125.9	116.5
1933: June.....	90.8	82.2	84.8	100.1	97.2	81.5	97.8	Sept. 15....	123.9	137.4	132.5	108.0	107.6	126.3	117.0
Dec.....	93.9	88.1	94.4	95.8	102.9	91.1	98.1	Oct. 15....	124.4	138.2	133.3	108.0	107.8	126.7	117.6
1934: June.....	95.3	93.0	96.6	94.0	100.3	92.9	97.9	Nov. 15....	124.2	137.3	133.5	108.0	107.9	126.9	117.7
Nov.....	96.2	95.4	96.5	93.9	101.8	93.6	97.8	Dec. 15....	124.4	137.1	134.6	108.1	109.4	127.9	118.1
1935: Mar. 15....	97.8	99.7	96.8	93.8	102.1	94.2	98.1	1944: Jan. 15....	124.2	136.1	134.7	108.1	109.5	128.3	118.4
July 15....	97.6	99.4	96.7	94.1	99.0	94.5	98.2	Feb. 15....	123.8	134.5	135.2	108.1	110.3	128.7	118.7
Oct. 15....	98.0	100.0	96.9	94.6	100.5	95.7	97.9	Mar. 15....	123.8	134.1	136.7	108.1	109.9	129.0	119.1
1936: Jan. 15....	98.8	101.5	97.3	95.1	100.8	95.8	98.2	Apr. 15....	124.6	134.6	137.1	108.1	109.9	132.9	120.9
Apr. 15....	97.8	98.4	97.4	95.5	100.8	95.7	98.4	May 15....	125.1	135.5	137.4	108.1	109.8	135.0	121.3
July 15....	99.4	102.6	97.2	96.5	99.1	95.9	98.7	June 15....	125.4	135.7	138.0	108.1	109.6	138.4	121.7
Sept. 15....	100.4	104.8	97.5	97.1	99.9	96.6	99.0	July 15....	126.1	137.4	138.3	108.2	109.7	138.7	122.0
Dec. 15....	99.8	101.6	99.0	98.1	100.5	97.9	99.1	Aug. 15....	126.4	137.7	139.4	108.2	109.8	139.3	122.3
1937: Mar. 15....	101.8	105.0	100.9	98.9	100.8	102.6	100.2	Sept. 15....	126.5	137.0	141.4	108.2	109.8	140.7	122.4
June 15....	102.8	106.0	102.5	101.0	99.2	104.3	100.9	Oct. 15....	126.5	136.4	141.9	(?)	109.8	141.4	122.8
Sept. 15....	104.3	107.9	105.1	102.1	100.0	106.7	101.7	Nov. 15....	126.6	136.5	142.1	(?)	109.9	141.7	122.9
Dec. 15....	103.0	102.7	104.8	103.7	100.7	107.0	102.0	Dec. 15....	127.0	137.4	142.8	108.3	109.4	143.0	123.1
1938: Mar. 15....	100.9	97.5	102.9	103.9	101.2	104.7	101.6	1945: Jan. 15....	127.1	137.3	143.0	(?)	109.7	143.6	123.3
June 15....	100.9	98.2	102.2	104.2	98.6	103.1	101.8	Feb. 15....	126.9	136.5	143.3	(?)	110.0	144.0	123.4
Sept. 15....	100.7	98.1	101.4	104.2	99.3	101.9	101.6	Mar. 15....	126.8	135.9	143.7	108.3	110.0	144.5	123.6
Dec. 15....	100.2	97.2	100.9	104.3	100.0	101.7	101.0	Apr. 15....	127.1	136.6	144.1	(?)	109.8	144.9	123.8
1939: Mar. 15....	99.1	94.6	100.4	104.3	100.1	100.9	100.5	May 15....	128.1	138.8	144.6	(?)	110.0	145.4	123.9
June 15....	98.6	93.6	100.3	104.3	97.5	100.6	100.4	June 15....	129.0	141.1	145.4	108.3	110.0	145.8	124.0
Aug. 15 ²	98.6	93.5	100.3	104.3	97.5	100.6	100.4	July 15....	129.4	141.7	145.9	(?)	111.2	145.6	124.3
Sept. 15....	100.6	98.4	100.3	104.4	98.6	101.1	101.1	Aug. 15....	129.4	141.7	145.9	(?)	111.2	145.6	124.3
Dec. 15....	99.6	94.9	101.3	104.4	99.9	102.7	100.9	Sept. 15....	129.3	140.9	146.4	(?)	111.4	146.0	124.5
1940: Mar. 15....	99.8	95.0	102.0	104.5	100.6	100.5	100.8	Oct. 15....	128.9	139.4	148.2	108.3	110.7	146.8	124.6
June 15....	100.5	98.3	101.7	104.6	98.6	100.1	100.6	Nov. 15....	128.9	139.3	148.5	(?)	110.5	146.9	124.7
Sept. 15....	100.4	97.2	101.6	104.7	99.3	100.3	101.4	Dec. 15....	129.3	140.1	148.7	(?)	110.1	147.6	124.6
Oct. 15....	100.2	96.2	101.6	104.7	99.9	100.4	101.6	1946: Jan. 15....	129.9	141.4	149.4	108.3	110.3	148.3	124.8
Nov. 15....	100.1	95.9	101.6	104.7	100.3	100.6	101.7	Feb. 15....	129.9	141.0	149.7	(?)	110.8	148.8	125.4
Dec. 15....	100.7	97.3	101.6	104.9	100.7	100.4	101.8	Mar. 15....	129.6	139.6	150.5	(?)	111.0	149.7	125.6
1941: Jan. 1 ²	100.8	97.6	101.2	105.0	100.8	100.2	101.8	Apr. 15....	130.2	140.1	153.1	108.4	110.5	150.2	125.9
Jan. 15....	100.8	97.8	100.7	105.0	100.8	100.1	101.9	May 15....	131.1	141.7	154.5	(?)	110.4	152.0	126.7
Feb. 15....	100.8	97.9	100.4	105.1	100.6	100.4	101.9	June 15....	131.7	142.6	155.7	(?)	110.3	153.7	127.2
Mar. 15....	101.2	98.4	102.1	105.1	100.7	101.6	101.9	July 15....	133.3	145.6	157.2	108.5	110.5	156.1	127.9
Apr. 15....	102.2	100.6	102.4	105.4	101.0	102.4	102.2	Aug. 15....	133.3	145.6	157.2	(?)	113.3	157.9	128.2
May 15....	102.9	102.1	102.8	105.7	101.1	103.2	102.5	Sept. 15....	141.2	171.2	161.2	108.7	113.7	160.0	129.8
June 15....	104.6	105.9	103.3	105.8	101.4	105.3	103.3	Oct. 15....	145.9	174.1	165.9	108.8	114.4	165.6	129.9
July 15....	105.3	106.7	104.8	106.1	102.3	107.4	103.7	Nov. 15....	148.6	180.0	168.1	(?)	114.4	168.5	131.0
Aug. 15....	106.2	108.0	106.9	106.3	103.2	108.9	104.0	Dec. 15....	152.2	187.7	171.0	(?)	114.8	171.0	132.5
Sept. 15....	108.1	110.7	110.8	106.8	103.7	112.0	105.0	1947: Jan. 15....	153.3	185.9	176.5	(?)	115.5	177.1	136.1
Oct. 15....	109.3	111.6	112.6	107.5	104.0	114.4	106.9	Feb. 15....	153.2	182.3	181.5	108.9	117.5	180.8	137.4
Nov. 15....	110.2	113.1	113.8	107.8	104.0	115.6	107.4	Mar. 15....	156.3	189.5	184.3	109.0	117.6	182.3	138.2
Dec. 15....	110.5	113.1	114.8	108.2	104.1	116.8	107.7	Apr. 15....	156.2	188.0	184.9	109.0	118.4	182.5	139.2
1942: Jan. 15....	112.0	116.2	116.1	108.4	104.3	118.2	108.5	May 15....	156.0	187.6	185.0	109.2	117.7	181.9	139.0
Feb. 15....	112.9	116.8	119.0	108.6	104.4	119.7	109.4	June 15....	157.1	190.5	185.6	109.2	117.7	182.6	139.1
Mar. 15....	114.3	118.6	123.6	108.9	104.5	121.2	110.1	July 15....	158.4	193.1	184.7	110.0	119.5	184.3	139.5
Apr. 15....	115.1	119.6	126.5	109.2	104.3	121.9	110.6	Aug. 15....	160.3	196.5	185.9	111.2	123.8	184.2	139.8
May 15....	116.0	121.6	126.2	109.9	104.9	122.2	110.9	Sept. 15....	163.8	203.5	187.6	113.6	124.6	187.5	140.8
June 15....	116.4	123.2	125.3	108.5	105.0	122.3	110.9	Oct. 15....	163.8	201.6	189.0	114.9	125.2	187.8	141.8
July 15....	117.0	124.6	125.3	108.0	106.3	122.8	111.1	Nov. 15....	164.9	202.7	190.2	115.2	126.9	188.9	143.0
Aug. 15....	117.5	126.1	125.2	108.0	106.2	123.0	111.1	Dec. 15....	167.0	206.9	191.2	115.4	127.8	191.4	144.4
Sept. 15....	117.8	126.6	125.8	108.0	106.2	123.6	111.4	1948: Jan. 15....	168.8	209.7	192.1	115.9	129.5	192.3	146.4
Oct. 15....	119.0	129.6	125.9	108.0	106.2	123.6	111.8	Feb. 15....	167.5	204.7	195.1	116.0	130.0	193.0	146.4
Nov. 15....	119.8	131.1	125.9	108.0	106.2	123.7	112.7	Mar. 15....	166.9	202.3	196.3	116.3	130.3	194.9	146.2
Dec. 15....	120.4	132.7	125.9	108.0	106.3	123.7	112.8	Apr. 15....	169.3	207.9	196.4	116.3	130.7	194.7	147.8
								May 15....	170.5	210.9	197.5	116.7	131.8	195.6	147.5
								June 15....	171.7	214.1	196.9	117.0	132.6	194.8	147.5

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous								
ATLANTA, GA.								BALTIMORE, MD.—Continued															
1935	98.6	102.2	96.2	93.9	100.5	98.2	97.9	1943: Jan. 15	122.6	139.1	125.8	106.7	106.3	127.6	113.1								
1936	99.8	102.2	97.8	96.6	101.5	99.3	99.4	Feb. 15	122.3	137.9	126.6	106.7	106.6	128.5	113.2								
1937	102.9	105.7	103.5	101.2	99.8	104.1	101.1	Mar. 15	124.8	144.0	127.5	106.8	106.8	128.9	113.7								
1938	99.9	95.6	102.6	104.2	99.3	99.6	101.4	Apr. 15	126.7	148.6	127.8	106.8	106.8	128.9	114.4								
1939	98.8	94.3	99.9	104.0	99.0	98.8	100.3	May 15	128.2	152.6	127.4	106.8	106.8	128.9	114.4								
1940	99.1	94.2	102.3	104.3	99.9	98.2	100.3	June 15	128.1	152.5	127.4	106.7	106.7	129.0	114.3								
1941	104.6	103.8	109.1	105.0	103.9	106.2	103.5	July 15	126.0	146.3	129.7	106.7	106.7	129.4	114.3								
1942	115.8	122.8	124.5	106.4	110.0	119.2	111.2	Aug. 15	125.6	145.2	129.7	106.7	106.7	129.7	114.3								
1943	123.8	138.8	128.6	106.5	112.7	120.7	118.1	Sept. 15	126.0	145.3	132.4	106.6	106.8	130.4	114.6								
1944	125.9	136.7	135.0	106.7	114.6	129.8	125.6	Oct. 15	126.9	147.0	132.8	106.6	106.8	130.7	115.7								
1945	130.2	140.0	141.9	106.8	114.7	143.5	132.3	Nov. 15	125.2	142.4	133.1	106.5	106.8	130.8	115.7								
1946	139.9	159.0	156.8	107.5	116.3	159.7	138.1	Dec. 15	125.9	142.5	137.0	106.6	108.9	132.6	115.8								
1947	162.0	198.7	182.9	111.1	132.5	185.8	145.9	1944: Jan. 15	128.7	142.5	137.3	106.6	109.2	133.1	115.9								
1948	171.4	208.4	201.7	118.4	145.1	195.6	152.6	Feb. 15	125.5	140.2	138.5	106.6	110.7	133.5	116.3								
1942: Mar. 15	113.9	118.4	124.0	106.3	111.4	119.2	109.5	Mar. 15	125.9	139.3	141.0	106.5	109.4	134.1	118.8								
June 15	115.5	121.8	124.9	106.5	110.4	119.4	111.0	Apr. 15	126.7	140.3	141.8	106.4	109.4	138.4	119.9								
Sept. 15	117.3	125.9	125.7	106.5	110.6	119.5	112.3	May 15	126.9	140.5	142.8	106.4	109.4	139.7	120.2								
Dec. 15	119.2	130.2	125.5	106.5	111.2	119.5	113.8	June 15	127.5	141.2	143.6	106.4	108.9	144.7	120.5								
1943: Mar. 15	123.0	137.7	127.4	106.5	112.7	119.9	117.3	July 15	128.3	143.1	144.0	106.4	108.9	145.7	120.7								
June 15	125.2	143.9	128.5	106.4	112.5	120.3	117.1	Aug. 15	128.6	143.5	145.3	106.4	108.9	146.3	120.7								
Sept. 15	124.6	139.9	129.6	106.5	112.9	120.7	119.5	Sept. 15	127.7	140.7	145.9	106.4	109.0	146.7	120.8								
Dec. 15	124.3	137.3	130.8	106.6	113.8	123.0	120.6	Oct. 15	128.3	142.0	146.2	(?)	108.9	147.4	121.0								
1944: Mar. 15	123.6	133.0	131.9	106.6	114.0	125.3	122.9	Nov. 15	129.2	144.3	146.3	(?)	109.0	147.8	121.3								
June 15	125.6	135.2	134.1	106.7	114.5	131.3	125.9	Dec. 15	129.2	143.9	146.5	(?)	108.9	148.4	121.5								
Sept. 15	127.1	137.8	137.2	106.7	114.6	132.6	126.5	1945: Jan. 15	129.8	145.2	147.2	(?)	108.7	148.4	121.8								
Dec. 15	128.7	138.8	139.7	(?)	114.1	133.7	130.4	Feb. 15	130.0	145.2	147.4	(?)	109.1	148.5	122.7								
1945: Mar. 15	128.7	136.9	140.7	106.7	115.9	140.5	131.3	Mar. 15	129.8	144.1	147.7	106.5	109.3	149.4	123.3								
June 15	130.1	140.6	141.5	(?)	115.3	145.3	130.8	Apr. 15	130.0	144.9	147.2	(?)	108.7	150.1	123.4								
Sept. 15	131.5	141.5	142.6	106.8	115.4	146.1	134.3	May 15	131.0	146.9	148.2	(?)	108.7	150.7	123.4								
Dec. 15	131.4	141.6	144.1	(?)	112.5	146.1	134.1	June 15	132.9	151.4	149.8	(?)	108.8	152.3	123.5								
1946: Mar. 15	131.6	137.7	148.8	107.3	113.0	153.3	136.4	July 15	133.0	150.4	151.7	(?)	111.8	151.9	123.6								
June 15	133.8	141.0	152.7	(?)	113.9	155.6	138.2	Aug. 15	132.6	149.1	152.5	(?)	111.7	152.3	123.6								
Sept. 15	146.5	173.4	162.6	107.7	116.3	165.4	137.1	Sept. 15	132.3	148.1	155.1	106.6	111.3	145.7	123.5								
Dec. 15	155.8	188.7	172.5	(?)	129.3	173.8	143.8	Oct. 15	132.1	147.5	156.0	(?)	111.2	147.3	123.0								
1947: Mar. 15	160.9	199.6	179.0	(?)	128.5	185.5	145.2	Nov. 15	131.9	147.5	153.9	(?)	111.2	147.7	123.2								
June 15	159.1	193.0	180.4	108.2	128.5	185.4	145.5	Dec. 15	132.5	148.1	156.5	(?)	111.5	148.7	123.2								
Aug. 15	162.2	198.9	184.1	(?)	136.9	186.2	146.1	1946: Jan. 15	132.2	147.7	155.5	(?)	112.0	148.6	123.2								
Nov. 15	167.5	206.9	190.5	116.1	140.0	189.6	147.1	Feb. 15	131.5	145.6	156.1	(?)	112.1	148.3	123.4								
1948: Feb. 15	169.2	205.6	198.5	116.7	140.4	193.6	150.4	Mar. 15	132.1	147.1	155.4	106.6	112.1	150.2	123.2								
May 15	170.8	207.9	200.4	117.5	144.3	191.4	151.6	Apr. 15	133.4	149.4	158.4	(?)	112.1	151.4	123.5								
Aug. 15	176.2	215.7	208.7	120.0	148.2	200.6	155.1	May 15	133.7	149.3	160.8	(?)	112.1	157.0	123.4								
Nov. 15	173.7	205.9	206.9	121.4	148.2	201.8	156.7	June 15	135.6	152.4	161.5	(?)	112.2	161.0	123.8								
BALTIMORE, MD.								BIRMINGHAM, ALA.															
1935	98.6	99.8	98.0	95.8	102.6	94.2	98.9	1935	97.3	102.2	95.4	83.3	102.8	95.9	98.9								
1936	99.7	100.9	98.3	97.6	101.8	97.4	100.0	1936	98.5	102.6	96.7	89.8	101.1	97.2	98.9								
1937	101.9	104.3	101.7	100.6	98.6	102.9	100.2	1937	103.7	107.7	103.6	102.7	101.3	104.1	100.5								
1938	100.2	98.2	101.3	102.8	99.0	104.2	100.3	1938	101.2	95.6	103.3	112.6	99.7	101.8	101.0								
1939	99.6	96.7	100.7	103.2	98.0	101.4	100.7	1939	99.2	91.9	100.9	111.5	95.2	101.0	100.7								
1940	99.9	96.6	101.5	104.2	98.7	101.8	100.9	1940	99.8	93.1	102.4	113.9	92.2	98.8	100.7								
1941	106.1	107.0	106.0	108.8	101.9	110.1	103.4	1941	106.6	103.3	109.0	121.3	96.3	106.1	104.2								
1942	118.4	127.8	124.4	110.2	104.1	127.0	110.7	1942	118.2	122.4	125.7	124.6	99.7	118.9	111.5								
1943	125.7	145.3	129.8	106.7	106.9	129.6	114.5	1943	125.5	139.3	130.3	121.8	101.8	121.4	115.8								
1944	127.5	141.8	143.3	106.4	109.2	142.2	119.8	1944	129.2	139.9	138.2	122.5	104.5	133.7	123.3								
1945	131.5	147.4	151.1	106.5	110.2	149.4	123.2	1945	132.2	143.4	142.9	122.5	106.6	140.0	126.6								
1946	141.5	166.1	163.6	106.8	114.7	162.2	126.9	1946	142.5	164.4	155.5	122.8	111.5	150.0	128.8								
1947	163.1	203.7	185.6	110.1	127.7	188.6	139.0	1947	164.8	203.5	184.4	129.4	125.0	173.7	137.9								
1948	174.8	221.2	198.4	114.8	143.1	200.5	146.9	1948	175.2	211.7	205.1	137.2	133.7	189.7	145.7								
1942: Jan. 15	113.9	119.0	116.9	113.2	103.5	124.4	107.1	See footnotes on p. 61.															
Feb. 15	114.9	120.5	118.4	113.6	103.5	125.1	107.8																
Mar. 15	116.7	123.0	124.7	113.6	103.5	126.5	108.8																
Apr. 15	117.3	123.6	126.7	113.7	102.7	127.4	109.7																
May 15	118.2	125.8	126.2	113.7	103.8	127.7	110.2																
June 15	119.2	127.1	125.9	113.7	103.8	127.7	110.7																
July 15	118.5	128.3	125.9	106.9	104.8	127.7	111.2																
Aug. 15	119.1	129.6	125.1	106.7	104.6	127.6	112.3																
Sept. 15	119.8	131.2	125.7	106.7	104.6	127.6	112.3																
Oct. 15	120.4	133.8	125.7	106.7	104.7	127.6	112.3																
Nov. 15	120.9	134.9	125.8	106.7	104.7	127.6	112.9																
Dec. 15	121.8	137.3	125.8	106.7	104.7	127.6	112.9																

CONSUMERS' PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Continued								BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Continued							
1942: Jan. 15...	115.1	115.2	120.1	129.5	100.1	117.5	108.9	1948: July 15...	177.0	218.0	205.4	(*)	135.6	191.7	143.8
Feb. 15...	116.4	117.0	121.8	130.4	100.1	117.9	110.0	Aug. 15...	179.3	219.3	207.0	138.7	135.6	192.3	149.3
Mar. 15...	117.3	117.8	125.8	130.4	100.1	118.9	110.5	Sept. 15...	178.6	216.3	209.0	(*)	135.6	192.1	149.3
Apr. 15...	118.2	118.9	128.1	131.0	98.5	119.3	111.5	Oct. 15...	176.9	210.8	209.3	(*)	135.6	193.7	149.3
May 15...	118.7	120.5	127.1	131.0	99.0	119.5	111.6	Nov. 15...	175.0	205.4	208.8	139.4	135.6	192.6	149.2
June 15...	117.1	120.9	126.5	120.4	99.5	119.1	111.7	Dec. 15...	174.8	204.8	207.4	(*)	135.6	193.0	150.0
July 15...	117.2	121.2	126.6	120.4	99.5	119.2	111.6	BOSTON, MASS.							
Aug. 15...	118.8	126.1	125.5	120.4	99.5	119.2	111.6	1935.....	99.7	101.0	97.8	99.9	97.9	96.4	99.6
Sept. 15...	118.8	125.3	126.8	120.4	99.5	119.1	112.0	1936.....	99.9	101.2	98.7	99.7	98.2	96.4	99.4
Oct. 15...	119.9	128.1	126.8	120.4	100.2	119.1	112.4	1937.....	102.5	104.7	102.3	99.9	102.0	104.2	101.1
Nov. 15...	119.9	127.7	126.8	120.4	100.2	119.1	113.1	1938.....	99.7	97.8	101.6	100.3	101.6	103.0	100.4
Dec. 15...	120.8	130.2	126.8	120.4	100.2	119.1	113.0	1939.....	98.2	95.3	99.6	100.2	100.2	100.0	99.5
1943: Jan. 15...	121.3	131.4	126.8	120.8	100.2	119.4	113.0	1940.....	99.3	96.2	100.9	100.5	105.0	98.2	100.3
Feb. 15...	121.4	131.7	126.6	120.9	100.2	119.9	113.0	1941.....	103.5	103.2	105.2	101.5	108.2	105.0	102.8
Mar. 15...	122.8	134.8	128.0	121.2	100.4	120.0	113.4	1942.....	114.5	121.3	121.1	104.9	114.2	118.0	108.8
Apr. 15...	125.5	141.0	128.3	121.6	101.1	120.8	114.8	1943.....	120.7	133.1	125.7	104.9	118.4	120.5	112.7
May 15...	125.8	140.7	129.2	121.8	101.7	121.3	115.5	1944.....	122.0	130.9	136.5	104.9	120.1	131.0	116.2
June 15...	126.4	141.9	129.3	121.8	102.4	121.8	115.9	1945.....	124.4	133.6	143.1	105.1	119.4	143.4	118.3
July 15...	126.2	140.9	129.7	122.0	102.4	121.8	116.3	1946.....	134.6	153.1	156.4	105.3	121.0	152.4	123.4
Aug. 15...	126.6	141.3	130.3	121.9	102.4	121.8	117.2	1947.....	153.0	184.0	176.3	108.3	131.2	174.4	136.5
Sept. 15...	127.6	142.9	132.5	122.3	102.4	121.8	117.6	1948.....	165.4	200.9	189.2	113.3	150.7	186.3	143.2
Oct. 15...	127.3	141.8	133.4	122.3	102.4	122.1	117.6	1942: Jan. 15...	109.5	112.6	113.7	104.2	110.4	115.6	105.9
Nov. 15...	127.4	141.7	133.8	122.4	102.5	122.4	117.6	Feb. 15...	111.0	115.1	116.5	104.6	110.4	117.0	106.8
Dec. 15...	127.6	141.2	135.4	122.4	104.0	124.3	117.7	Mar. 15...	111.6	115.3	120.2	104.6	110.4	118.7	107.6
1944: Jan. 15...	127.8	140.6	135.5	122.4	104.6	124.3	120.3	Apr. 15...	112.0	115.3	123.0	104.9	111.9	118.8	107.9
Feb. 15...	127.1	137.8	135.7	122.4	104.6	124.3	120.3	May 15...	113.4	118.3	123.6	105.0	112.7	118.6	108.4
Mar. 15...	126.9	136.2	136.5	122.4	104.6	124.3	121.4	June 15...	113.9	119.9	121.7	105.0	112.6	118.3	108.7
Apr. 15...	127.6	136.1	136.8	122.5	104.6	133.6	122.8	July 15...	115.8	122.6	121.8	104.9	120.7	118.1	109.5
May 15...	128.7	138.5	137.3	122.5	104.6	134.7	123.5	Aug. 15...	115.3	122.5	121.7	104.9	116.6	118.2	109.2
June 15...	129.5	139.8	138.4	122.5	105.8	134.9	124.2	Sept. 15...	116.2	124.4	122.5	105.1	116.3	118.3	109.4
July 15...	130.1	141.4	138.5	122.5	104.0	134.9	124.4	Oct. 15...	117.9	128.5	122.6	105.1	116.3	118.3	110.0
Aug. 15...	131.7	145.4	139.6	122.5	104.2	136.3	124.4	Nov. 15...	118.8	130.4	122.7	105.1	116.3	118.3	111.1
Sept. 15...	130.0	140.3	139.9	122.5	104.2	138.9	124.4	Dec. 15...	118.9	130.7	122.8	105.0	116.4	118.2	111.1
Oct. 15...	129.8	139.5	139.9	(*)	104.5	138.9	124.7	1943: Jan. 14...	118.9	130.5	121.7	105.0	118.1	118.3	111.1
Nov. 15...	130.5	141.3	139.9	(*)	104.5	138.9	124.8	Feb. 15...	118.9	130.4	121.4	105.0	118.2	119.5	111.2
Dec. 15...	131.0	142.3	140.3	(*)	104.5	140.6	125.1	Mar. 15...	120.6	134.1	123.3	104.9	118.2	119.7	111.3
1945: Jan. 15...	131.3	142.8	140.9	(*)	104.7	140.8	125.1	Apr. 15...	121.8	137.1	123.5	104.9	118.3	119.8	111.4
Feb. 15...	130.5	140.6	141.1	(*)	104.8	139.9	125.1	May 15...	122.3	138.1	123.6	104.9	118.4	119.5	111.8
Mar. 15...	130.3	139.8	141.6	122.3	104.8	139.9	125.2	June 15...	121.8	136.8	123.3	104.9	118.4	119.8	112.2
Apr. 15...	131.0	141.1	141.6	(*)	104.8	139.5	126.6	July 15...	120.3	132.5	124.5	104.9	118.4	120.2	112.4
May 15...	131.4	141.4	141.7	(*)	107.5	139.4	126.7	Aug. 15...	120.0	131.1	125.1	104.9	118.4	120.6	113.4
June 15...	132.2	143.7	141.8	122.6	107.5	139.4	126.7	Sept. 15...	120.4	131.0	128.8	104.9	118.4	121.5	113.5
July 15...	133.5	146.9	142.0	(*)	107.5	139.4	127.1	Oct. 15...	121.6	133.1	130.2	104.9	118.4	121.7	114.5
Aug. 15...	133.9	147.5	142.6	(*)	107.5	139.8	127.3	Nov. 15...	121.0	131.4	130.8	104.9	118.4	121.7	114.5
Sept. 15...	133.0	144.1	145.0	(*)	107.5	140.3	127.4	Dec. 15...	121.1	130.9	132.2	104.9	119.7	123.9	114.7
Oct. 15...	133.1	144.2	145.3	(*)	107.6	140.2	127.4	1944: Jan. 15...	121.1	130.9	132.4	104.9	119.7	123.5	114.6
Nov. 15...	133.0	143.8	145.4	(*)	107.6	140.4	127.4	Feb. 15...	120.4	128.7	132.7	104.9	121.0	123.4	114.7
Dec. 15...	133.5	145.2	145.9	122.5	107.6	140.8	127.4	Mar. 15...	120.5	128.6	134.5	104.9	120.2	123.3	114.8
1946: Jan. 15...	133.3	144.6	145.4	(*)	108.3	140.5	127.4	Apr. 15...	121.2	129.5	135.4	104.9	120.2	125.1	116.0
Feb. 15...	132.9	142.9	147.2	(*)	108.3	139.1	127.4	May 15...	121.3	129.6	135.6	104.9	120.2	126.5	116.2
Mar. 15...	133.2	142.8	147.5	(*)	108.3	141.5	128.6	June 15...	121.8	130.4	135.9	104.9	120.0	132.8	116.4
Apr. 15...	133.6	142.3	150.8	(*)	108.3	143.7	128.9	July 15...	122.4	131.9	136.1	(*)	120.0	133.0	116.4
May 15...	134.5	144.0	152.1	(*)	108.3	148.0	128.6	Aug. 15...	122.8	132.2	137.5	(*)	120.0	134.0	116.9
June 15...	136.5	147.7	154.2	122.5	112.9	150.6	128.9	Sept. 15...	123.3	132.9	139.2	(*)	120.0	134.3	117.2
July 15...	143.3	166.6	154.8	(*)	113.0	152.8	128.5	Oct. 15...	122.7	131.1	139.4	(*)	120.0	138.4	117.2
Aug. 15...	148.6	180.8	155.9	122.6	113.0	152.4	128.9	Nov. 15...	123.0	131.8	139.6	(*)	120.2	139.4	117.3
Sept. 15...	147.1	176.6	161.1	(*)	114.1	150.5	126.1	Dec. 15...	123.5	132.7	139.9	105.0	120.2	139.5	117.3
Oct. 15...	150.4	183.0	163.0	(*)	114.3	156.3	128.6	1945: Jan. 15...	123.6	132.8	140.0	(*)	120.2	139.5	117.5
Nov. 15...	157.9	203.5	163.5	(*)	114.6	158.5	130.2	Feb. 15...	123.3	132.1	140.2	(*)	120.7	139.3	117.6
Dec. 15...	158.5	198.4	170.1	(*)	114.6	166.4	134.1	Mar. 15...	122.9	130.6	140.7	(*)	120.7	143.0	117.7
1947: Jan. 15...	158.7	196.0	173.5	(*)	120.5	169.9	134.2	Apr. 15...	123.0	130.8	140.8	(*)	120.2	143.8	117.7
Feb. 15...	158.1	193.5	175.2	(*)	120.5	169.5	134.3	May 15...	123.9	133.0	141.7	(*)	120.1	144.4	117.6
Mar. 15...	162.0	202.9	179.5	(*)	120.5	172.3	134.6	June 15...	125.5	136.8	142.7	105.1	120.1	144.9	117.5
Apr. 15...	161.7	198.8	180.3	124.8	120.5	171.4	137.4	July 15...	125.8	136.6	143.3	(*)	121.8	145.3	118.4
May 15...	160.7	195.8	180.4	(*)	120.5	169.1	137.8	Aug. 15...	125.7	135.7	143.6	(*)	122.2	145.6	119.1
June 15...	162.1	197.3	184.4	(*)	120.5	171.7	138.7	Sept. 15...	124.6	133.4	146.4	105.1	116.8	146.6	119.2
July 15...	164.1	201.8	183.6	(*)	128.8	173.1									

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous								
BOSTON, MASS.—Continued								BUFFALO, N. Y.—Continued															
1946: July 15	137.6	161.9	155.1	(9)	121.2	149.9	122.0	1944: Sept. 15	127.1	134.8	139.4	(9)	106.9	142.2	126.2								
Aug. 15	140.0	165.2	153.0	105.4	124.0	151.6	124.9	Oct. 15	127.1	134.7	139.8	(9)	106.9	142.5	126.2								
Sept. 15	141.6	168.0	161.8	(9)	124.2	155.4	124.6	Nov. 15	126.7	133.4	140.2	(9)	106.9	142.8	126.2								
Oct. 15	144.6	174.4	165.1	(9)	123.7	162.2	125.0	Dec. 15	127.1	134.1	140.9	114.8	106.9	143.0	126.2								
Nov. 15	146.1	177.8	165.7	(9)	124.1	162.6	125.8	1945: Jan. 15	127.4	135.5	140.3	(9)	106.9	142.9	125.7								
Dec. 15	148.2	178.1	169.4	(9)	125.4	169.2	132.4	Feb. 15	127.6	136.3	140.8	(9)	107.1	138.3	125.7								
1947: Jan. 15	148.7	177.6	170.8	(9)	126.8	169.0	134.8	Mar. 15	127.2	135.2	141.0	(9)	107.2	138.8	125.7								
Feb. 15	147.4	172.7	174.5	(9)	126.9	171.0	135.5	Apr. 15	127.1	134.7	141.8	(9)	106.9	138.7	125.7								
Mar. 15	150.3	180.0	172.7	105.6	127.0	173.7	136.2	May 15	127.8	137.1	142.2	(9)	104.6	138.8	125.7								
Apr. 15	149.4	176.3	172.5	(9)	130.0	175.1	137.0	June 15	129.4	140.2	144.8	115.0	104.8	141.5	125.7								
May 15	148.6	175.6	171.8	(9)	127.5	174.7	136.4	July 15	129.3	138.9	145.1	(9)	106.8	145.5	125.7								
June 15	150.3	179.6	173.5	(9)	127.5	175.2	136.3	Aug. 15	129.4	138.4	146.1	(9)	107.4	145.4	126.2								
July 15	151.9	183.5	174.6	(9)	129.0	173.1	135.8	Sept. 15	128.5	135.3	147.0	(9)	107.4	146.1	126.8								
Aug. 15	154.5	187.9	178.8	(9)	133.5	173.3	136.1	Oct. 15	128.6	135.6	147.3	(9)	107.4	147.4	126.4								
Sept. 15	158.6	195.3	180.4	110.3	133.6	177.2	136.2	Nov. 15	129.4	136.7	149.9	(9)	108.1	147.3	126.4								
Oct. 15	157.5	191.8	180.7	(9)	134.3	175.7	136.8	Dec. 15	129.8	137.6	149.8	115.2	108.4	147.8	126.4								
Nov. 15	158.3	192.4	182.1	(9)	138.0	176.6	137.7	1946: Jan. 15	129.8	136.9	150.4	(9)	108.9	148.0	127.4								
Dec. 15	160.4	195.7	183.3	111.4	140.7	178.6	138.8	Feb. 15	129.8	136.1	151.4	(9)	108.9	149.3	127.7								
1948: Jan. 15	163.1	200.3	183.5	(9)	145.6	181.4	140.4	Mar. 15	130.2	136.4	152.1	(9)	108.9	150.5	128.4								
Feb. 15	161.3	195.0	185.0	(9)	147.3	181.3	140.0	Apr. 15	131.2	138.8	153.9	(9)	108.9	151.0	128.4								
Mar. 15	160.8	192.2	186.9	112.1	147.9	181.9	140.6	May 15	132.0	139.0	155.1	(9)	108.9	150.8	130.9								
Apr. 15	163.6	198.2	188.1	(9)	148.8	182.6	142.6	June 15	132.6	140.2	156.2	115.2	108.9	153.3	130.9								
May 15	164.1	199.2	189.2	(9)	148.1	182.8	143.0	July 15	139.6	157.9	157.5	(9)	114.9	154.9	130.7								
June 15	166.1	204.1	188.5	112.6	148.7	184.8	142.6	Aug. 15	142.2	162.8	161.0	115.2	114.9	157.1	132.6								
July 15	168.6	210.2	188.5	(9)	149.4	186.4	142.9	Sept. 15	144.9	164.7	167.6	(9)	116.2	174.2	134.1								
Aug. 15	168.7	208.8	190.7	(9)	152.3	186.9	143.8	Oct. 15	146.5	168.4	169.2	(9)	115.8	175.6	134.8								
Sept. 15	169.0	207.2	192.3	(9)	153.0	189.4	144.7	Nov. 15	149.6	175.4	172.1	(9)	117.3	178.1	135.8								
Oct. 15	167.8	202.6	193.1	114.6	156.0	192.2	145.7	Dec. 15	151.7	175.8	173.7	(9)	117.7	183.1	140.0								
Nov. 15	166.7	199.2	192.8	(9)	156.1	193.1	146.3	1947: Jan. 15	152.7	175.9	180.3	(9)	119.5	185.0	142.2								
Dec. 15	164.7	194.2	192.8	115.2	154.8	193.0	146.1	Feb. 15	152.4	173.3	183.8	(9)	119.5	187.3	142.4								
BUFFALO, N. Y.								CHICAGO, ILL.															
1935	97.5	100.7	97.3	91.6	102.6	95.1	96.7	1935	97.2	100.0	97.7	91.3	98.7	93.7	97.5								
1936	99.0	101.4	98.3	95.1	102.2	94.6	98.9	1936	98.5	101.4	98.9	93.6	98.2	95.9	98.5								
1937	103.1	104.7	102.8	101.8	100.3	106.0	102.5	1937	103.0	106.1	103.2	99.6	99.6	104.2	101.8								
1938	100.8	97.4	101.0	105.6	97.8	103.6	101.9	1938	101.5	97.8	101.1	107.0	102.1	103.4	102.2								
1939	99.5	95.9	100.5	105.8	97.0	100.7	100.0	1939	99.8	94.9	99.1	108.5	101.3	102.7	99.9								
1940	101.0	98.2	101.0	106.2	98.9	100.0	101.6	1940	100.6	96.7	99.7	108.6	100.3	102.0	100.3								
1941	107.5	108.5	106.1	110.5	101.1	109.2	106.3	1941	105.7	106.1	104.0	110.5	101.6	107.5	103.0								
1942	120.0	126.5	126.0	115.1	103.5	125.0	116.8	1942	116.3	122.9	120.2	114.1	103.5	119.3	110.1								
1943	126.3	140.3	129.4	114.6	105.0	126.4	121.7	1943	122.8	136.0	125.3	114.5	103.4	120.8	114.4								
1944	126.1	134.1	136.6	114.7	107.1	137.1	124.9	1944	124.7	135.0	133.0	114.7	105.1	135.2	119.2								
1945	128.5	136.8	144.7	114.9	106.9	143.2	126.0	1945	127.3	137.8	140.3	114.8	106.0	138.7	122.1								
1946	138.3	152.7	160.4	115.2	112.5	160.5	131.8	1946	138.4	160.1	154.7	115.5	105.2	149.7	125.7								
1947	158.6	187.0	188.8	116.3	122.0	192.7	145.1	1947	160.8	197.5	184.8	121.8	115.2	176.2	138.3								
1948	170.3	204.9	197.5	121.0	134.6	201.6	153.9	1948	174.9	215.2	200.0	132.8	127.7	181.9	149.7								
1942: Jan. 15	115.0	118.4	117.4	114.7	103.3	121.0	112.3	1942: Jan. 15	112.0	116.0	112.7	112.5	103.4	116.2	107.4								
Feb. 15	116.2	119.6	120.2	114.7	103.3	123.8	113.8	Feb. 15	112.4	115.1	116.7	112.7	103.4	118.3	108.3								
Mar. 15	117.8	121.5	126.1	114.9	103.5	125.7	114.6	Mar. 15	113.7	117.5	119.5	112.8	103.4	119.5	109.1								
Apr. 15	119.0	122.4	128.7	116.3	103.1	126.0	116.2	Apr. 15	115.3	120.0	124.0	112.8	102.7	120.7	110.3								
May 15	120.5	125.2	129.3	117.9	103.5	126.1	117.1	May 15	116.5	121.7	123.1	116.2	103.2	120.5	110.3								
June 15	120.9	127.3	127.2	115.5	103.6	125.9	118.8	June 15	116.3	122.1	120.4	115.6	103.6	119.6	110.3								
July 15	120.9	127.8	127.2	114.6	103.6	126.1	118.8	July 15	116.4	122.8	120.9	114.4	103.6	119.7	110.3								
Aug. 15	120.5	127.6	127.2	114.6	103.6	125.3	117.5	Aug. 15	117.4	125.5	119.8	114.4	103.6	119.4	110.5								
Sept. 15	120.5	127.6	127.2	114.6	103.6	125.1	117.4	Sept. 15	117.3	124.9	121.4	114.4	103.6	119.4	110.5								
Oct. 15	122.0	131.8	127.2	114.6	103.6	125.1	117.4	Oct. 15	118.9	128.9	121.4	114.4	103.6	119.4	110.9								
Nov. 15	123.0	133.7	127.1	114.6	103.6	125.1	118.8	Nov. 15	119.5	129.9	121.5	114.4	103.7	119.6	111.6								
Dec. 15	123.6	135.5	126.9	114.6	103.6	125.0	118.8	Dec. 15	119.5	129.9	121.3	114.4	103.7	119.6	111.7								
1943: Jan. 15	124.7	137.3	126.6	114.6	105.0	125.2	120.7	1943: Jan. 15	119.8	129.9	121.2	114.4	104.5	119.7	112.8								
Feb. 15	125.0	138.1	126.4	114.6	105.0	125.2	121.1	Feb. 15	120.6	132.1	122.0	114.4	102.6	119.8	112.8								
Mar. 15	126.4	141.2	127.8	114.6	105.0	126.5	121.3	Mar. 15	122.3	135.9	123.7	114.4	103.2	120.1	113.1								
Apr. 15	127.4	144.0	128.0	114.6	105.0	126.5	121.4	Apr. 15	123.5	138.6	123.7	114.5	103.2	120.2	113.6								
May 15	128.8	147.8	127.5	114.6	105.0	126.5	121.8	May 15	124.5	141.1	123.5	114.5	103.2	120.3	113.7								
June 15	127.8	145.2	127.6	114.6	104.8	126.6	121.6	June 15	124.1	140.0	123.7	114.5	103.2	120.4	113.8								
July 15	126.2	140.5	128.4	114.6	104.8	126.6	121.6	July 15	122.5	137.1	124.9	114.5	103.2	120.5	113.8								
Aug. 15	125.4	137.9	129.3	114.6	104.8	126.6	121.6	See footnotes on p. 61.															
Sept. 15	125.5	137.3	132.1	114.6	104.8	126.8	121.7																
Oct. 15	126.1	138.5	132.5	114.6	104.8	126.8	122.4																
Nov. 15	125.9	137.8	132.6	114.6	104.8	126.9	122.5																
Dec. 15	126.1	137.6	133.4	114.6	106.5	127.1	122.7																
1944: Jan. 15	125.2	135.0	133.1	114.6	106.5	127.3	122.7																
Feb. 15	125.0	134.0	133.3	114.6	108.4	127.4	122.7																
Mar. 15	124.8	133.3	134.5	114.7	107.3	127.5	122.8																
Apr. 15	124.9	132.5	135.0	114.7	107.3	128.5	124.5																
May 15	126.0	134.2	135.2	114.7	107.3	138.1	124.9																
June 15	126.3	134.6	135.5	114.6	106.9	141.7	125.1																
July 15	126.6	135.0	136.0	(9)	106.9	141.8	125.4																
Aug. 15	126.3	134.0	136.7	(9)	106.9	141.9	125.7																

CONSUMERS' PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refrigeration	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refrigeration	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous
CHICAGO, ILL.—Continued								CINCINNATI, OHIO—Continued							
1943: Aug. 15...	122.9	136.4	125.1	114.5	103.2	120.6	113.9	1946: Jan. 15...	138.6	156.0	158.2	106.2	110.7	156.5	130.8
Sept. 15...	123.7	137.0	128.3	114.5	103.2	120.9	115.3	Feb. 15...	160.7	195.5	184.2	107.8	121.2	180.1	141.4
Oct. 15...	123.8	136.6	128.8	114.5	103.2	121.3	116.2	Mar. 15...	173.0	212.8	194.2	112.8	139.5	191.0	151.4
Nov. 15...	122.8	133.9	129.0	114.5	103.2	121.6	116.3	1948: Jan. 15...	111.8	115.8	117.0	104.1	104.6	124.2	108.0
Dec. 15...	123.1	133.7	129.6	114.7	104.4	123.9	117.0	Feb. 15...	112.6	116.4	118.9	104.2	104.6	125.2	109.2
1944: Jan. 15...	122.7	132.5	129.6	114.7	105.0	124.0	117.1	Mar. 15...	114.4	118.9	125.5	104.4	104.6	126.0	109.9
Feb. 15...	122.3	131.3	130.0	114.7	105.2	124.7	117.0	Apr. 15...	115.3	120.7	128.5	104.4	103.1	125.7	110.1
Mar. 15...	122.5	131.6	130.8	114.7	105.0	124.7	117.1	May 15...	115.9	122.4	128.1	104.8	102.2	125.5	110.2
Apr. 15...	124.0	133.9	131.2	114.7	105.1	135.1	118.5	June 15...	116.8	124.3	128.2	104.9	103.1	125.7	110.7
May 15...	124.2	134.2	131.5	114.7	105.1	135.7	119.0	July 15...	116.7	124.2	128.1	104.9	103.1	125.7	110.6
June 15...	124.8	135.4	132.0	114.7	105.1	138.7	119.3	Aug. 15...	117.4	125.8	128.3	104.9	102.4	125.3	111.5
July 15...	126.2	138.6	132.3	(?)	105.1	138.8	119.8	Sept. 15...	118.0	126.9	130.0	105.1	102.5	125.3	111.3
Aug. 15...	125.7	137.1	133.2	(?)	105.1	139.0	119.8	Oct. 15...	119.2	130.1	130.2	105.2	102.5	124.8	111.3
Sept. 15...	126.1	137.3	135.7	(?)	105.2	139.8	119.8	Nov. 15...	119.6	130.6	130.2	105.2	102.5	124.8	112.2
Oct. 15...	125.8	135.8	136.1	(?)	105.2	140.1	121.0	Dec. 15...	120.0	131.5	130.3	105.2	102.5	125.1	112.2
Nov. 15...	125.9	135.8	136.3	(?)	105.2	140.5	121.2	1943: Jan. 15...	119.9	131.0	130.6	105.2	102.5	125.2	112.6
Dec. 15...	126.3	136.5	137.2	114.8	105.2	141.4	121.4	Feb. 15...	120.0	131.1	130.6	105.2	103.2	125.4	112.6
1945: Jan. 15...	126.0	135.3	137.6	(?)	105.2	141.9	121.8	Mar. 15...	122.0	135.1	132.4	105.1	103.9	126.0	113.8
Feb. 15...	125.7	134.5	137.8	(?)	105.2	138.6	122.0	Apr. 15...	123.4	138.2	132.8	105.1	103.9	126.9	114.5
Mar. 15...	126.0	135.0	139.0	(?)	105.2	138.0	122.2	May 15...	123.8	138.3	132.9	105.1	103.9	128.4	116.1
Apr. 15...	126.5	136.2	139.5	(?)	105.2	138.0	122.3	June 15...	124.3	139.2	132.6	105.1	103.8	128.6	116.8
May 15...	127.9	139.5	139.7	(?)	105.9	138.6	122.3	July 15...	124.0	137.9	133.8	105.1	103.8	129.2	116.8
June 15...	128.2	140.2	139.9	114.8	105.9	138.8	122.3	Aug. 15...	124.0	137.6	133.8	105.2	103.8	130.6	116.8
July 15...	128.5	140.7	140.3	(?)	106.4	137.2	122.3	Sept. 15...	123.7	136.2	135.2	105.2	103.8	131.3	116.8
Aug. 15...	127.9	139.2	140.3	(?)	106.6	137.3	122.4	Oct. 15...	124.0	136.1	135.7	105.3	103.8	131.5	117.8
Sept. 15...	127.5	137.5	142.9	(?)	106.5	138.5	122.4	Nov. 15...	123.6	134.9	135.9	105.4	103.8	131.7	118.0
Oct. 15...	127.6	137.8	142.0	(?)	106.5	138.9	122.5	Dec. 15...	124.2	135.9	136.0	105.4	105.4	132.2	118.4
Nov. 15...	127.4	137.8	142.2	(?)	106.6	139.3	121.4	1944: Jan. 15...	123.9	135.1	135.8	105.4	105.6	132.3	118.4
Dec. 15...	128.0	139.3	142.3	115.0	106.7	139.7	121.4	Feb. 15...	123.4	133.7	135.9	105.4	105.6	132.3	118.6
1946: Jan. 15...	128.1	139.2	142.9	(?)	106.5	139.9	121.5	Mar. 15...	123.2	132.9	136.7	105.5	105.6	132.4	118.6
Feb. 15...	127.8	138.6	142.4	(?)	106.8	140.1	121.4	Apr. 15...	125.2	135.4	136.7	105.4	106.0	140.1	122.1
Mar. 15...	128.0	138.7	146.6	(?)	103.9	138.0	121.6	May 15...	124.6	133.7	136.8	105.5	106.0	140.3	122.2
Apr. 15...	129.9	141.9	148.4	(?)	103.9	139.1	123.4	June 15...	126.6	138.4	137.0	105.4	106.0	143.0	122.5
May 15...	130.1	141.9	150.3	(?)	102.5	140.8	124.0	July 15...	127.1	139.2	137.6	(?)	106.0	143.4	122.7
June 15...	130.9	142.8	152.1	115.2	102.7	147.8	124.5	Aug. 15...	126.5	136.8	138.8	(?)	106.1	144.6	123.3
July 15...	141.1	168.4	152.9	(?)	104.6	148.5	124.9	Sept. 15...	126.3	135.8	140.8	(?)	106.1	144.7	123.4
Aug. 15...	144.0	174.0	155.0	(?)	105.7	150.7	126.6	Oct. 15...	125.8	133.4	142.0	(?)	106.2	145.6	124.4
Sept. 15...	146.1	176.2	162.4	116.0	105.9	157.1	127.6	Nov. 15...	126.3	134.4	142.6	(?)	106.2	145.7	124.7
Oct. 15...	149.5	183.4	164.0	(?)	106.1	160.6	129.0	Dec. 15...	126.6	134.7	144.2	105.6	106.2	145.8	124.5
Nov. 15...	152.5	189.4	166.9	(?)	106.2	163.3	131.0	1945: Jan. 15...	127.0	135.5	144.0	(?)	106.2	146.1	125.0
Dec. 15...	153.0	187.0	172.0	(?)	107.7	170.3	133.3	Feb. 15...	126.7	134.6	145.3	(?)	106.2	141.5	125.0
1947: Jan. 15...	153.0	184.5	175.5	(?)	110.3	171.2	134.9	Mar. 15...	126.5	134.1	145.6	105.6	106.2	141.7	125.2
Feb. 15...	152.8	183.2	178.1	(?)	110.4	172.2	134.8	Apr. 15...	127.0	135.0	146.4	(?)	106.2	142.3	125.0
Mar. 15...	156.2	190.8	182.4	(?)	110.7	173.3	135.3	May 15...	128.0	137.5	146.8	(?)	107.4	142.9	124.8
Apr. 15...	155.7	188.6	181.0	(?)	111.3	174.5	137.0	June 15...	129.4	140.6	147.6	(?)	107.4	143.8	125.0
May 15...	156.8	190.6	183.0	116.4	111.7	173.4	137.4	July 15...	129.5	140.8	147.6	(?)	107.4	144.1	125.0
June 15...	158.3	193.9	184.8	(?)	112.4	175.8	137.6	Aug. 15...	129.3	140.0	148.7	(?)	107.8	144.2	125.1
July 15...	160.1	198.4	183.9	(?)	115.2	179.4	137.2	Sept. 15...	128.9	138.2	149.3	105.7	107.8	144.2	125.7
Aug. 15...	162.7	203.1	186.3	(?)	118.7	176.8	138.9	Oct. 15...	129.3	139.0	149.3	(?)	107.7	144.2	126.4
Sept. 15...	168.3	211.0	189.2	127.6	118.7	178.1	139.4	Nov. 15...	(?)	137.7	(?)	(?)	107.7	(?)	(?)
Oct. 15...	167.3	207.1	189.4	(?)	119.2	178.5	141.1	Dec. 15...	129.5	138.7	150.7	(?)	107.7	146.3	126.5
Nov. 15...	168.3	207.8	191.0	(?)	121.7	180.0	142.5	1946: Jan. 15...	129.6	138.2	151.7	(?)	108.3	146.7	127.3
Dec. 15...	170.1	210.5	193.4	129.2	122.5	181.1	143.2	Feb. 15...	129.0	136.1	152.3	(?)	108.3	147.1	127.5
1948: Jan. 15...	171.5	213.2	193.5	(?)	123.0	181.4	144.7	Mar. 15...	129.4	136.9	153.0	106.1	108.3	146.3	127.6
Feb. 15...	168.8	204.8	198.0	(?)	123.1	180.5	145.0	Apr. 15...	130.2	137.9	152.8	(?)	108.4	146.9	129.4
Mar. 15...	169.0	204.3	199.3	130.6	122.8	180.8	144.8	May 15...	131.0	139.1	153.6	(?)	108.4	149.3	130.2
Apr. 15...	172.1	212.2	199.2	(?)	125.2	179.9	145.0	June 15...	132.2	141.4	154.1	(?)	110.3	150.8	130.3
May 15...	174.9	218.4	199.2	(?)	125.7	178.8	146.9	July 15...	140.2	161.6	155.2	(?)	111.5	155.8	130.2
June 15...	176.2	221.3	199.2	131.5	126.1	179.8	147.0	Aug. 15...	143.5	168.6	156.9	106.4	112.1	158.0	131.5
July 15...	178.6	224.7	197.8	(?)	130.1	181.5	150.9	Sept. 15...	145.4	169.3	164.0	(?)	113.3	167.6	132.1
Aug. 15...	178.8	223.6	200.6	(?)	131.0	180.4	152.7	Oct. 15...	146.5	171.3	164.8	(?)	113.3	170.0	132.6
Sept. 15...	179.4	221.4	203.6	133.7	131.5	183.4	154.8	Nov. 15...	152.9	187.0	165.7	(?)	113.3	169.4	134.3
Oct. 15...	178.1	218.0	204.0	(?)	131.5	184.4	154.6	Dec. 15...	152.7	184.0	171.1	(?)	113.4	169.9	136.9
Nov. 15...	175.9	211.9	203.2	(?)	131.5	185.5	155.1	1947: Jan. 15...	152.6	182.4	171.8	(?)	115.2	171.4	137.4
Dec. 15...	175.4	208.2	202.4	138.3	131.4	186.0	155.0	Feb. 15...	153.2	182.8	174.7	(?)	115.2	175.6	137.2
1935.....	98.7	102.5	94.2	96.6	100.9	92.5	97.9	Mar. 15...	157.0	191.3	176.6	(?)	115.2	175.7	139.2
1936.....	99.8	103.5	95.7	97.4	100.3	95.1	99.0	Apr.							

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refrigeration	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refrigeration	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous
CINCINNATI, OHIO—Continued								CLEVELAND, OHIO—Continued							
1948: Jan. 15...	171.2	213.0	188.9	(?)	134.7	188.4	149.1	1946: Jan. 15...	132.2	144.2	147.2	(?)	114.4	147.6	124.2
Feb. 15...	170.1	209.0	191.1	(?)	134.7	191.1	148.7	Feb. 15...	131.6	142.7	147.2	(?)	114.4	145.1	124.1
Mar. 15...	169.3	206.1	191.5	111.4	134.9	191.6	148.7	Mar. 15...	131.7	142.7	148.6	115.8	114.4	144.7	124.1
Apr. 15...	170.8	210.1	192.2	(?)	135.3	189.6	149.3	Apr. 15...	132.7	144.5	150.2	(?)	114.4	145.6	124.7
May 15...	172.3	213.5	193.1	(?)	137.6	189.8	149.0	May 15...	134.0	146.7	150.9	(?)	114.4	145.6	126.6
June 15...	173.5	216.3	192.7	112.1	137.4	190.6	149.4	June 15...	135.7	149.3	152.3	(?)	114.9	151.3	128.1
July 15...	175.9	220.4	193.2	(?)	141.1	191.5	152.2	July 15...	143.8	171.3	153.5	(?)	117.2	151.9	128.1
Aug. 15...	175.7	218.1	197.5	(?)	141.1	189.6	153.0	Aug. 15...	147.0	178.6	154.7	116.1	117.2	153.3	129.6
Sept. 15...	176.3	218.0	198.1	114.1	141.8	190.3	153.9	Sept. 15...	147.6	179.3	156.8	(?)	118.1	153.9	129.7
Oct. 15...	175.5	214.4	198.4	(?)	145.1	192.2	154.3	Oct. 15...	149.5	183.1	161.1	(?)	118.1	157.1	129.7
Nov. 15...	173.8	209.4	197.9	(?)	145.1	193.2	154.5	Nov. 15...	154.0	193.1	164.4	(?)	118.1	161.0	131.9
Dec. 15...	172.2	205.2	196.1	115.1	145.7	193.5	154.5	Dec. 15...	156.2	191.4	174.6	(?)	120.0	169.4	135.9
CLEVELAND, OHIO								DENVER, COLO.							
1935.....	97.2	100.3	96.4	90.9	97.0	95.7	98.1	1935.....	97.4	100.4	98.8	90.6	99.2	94.3	97.5
1936.....	98.1	100.6	97.6	92.9	98.0	96.5	98.9	1936.....	98.9	101.6	98.3	94.8	99.6	96.8	98.6
1937.....	102.3	104.1	103.2	101.5	98.2	105.1	100.8	1937.....	103.5	106.3	102.7	102.4	101.3	103.3	101.9
1938.....	101.5	98.6	102.1	107.2	99.1	102.2	101.5	1938.....	100.7	97.1	101.3	105.8	101.8	103.5	101.2
1939.....	100.9	96.3	100.7	107.4	107.8	100.4	100.7	1939.....	99.4	94.6	98.9	106.4	98.1	102.1	100.8
1940.....	101.3	97.7	101.9	107.9	108.5	100.6	99.8	1940.....	99.3	94.4	100.0	106.7	98.0	103.7	100.1
1941.....	107.2	107.7	107.9	111.0	110.4	110.0	102.8	1941.....	103.9	103.2	104.1	107.2	97.7	107.7	103.7
1942.....	118.9	125.7	126.4	116.1	112.0	123.5	110.4	1942.....	115.6	123.7	122.1	109.0	99.1	121.2	110.8
1943.....	127.1	142.6	133.0	115.4	113.6	125.6	115.8	1943.....	122.1	137.2	124.9	109.0	100.7	122.2	115.6
1944.....	129.2	142.0	140.3	115.7	114.1	136.3	120.4	1944.....	124.5	137.1	130.4	109.3	103.9	139.0	120.0
1945.....	131.2	143.2	145.9	115.8	113.3	145.5	123.0	1945.....	127.1	138.8	136.2	109.6	102.7	158.0	123.7
1946.....	141.3	163.9	155.1	116.0	116.3	152.2	128.1	1946.....	137.1	158.3	151.5	110.4	99.3	176.8	127.1
1947.....	161.7	200.1	184.5	118.9	125.1	170.3	139.4	1947.....	157.2	194.0	182.4	113.7	102.3	203.1	137.3
1948.....	174.1	218.8	195.1	123.7	140.9	181.8	149.1	1948.....	170.1	210.0	195.5	122.0	109.2	217.0	148.7
1942: Jan. 15...	114.7	117.8	120.4	116.4	112.0	121.7	107.5	1942: Jan. 15...	111.3	116.4	114.3	108.4	98.2	117.5	108.1
Feb. 15...	115.2	117.9	120.6	116.4	112.0	122.4	108.6	Feb. 15...	111.8	115.8	116.6	108.4	99.3	118.6	109.2
Mar. 15...	117.0	120.5	125.7	117.0	112.0	123.7	109.6	Mar. 15...	113.1	117.7	120.8	108.9	99.3	121.3	109.7
Apr. 15...	117.9	122.3	127.2	118.0	111.3	124.0	109.8	Apr. 15...	114.6	120.2	125.3	109.0	99.3	122.3	110.2
May 15...	118.8	124.1	127.4	118.4	111.5	124.1	110.4	May 15...	115.6	122.9	124.4	109.0	99.3	122.1	110.8
June 15...	119.5	127.4	127.2	115.7	112.0	123.7	110.5	June 15...	115.7	123.7	123.2	109.0	99.5	122.0	110.8
July 15...	119.2	126.7	127.2	115.5	112.1	123.6	110.4	July 15...	116.0	124.4	123.3	109.1	99.1	122.0	110.7
Aug. 15...	118.9	125.8	127.2	115.3	112.1	123.4	110.5	Aug. 15...	116.3	126.0	123.4	109.1	99.1	122.0	109.5
Sept. 15...	119.6	127.3	128.4	115.1	112.1	123.9	110.5	Sept. 15...	117.2	126.8	123.4	109.1	99.1	121.7	112.2
Oct. 15...	121.4	131.8	128.4	115.0	112.2	123.9	111.3	Oct. 15...	117.8	128.4	123.3	109.1	98.9	121.7	112.4
Nov. 15...	122.0	132.5	128.3	115.0	112.3	123.9	113.1	Nov. 15...	118.5	129.9	123.3	109.1	99.3	121.9	112.8
Dec. 15...	122.9	134.8	128.2	115.2	112.3	123.9	113.2	Dec. 15...	119.5	132.4	123.4	109.1	99.4	121.9	113.1
1943: Jan. 15...	123.1	134.6	129.1	115.2	113.0	124.0	113.6	1943: Jan. 15...	119.6	132.6	123.7	109.1	99.6	121.9	113.2
Feb. 15...	123.8	135.9	129.2	115.2	113.1	124.1	114.4	Feb. 15...	120.3	133.9	123.9	109.1	100.0	121.9	113.9
Mar. 15...	125.5	139.5	130.8	115.3	113.5	124.6	114.9	Mar. 15...	121.8	137.2	124.7	109.1	100.1	121.8	114.5
Apr. 15...	126.2	141.4	131.0	115.3	113.7	125.0	114.9	Apr. 15...	122.5	139.0	124.7	109.1	100.1	121.8	114.5
May 15...	128.0	146.3	131.0	115.3	113.7	125.0	115.0	May 15...	124.4	143.8	124.0	109.1	100.1	121.8	115.5
June 15...	129.2	149.5	130.8	115.4	113.5	125.1	115.3	June 15...	123.5	141.0	124.2	109.0	99.7	121.9	116.1
July 15...	127.9	145.0	133.0	115.4	113.5	125.4	115.4	July 15...	122.7	138.4	124.6	109.0	100.4	121.9	116.2
Aug. 15...	128.0	145.2	133.4	115.4	113.5	125.7	115.5	Aug. 15...	121.1	134.5	124.7	109.0	100.9	121.9	116.2
Sept. 15...	128.3	143.9	136.2	115.5	113.5	126.1	117.3	Sept. 15...	121.6	134.8	125.9	109.0	101.3	122.0	116.2
Oct. 15...	128.5	143.9	136.5	115.5	113.5	127.0	117.7	Oct. 15...	121.9	135.3	126.0	109.0	101.3	122.6	116.6
Nov. 15...	128.2	143.1	136.7	115.5	113.5	127.1	117.7	Nov. 15...	122.5	136.8	126.2	109.0	101.3	123.2	116.6
Dec. 15...	128.3	142.6	137.7	115.6	114.6	127.7	117.9	Dec. 15...	123.5	138.7	126.6	109.0	103.5	123.8	117.1
1944: Jan. 15...	127.7	140.8	137.9	115.6	114.7	127.7	117.8	1944: Jan. 15...	122.6	136.0	126.2	109.0	103.6	124.2	117.5
Feb. 15...	127.8	140.6	138.2	115.6	114.8	127.9	118.5	Feb. 15...	122.6	135.7	127.2	109.0	103.6	126.0	117.5
Mar. 15...	127.8	140.3	138.7	115.7	114.8	128.9	118.5	Mar. 15...	122.9	135.7	128.3	109.1	103.6	126.5	117.7
Apr. 15...	128.8	141.7	138.8	115.7	114.8	135.8	119.3	Apr. 15...	123.9	136.6	128.5	109.2	103.6	136.4	119.5
May 15...	128.9	141.9	139.0	115.6	114.9	137.1	119.5	May 15...	125.1	139.3	128.6	109.3	104.1	136.7	120.1
June 15...	128.9	141.3	139.4	115.7	115.0	138.5	119.9	June 15...	124.7	137.5	129.6	109.3	104.1	143.2	120.1
July 15...	130.5	144.6	139.7	115.7	115.0	139.0	121.1	July 15...	126.0	140.6	130.1	(?)	104.1	143.4	120.6
Aug. 15...	130.6	144.3	140.6	115.7	115.3	139.5	121.6	Aug. 15...	124.9	137.1	131.1	(?)	104.1	144.4	120.6
Sept. 15...	130.4	142.8	142.4	115.8	115.3	139.7	121.9	Sept. 15...	124.9	136.4	133.1	(?)	104.1	145.3	120.6
Oct. 15...	130.1	141.9	142.6	(?)	115.3	139.7	122.1	Oct. 15...	125.2	136.2	133.5	(?)	104.1	146.7	122.0
Nov. 15...	130.4	142.6	142.9	(?)	115.3	139.8	122.2	Nov. 15...	125.3	136.4	133.7	(?)	104.1	146.9	122.0
Dec. 15...	129.1	140.6	143.7	115.9	104.1	141.9	122.3	Dec. 15...	126.1	137.9	134.6	109.5	104.2	148.8	122.1

See footnotes on p. 61.

CONSUMERS' PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
DENVER, COLO.—Continued								DETROIT, MICH.—Continued							
1945: Jan. 15...	126.2	137.8	134.9	(?)	104.2	152.4	122.1	1944: Jan. 15...	125.0	132.8	133.6	114.6	111.8	129.5	124.0
Feb. 15...	125.9	136.9	135.4	(?)	104.2	153.4	122.1	Feb. 15...	124.4	130.9	134.5	114.6	112.0	130.1	123.9
Mar. 15...	126.0	136.9	135.7	(?)	104.1	155.3	122.2	Mar. 15...	124.5	130.8	135.4	114.6	112.0	130.4	124.0
Apr. 15...	126.5	137.9	135.8	(?)	104.1	154.9	122.6	Apr. 15...	125.2	131.2	135.7	114.6	112.0	134.4	125.8
May 15...	128.4	141.8	135.7	(?)	104.4	155.0	124.3	May 15...	125.8	132.4	135.9	114.6	111.9	136.5	126.1
June 15...	128.4	142.0	135.9	109.5	104.4	155.8	124.7	June 15...	126.6	133.0	136.1	114.7	112.4	141.1	128.2
July 15...	127.8	139.8	136.2	(?)	104.4	159.3	124.5	July 15...	127.9	136.5	136.5	114.7	112.3	141.5	128.0
Aug. 15...	127.7	139.3	136.7	(?)	105.1	160.1	124.5	Aug. 15...	127.3	134.4	138.2	114.7	112.3	141.6	128.0
Sept. 15...	126.6	136.1	136.8	(?)	105.1	160.2	124.4	Sept. 15...	127.4	134.0	139.1	114.8	112.3	142.6	128.4
Oct. 15...	126.8	138.0	136.9	(?)	97.3	161.7	124.5	Oct. 15...	127.2	132.8	140.3	(?)	112.3	143.6	128.5
Nov. 15...	126.8	137.9	136.9	(?)	97.3	163.2	124.5	Nov. 15...	127.1	132.3	140.4	(?)	112.3	143.9	128.6
Dec. 15...	128.3	141.7	137.1	109.9	97.3	164.9	124.7	Dec. 15...	127.5	132.7	140.9	114.9	111.9	146.3	129.4
1946: Jan. 15...	127.9	139.8	139.4	(?)	97.8	163.3	124.7	1945: Jan. 15...	127.5	132.4	141.1	(?)	112.4	146.7	129.5
Feb. 15...	128.0	139.5	140.5	(?)	97.8	166.6	124.9	Feb. 15...	127.5	131.7	141.1	(?)	112.8	154.7	129.5
Mar. 15...	128.9	139.9	146.6	(?)	97.8	170.8	124.8	Mar. 15...	127.3	131.4	139.8	(?)	113.1	156.3	129.5
Apr. 15...	129.4	140.5	148.3	(?)	97.9	172.3	124.7	Apr. 15...	127.8	132.1	141.6	(?)	112.8	157.1	129.6
May 15...	130.1	141.7	149.8	(?)	97.9	173.8	125.1	May 15...	129.1	135.0	142.6	(?)	113.4	158.0	129.8
June 15...	131.7	145.3	151.2	110.3	98.3	171.9	125.2	June 15...	130.8	139.2	144.0	115.1	113.3	156.1	129.9
July 15...	131.8	141.8	150.7	(?)	99.7	173.0	126.3	July 15...	130.8	138.3	146.1	(?)	113.9	156.2	130.1
Aug. 15...	140.1	166.3	150.5	110.6	99.7	177.9	127.5	Aug. 15...	131.2	138.4	147.2	(?)	114.7	156.7	131.1
Sept. 15...	142.5	170.1	154.3	(?)	100.7	184.6	128.7	Sept. 15...	130.8	136.8	148.7	(?)	114.6	156.2	131.1
Oct. 15...	143.7	171.4	157.5	(?)	100.8	186.6	129.8	Oct. 15...	130.7	136.4	148.6	(?)	114.7	156.6	131.2
Nov. 15...	151.9	192.7	162.6	(?)	101.3	188.6	130.7	Nov. 15...	131.0	137.5	148.8	(?)	111.5	156.8	131.6
Dec. 15...	152.5	190.6	166.9	(?)	102.4	192.4	132.8	Dec. 15...	131.3	138.3	149.3	115.1	111.6	158.0	131.4
1947: Jan. 15...	151.4	185.0	170.8	(?)	102.5	195.6	134.0	1946: Jan. 15...	132.3	137.8	149.7	(?)	111.3	158.9	136.9
Feb. 15...	152.2	185.7	177.6	(?)	98.9	198.5	134.1	Feb. 15...	132.0	136.7	150.2	(?)	111.9	158.6	136.7
Mar. 15...	154.8	191.4	181.3	(?)	98.9	199.9	134.7	Mar. 15...	132.2	137.0	151.4	(?)	111.9	156.5	136.9
Apr. 15...	155.8	192.4	181.5	(?)	98.9	201.1	136.7	Apr. 15...	133.6	140.1	152.4	(?)	111.9	158.9	137.4
May 15...	155.8	191.9	182.3	110.6	99.5	202.4	136.9	May 15...	134.4	141.6	152.7	(?)	111.9	161.6	138.0
June 15...	155.9	191.9	183.7	(?)	99.5	200.9	136.7	June 15...	136.4	145.4	154.4	115.2	111.9	164.3	139.5
July 15...	155.7	191.6	182.5	(?)	101.0	200.5	136.5	July 15...	144.2	166.9	154.7	(?)	115.9	165.2	138.8
Oct. 15...	160.4	197.2	185.9	117.7	105.5	206.8	139.0	Aug. 15...	145.4	168.5	155.7	115.9	116.5	166.2	140.3
1948: Jan. 15...	167.0	208.6	188.9	119.5	106.6	217.2	144.7	Sept. 15...	146.6	163.4	161.6	(?)	117.5	173.2	141.1
Apr. 15...	168.5	208.5	194.8	121.0	106.7	216.2	147.3	Oct. 15...	148.8	173.9	163.2	(?)	117.5	174.4	141.7
July 15...	172.5	217.0	196.1	122.6	109.3	217.3	149.0	Nov. 15...	152.0	181.6	166.0	(?)	117.6	176.8	142.7
Oct. 15...	171.0	208.3	200.6	123.4	112.1	218.3	151.3	Dec. 15...	153.1	179.2	172.2	(?)	117.9	178.7	147.2
DETROIT, MICH.								HOUSTON, TEX.							
1935.....	94.9	99.5	96.5	81.0	102.7	94.3	97.0	1935.....	97.2	99.6	97.6	91.2	102.9	90.3	98.4
1936.....	98.3	101.8	97.7	92.6	102.3	96.6	97.6	1936.....	98.2	99.9	97.2	95.8	101.2	93.3	98.8
1937.....	104.5	106.8	102.9	106.9	98.9	104.2	102.3	1937.....	102.1	103.9	102.3	101.2	99.5	101.9	100.8
1938.....	102.6	98.2	102.2	111.3	98.2	103.3	102.9	1938.....	101.6	98.7	102.1	105.3	99.6	106.3	101.5
1939.....	99.6	93.7	100.8	108.1	97.9	101.6	100.1	1939.....	100.8	97.8	100.9	106.5	96.7	105.5	100.5
1940.....	100.3	95.7	101.7	107.9	98.5	99.9	100.5	1940.....	101.2	99.4	102.9	106.7	93.9	104.9	100.1
1941.....	106.6	104.9	106.8	112.3	101.9	107.9	105.4	1941.....	105.7	108.9	107.5	107.1	93.3	110.9	102.5
1942.....	118.3	123.4	124.9	116.5	106.9	120.4	113.2	1942.....	116.6	127.6	125.8	108.4	93.3	122.1	110.0
1943.....	124.7	135.8	130.4	114.4	108.9	123.7	121.1	1943.....	122.7	139.0	130.9	109.9	91.2	122.9	117.0
1944.....	126.3	132.8	137.2	114.7	112.1	138.5	126.9	1944.....	123.9	136.2	136.3	109.4	91.1	126.8	121.9
1945.....	129.6	135.6	144.9	115.0	112.6	155.8	130.4	1945.....	126.4	138.7	140.1	109.4	90.4	143.7	124.2
1946.....	140.9	156.4	157.0	115.5	114.0	166.1	139.8	1946.....	136.3	158.3	152.7	110.4	89.6	157.4	128.4
1947.....	160.4	189.2	184.0	117.9	127.8	191.9	151.9	1947.....	159.8	201.2	189.9	113.3	94.3	185.9	140.4
1948.....	173.0	204.9	196.0	125.3	144.7	204.6	163.4	1948.....	172.8	219.9	208.4	119.4	96.7	196.1	151.0
1942: Jan. 15...	114.5	115.0	117.3	118.4	106.7	117.8	111.2	1942: Jan. 15...	114.5	115.2	114.5	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Feb. 15...	115.4	116.5	120.9	118.6	106.7	119.7	111.9	Feb. 15...	115.4	116.6	119.7	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Mar. 15...	117.2	118.6	124.7	119.3	108.8	120.6	112.9	Mar. 15...	115.4	118.9	122.2	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Apr. 15...	118.4	121.0	127.0	119.5	106.5	121.3	113.3	Apr. 15...	115.4	120.7	122.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
May 15...	118.8	122.4	126.4	119.5	106.7	121.0	113.4	May 15...	115.4	121.3	121.3	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
June 15...	118.5	124.5	125.8	115.1	106.7	121.0	113.4	June 15...	115.4	122.0	122.0	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
July 15...	118.5	125.0	125.1	114.9	106.9	120.8	113.3	July 15...	115.4	122.7	122.7	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Aug. 15...	118.0	123.7	125.1	114.7	106.9	120.6	113.3	Aug. 15...	115.4	123.0	123.0	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Sept. 15...	118.4	124.7	125.1	114.5	107.3	120.5	113.5	Sept. 15...	115.4	123.2	123.2	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Oct. 15...	119.9	128.2	127.0	114.5	107.3	120.5	113.6	Oct. 15...	115.4	123.3	123.3	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Nov. 15...	120.6	129.6	127.0	114.4	107.3	120.6	114.5	Nov. 15...	115.4	123.4	123.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Dec. 15...	121.4	131.8	127.1	114.4	107.3	120.8	114.6	Dec. 15...	115.4	123.4	123.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
1943: Jan. 15...	121.0	130.0	128.0	114.4	107.7	121.0	115.2	1943: Jan. 15...	115.4	123.4	123.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Feb. 15...	122.2	132.3	128.3	114.4	108.2	121.2	116.0	Feb. 15...	115.4	123.4	123.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Mar. 15...	124.0	135.7	129.3	114.3	108.9	122.2	118.9	Mar. 15...	115.4	123.4	123.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
Apr. 15...	125.0	137.4	129.3	114.3	108.9	122.4	120.7	Apr. 15...	115.4	123.4	123.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6
May 15...	127.3	143.4													

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
HOUSTON, TEX.—Continued								HOUSTON, TEX.—Continued							
1942: Jan. 15	112.5	120.1	119.6	107.4	93.9	120.6	107.1	1948: June 15	172.5	220.0	208.8	(?)	94.3	198.8	149.7
Feb. 15	114.0	122.5	122.5	107.4	93.9	121.0	108.5	July 15	173.7	222.1	208.2	(?)	98.4	199.1	151.1
Mar. 15	115.3	124.6	125.7	107.6	93.9	122.3	109.2	Aug. 15	175.2	223.8	210.9	121.1	98.4	199.3	152.6
Apr. 15	115.7	124.6	127.3	108.5	93.7	122.5	109.6	Sept. 15	175.4	223.7	213.2	(?)	99.6	198.4	152.5
May 15	116.2	125.9	127.5	108.6	93.7	122.5	109.8	Oct. 15	174.7	220.8	213.1	(?)	99.6	198.8	152.9
June 15	115.7	124.9	126.7	108.6	93.0	122.5	109.7	Nov. 15	173.9	217.6	212.3	121.5	99.7	198.8	153.5
July 15	116.7	128.2	126.7	108.6	92.7	122.5	109.6	Dec. 15	173.8	218.1	211.0	(?)	99.4	198.5	153.4
Aug. 15	117.6	130.0	126.7	109.0	92.8	122.5	110.5	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.							
Sept. 15	118.0	130.8	126.7	108.8	92.9	122.2	111.0	1935	97.9	100.6	95.9	90.1	102.2	94.0	99.4
Oct. 15	118.8	132.9	126.7	108.9	92.9	122.2	111.1	1936	99.0	101.9	96.2	93.9	100.9	96.1	99.5
Nov. 15	118.8	132.4	126.5	108.9	92.9	122.2	111.8	1937	103.0	106.4	103.4	101.3	99.8	105.4	100.4
Dec. 15	119.5	134.4	126.7	108.9	92.9	122.2	111.9	1938	101.1	97.6	103.5	106.8	99.8	103.3	100.8
1943: Jan. 15	119.6	134.8	125.8	109.0	93.1	122.2	112.0	1939	99.1	93.5	101.0	107.9	97.2	101.1	99.9
Feb. 15	120.8	137.9	126.4	109.0	93.2	122.3	112.3	1940	100.3	95.8	102.9	110.0	97.4	99.9	100.1
Mar. 15	123.5	142.7	129.4	109.0	92.2	122.4	115.5	1941	106.7	106.3	108.2	114.5	101.3	109.6	103.6
Apr. 15	124.0	143.4	129.7	109.0	92.2	122.4	116.5	1942	118.4	125.2	124.8	117.5	103.3	125.0	112.2
May 15	124.4	143.7	130.2	109.1	92.2	122.6	117.4	1943	124.5	135.5	129.3	115.5	108.8	129.1	117.9
June 15	123.2	140.0	129.4	109.0	92.8	122.8	118.4	1944	126.3	133.0	134.7	115.7	112.1	143.7	122.7
July 15	122.3	137.4	130.4	109.2	88.6	123.0	118.4	1945	129.0	135.4	138.1	115.9	113.1	148.8	127.8
Aug. 15	122.0	136.2	131.0	109.2	88.6	123.2	118.4	1946	138.7	156.5	150.2	116.1	116.3	154.9	131.3
Sept. 15	123.3	138.7	134.4	109.1	88.6	123.2	118.7	1947	161.5	193.1	177.9	119.5	129.3	177.0	144.8
Oct. 15	123.4	138.4	134.5	109.2	90.4	123.2	118.8	1948	174.9	209.2	191.1	128.1	150.0	187.2	157.7
Nov. 15	123.1	137.3	134.6	109.2	91.2	123.2	118.8	1942: Mar. 15	117.2	120.8	125.2	119.0	103.1	125.6	111.6
Dec. 15	123.3	137.3	134.9	109.3	91.2	124.0	119.2	June 15	119.2	125.7	125.5	119.4	103.4	125.4	112.3
1944: Jan. 15	123.4	137.5	135.0	109.3	91.2	123.8	119.4	Sept. 15	119.1	127.1	125.4	115.3	103.4	125.3	112.9
Feb. 15	122.9	135.9	135.2	109.3	91.2	123.6	119.5	Dec. 15	120.9	131.4	125.8	115.3	103.6	125.3	114.0
Mar. 15	122.6	134.9	135.4	109.4	91.2	124.0	119.5	1943: Mar. 15	123.5	134.8	128.7	115.3	106.1	127.7	117.1
Apr. 15	123.2	135.3	135.5	109.4	91.2	124.1	121.1	June 15	126.2	140.3	128.5	115.6	110.4	129.4	118.2
May 15	123.8	135.9	135.6	109.4	91.2	124.4	122.5	Sept. 15	124.7	134.6	131.0	115.5	110.3	130.4	118.8
June 15	123.6	135.0	135.7	109.3	91.1	127.1	122.8	Dec. 15	124.8	134.4	130.9	115.6	111.6	130.6	119.1
July 15	124.3	137.0	135.7	109.3	91.1	127.8	122.8	1944: Mar. 15	124.4	131.0	133.4	115.6	112.0	133.4	120.4
Aug. 15	124.7	137.8	136.3	109.2	91.1	127.8	122.9	June 15	126.2	132.6	134.1	115.6	112.1	148.2	122.3
Sept. 15	124.8	137.5	137.3	109.6	91.1	128.1	122.9	Sept. 15	127.6	134.3	136.4	115.7	112.2	150.0	124.0
Oct. 15	124.6	136.6	137.7	(?)	91.1	128.9	123.0	Dec. 15	128.0	133.8	136.8	115.9	112.2	149.5	126.7
Nov. 15	124.0	134.6	138.0	(?)	91.1	129.4	123.0	1945: Mar. 15	127.5	132.1	137.5	(?)	112.2	150.1	126.7
Dec. 15	124.7	135.9	138.7	(?)	91.1	132.4	123.2	June 15	129.5	137.4	137.6	115.8	113.4	148.0	127.4
1945: Jan. 15	125.2	136.5	138.7	(?)	91.1	139.2	123.2	Sept. 15	129.5	136.0	138.8	(?)	113.6	148.2	128.7
Feb. 15	124.8	135.4	138.8	(?)	91.1	140.0	123.2	Dec. 15	130.4	137.7	139.2	116.0	113.9	148.5	129.3
Mar. 15	124.8	134.8	139.1	109.4	91.1	143.8	123.3	1946: Mar. 15	130.0	136.0	142.2	(?)	114.7	148.5	128.4
Apr. 15	125.6	136.7	139.6	(?)	91.1	144.0	123.5	June 15	131.9	141.5	143.0	116.3	112.8	148.5	128.6
May 15	126.2	138.4	139.8	(?)	91.1	143.7	123.8	Sept. 15	146.1	172.4	156.2	116.1	118.5	158.7	132.4
June 15	126.7	139.5	140.6	(?)	91.1	144.1	123.8	Dec. 15	154.2	184.3	169.7	(?)	119.4	171.8	139.0
July 15	127.5	141.6	140.3	(?)	91.1	144.1	124.1	1947: Mar. 15	157.5	187.8	177.0	116.0	123.1	175.8	141.6
Aug. 15	127.4	141.2	140.4	(?)	91.1	144.1	124.1	June 15	158.0	188.7	176.4	(?)	123.1	176.6	142.6
Sept. 15	127.6	140.5	141.2	109.2	91.1	145.2	125.5	July 15	159.5	191.7	176.2	116.8	125.8	176.5	143.4
Oct. 15	127.2	139.7	141.3	(?)	88.2	145.3	125.6	Oct. 15	167.8	204.5	180.9	125.4	136.5	178.6	148.7
Nov. 15	127.0	139.5	140.7	(?)	88.2	145.2	125.5	1948: Jan. 15	172.3	208.2	186.0	126.6	144.1	182.4	155.1
Dec. 15	127.3	140.9	140.4	(?)	88.2	145.6	125.0	Apr. 15	172.5	205.7	191.2	127.2	144.3	184.7	155.2
1946: Jan. 15	127.2	140.8	139.1	(?)	88.7	145.6	125.0	July 15	176.5	212.6	191.1	128.5	152.1	187.8	158.2
Feb. 15	126.8	139.3	140.0	(?)	88.7	145.7	125.1	Oct. 15	178.0	211.8	195.7	129.1	155.2	191.6	160.5
Mar. 15	127.6	139.3	145.6	109.2	88.7	146.5	125.9	JACKSONVILLE, FLA.							
Apr. 15	128.0	139.7	145.9	(?)	88.7	148.2	125.9	1935	98.8	99.8	96.8	94.9	104.2	98.5	99.3
May 15	128.5	139.7	147.4	(?)	88.7	150.3	127.0	1936	99.4	101.0	97.3	99.1	100.7	97.2	98.7
June 15	130.5	144.0	149.6	(?)	88.7	154.2	127.2	1937	102.8	104.1	104.7	100.9	100.7	102.8	101.9
July 15	136.6	160.4	152.3	(?)	88.7	154.9	128.1	1938	100.1	98.4	101.1	102.4	97.9	101.7	100.8
Aug. 15	140.7	168.8	155.2	111.3	88.7	157.6	130.0	1939	98.9	96.7	100.1	102.7	96.5	99.8	99.3
Sept. 15	142.8	173.5	159.4	(?)	88.7	157.6	130.0	1940	100.1	98.6	101.6	104.1	96.6	100.7	100.0
Oct. 15	144.2	174.7	161.8	(?)	88.8	166.3	128.8	1941	107.4	108.6	106.9	111.8	101.2	106.7	105.8
Nov. 15	150.0	190.0	164.2	(?)	88.8	170.0	130.4	1942	120.1	130.3	124.0	115.1	108.8	120.9	112.4
Dec. 15	152.3	189.8	171.9	(?)	94.1	171.1	132.0	1943	129.4	147.6	129.2	112.2	112.7	126.0	122.6
1947: Jan. 15	153.9	192.5	175.7	(?)	94.2	182.0	136.0	1944	132.0	144.7	137.5	112.7	114.2	143.2	131.1
Feb. 15	154.1	190.6	179.3	(?)	94.2	185.2	136.6	1945	135.9	148.2	142.3	113.4	115.3	150.3	137.7
Mar. 15	157.1	196.3	185.4	(?)	94.3	186.3	138.3	1946	144.1	166.5	154.0	113.3	119.7	153.7	139.4
Apr. 15	158.6	199.2	187.6	110.7	94.3	186.3	139.7	1947	166.0	202.6	179.6	115.2	132.0	172.6	151.5
May 15	157.6	197.1	187.0	(?)	94.4	182.4	139.8	1948	176.4	216.2	194.9	124.7	144.4	186.1	157.8
June 15	157.6	196.2	188.5	(?)	94.4	184.2	139.8	1942: Mar. 15	118.0	124.3	123.5	117.1	108.1	120.7	111.7
July 15	158.4	198.7	190.4	(?)	94.3	184.0	139.2	June 15	119.9	129.3	124.6	117.9	108.0	121.3	111.1
Aug. 15	159.7	200.8	192.2	(?)	94.3	185.5	140.4	Sept. 15	121.5	134.2	125.2	112.2	109.6	121.3	113.5
Sept. 15	162.1	206.4	196.5	(?)	94.4	186.7	140.9	Dec. 15	123.3	138.3	125.4	112.0	109.5	121.3	114.9
Oct. 15	163.4	208.7	197.0	(?)	94.4	186.9	142.5	See footnotes on p. 61.							
Nov. 15	165.8	210.2	198.7	116.7	94.3	190.6	144.5								
Dec. 15	169.3	218.1	200.5	(?)	94.3	190.7	147.4								
1948: Jan. 15	170.8	221.5	199.4	(?)	94.3	191.0	149.3								
Feb. 15	170.4	218.1	202.9	118.1	94.3	191.6	149.2								
Mar. 15	170.0	216.0	205.9	(?)	94.3	188.8	149.4								
Apr. 15	171.4	219.3	206.4	(?)	94.3	194.6	149.5								
May 1															

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refriger-ation	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refriger-ation	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Continued								KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued							
1943: Nov. 15...	127.0	146.0	126.5	112.2	112.0	125.7	116.6	1945: Jan. 15...	125.1	131.6	142.8	(9)	110.2	130.4	125.4
June 15...	130.7	151.7	127.8	112.1	112.1	125.8	122.6	Feb. 15...	125.1	130.6	143.9	(9)	110.2	130.7	126.0
Sept. 15...	131.9	150.0	131.9	112.2	113.5	126.8	127.2	Mar. 15...	125.1	130.3	144.2	(9)	110.2	131.2	126.4
Dec. 15...	130.4	144.2	133.2	112.4	114.2	128.2	128.8	Apr. 15...	125.6	131.5	144.4	(9)	110.2	132.2	126.4
1944: Mar. 15...	129.1	139.6	134.9	112.5	114.2	128.9	129.2	May 15...	126.3	132.4	145.7	(9)	111.9	133.3	126.5
June 15...	131.7	142.9	137.1	112.5	114.2	149.0	131.4	June 15...	127.1	134.4	145.9	109.6	111.9	135.5	126.7
Sept. 15...	134.1	148.1	139.8	(9)	114.2	150.1	131.7	July 15...	127.4	135.0	146.4	(9)	113.0	134.8	126.7
Dec. 15...	134.4	146.8	141.0	113.2	114.2	153.4	133.8	Aug. 15...	127.6	135.4	147.3	(9)	112.5	134.1	126.6
1945: Mar. 15...	133.6	142.8	141.4	(9)	113.9	147.7	137.2	Sept. 15...	127.0	132.8	147.6	(9)	112.6	140.4	126.7
June 15...	135.6	147.5	142.0	113.4	114.0	151.1	137.3	Oct. 15...	127.0	132.9	147.7	(9)	112.6	140.8	126.8
Sept. 15...	138.2	151.9	143.0	113.5	117.8	151.6	139.6	Nov. 15...	127.4	133.8	147.4	(9)	112.6	141.5	126.8
Dec. 15...	137.4	150.7	143.7	(9)	118.0	149.1	138.4	Dec. 15...	128.0	135.3	147.7	109.7	112.6	142.1	126.9
1946: Mar. 15...	136.1	146.5	146.0	113.3	117.7	148.5	138.3	1946: Jan. 15...	127.9	134.5	147.2	(9)	114.3	145.2	126.9
June 15...	138.4	150.8	149.4	(9)	117.7	149.5	139.4	Feb. 15...	127.3	133.6	147.1	(9)	114.3	145.6	127.0
Sept. 15...	150.2	180.7	159.4	113.4	119.2	158.5	137.6	Mar. 15...	127.7	133.6	147.6	(9)	114.3	146.1	127.2
Dec. 15...	158.8	194.8	170.0	(9)	127.3	162.9	144.0	Apr. 15...	128.5	134.0	145.2	(9)	114.4	147.1	129.2
1947: Mar. 15...	163.4	198.8	180.3	112.8	129.9	170.7	150.1	May 15...	129.0	134.9	148.8	(9)	114.4	149.4	129.3
June 15...	163.5	199.1	177.0	(9)	130.5	170.6	151.1	June 15...	129.4	134.8	149.6	110.0	114.4	150.0	130.6
Sept. 15...	168.5	209.1	180.3	116.5	133.9	172.5	152.5	July 15...	136.4	154.4	150.4	(9)	118.3	150.3	130.0
Dec. 15...	173.9	216.6	186.0	118.5	139.0	183.5	156.4	Aug. 15...	140.4	164.3	152.7	(9)	118.3	152.2	131.4
1948: Mar. 15...	172.8	208.1	194.2	123.0	142.5	185.0	155.8	Sept. 15...	141.1	165.3	156.1	110.2	117.2	157.2	130.5
June 15...	178.3	222.9	193.9	124.3	145.2	184.8	156.7	Oct. 15...	142.1	166.6	157.6	(9)	117.3	159.5	131.7
Sept. 15...	179.1	219.3	197.7	127.1	146.9	186.3	160.1	Nov. 15...	146.8	178.0	159.5	(9)	118.1	161.1	134.2
Dec. 15...	176.2	209.9	198.1	127.7	146.8	190.7	159.6	Dec. 15...	147.0	175.4	162.6	(9)	118.2	165.2	136.0
KANSAS CITY, MO.								LOS ANGELES, CALIF.							
1935.....	98.4	101.4	96.6	96.6	99.9	95.9	96.9	1935.....	96.4	100.3	96.7	88.4	104.4	94.1	95.9
1936.....	99.1	101.2	97.0	97.9	100.5	97.1	98.2	1936.....	97.6	99.9	96.7	92.7	100.3	96.8	97.9
1937.....	102.5	105.6	102.2	100.3	101.6	103.3	100.9	1937.....	103.1	106.0	101.6	103.3	99.1	104.0	101.2
1938.....	100.7	97.5	102.9	102.7	100.0	102.9	101.7	1938.....	101.8	97.7	102.8	107.8	98.8	103.8	102.6
1939.....	99.4	94.3	101.2	102.6	97.9	100.7	102.3	1939.....	101.0	96.2	102.3	107.8	97.4	101.2	102.4
1940.....	98.4	91.8	102.8	102.8	98.6	98.2	101.1	1940.....	101.1	97.1	103.4	106.8	95.5	101.0	102.0
1941.....	102.8	101.2	106.1	104.5	101.6	104.7	102.4	1941.....	106.2	107.7	108.0	107.0	94.3	107.2	105.0
1942.....	114.2	119.4	121.8	108.6	105.6	116.8	110.9	1942.....	119.3	131.9	126.2	109.8	94.2	118.2	112.3
1943.....	121.1	133.0	127.0	108.7	108.0	119.6	116.9	1943.....	125.4	143.3	131.2	110.0	93.5	119.0	117.8
1944.....	123.4	130.6	136.0	109.5	110.1	125.9	124.1	1944.....	127.3	141.2	137.8	110.5	92.5	129.9	124.2
1945.....	126.6	133.0	145.9	109.7	111.7	135.6	126.5	1945.....	130.9	145.6	143.2	110.8	92.5	143.2	127.6
1946.....	135.3	153.0	152.3	110.0	116.1	152.4	130.3	1946.....	141.0	166.6	154.2	111.4	92.5	153.1	131.2
1947.....	152.9	185.1	173.3	114.4	118.0	171.8	139.0	1947.....	159.0	198.6	179.7	114.7	94.5	179.4	139.4
1948.....	165.1	199.8	188.0	122.2	124.4	182.9	150.5	1948.....	169.9	212.5	194.6	122.5	94.2	187.5	149.4
1942: Jan. 15...	109.8	112.2	114.1	108.1	102.8	113.4	107.8	1942: Jan. 15...	113.5	120.6	119.0	108.6	94.2	116.1	109.2
Feb. 15...	111.1	112.7	118.2	108.5	105.5	116.0	108.9	Feb. 15...	114.5	121.4	121.6	108.8	94.2	117.0	110.3
Mar. 15...	112.9	116.5	121.6	108.7	105.6	116.9	109.7	Mar. 15...	116.5	124.9	126.1	109.7	94.2	118.7	111.0
Apr. 15...	113.7	117.2	124.4	109.0	105.6	118.4	110.3	Apr. 15...	117.1	125.2	128.0	109.9	94.2	118.8	111.8
May 15...	114.1	118.8	123.0	109.4	105.7	118.3	110.3	May 15...	118.1	128.1	128.0	109.9	94.2	118.5	112.1
June 15...	114.1	119.0	122.5	108.6	106.0	117.2	110.7	June 15...	118.6	129.8	127.2	109.9	94.2	118.4	112.1
July 15...	113.8	118.3	122.5	108.6	106.0	117.0	110.5	July 15...	120.0	133.6	127.1	110.0	94.2	118.3	112.6
Aug. 15...	114.9	121.2	122.4	108.7	106.0	116.4	111.1	Aug. 15...	121.2	136.8	127.1	110.0	94.2	118.3	112.8
Sept. 15...	114.7	120.7	123.5	108.5	106.0	116.9	110.6	Sept. 15...	121.7	137.9	127.6	110.1	94.2	118.5	113.7
Oct. 15...	116.4	124.0	123.1	108.4	106.0	117.2	113.0	Oct. 15...	122.7	140.0	127.6	110.1	94.2	118.5	113.7
Nov. 15...	117.0	125.0	123.1	108.4	106.0	117.1	114.0	Nov. 15...	123.4	141.5	127.6	110.0	94.2	118.4	114.5
Dec. 15...	117.7	127.2	122.6	108.4	106.0	117.0	114.0	Dec. 15...	123.9	142.8	127.5	110.0	94.2	118.4	114.5
1943: Jan. 15...	117.8	127.3	122.4	108.4	107.1	117.2	114.1	1943: Jan. 15...	123.7	141.8	128.6	110.0	94.2	118.5	114.8
Feb. 15...	118.7	129.4	122.6	108.4	107.7	117.4	114.6	Feb. 15...	122.9	139.5	128.9	110.0	94.2	118.6	114.6
Mar. 15...	120.7	133.7	124.5	108.4	107.9	117.8	115.7	Mar. 15...	124.6	142.8	129.7	109.9	94.2	118.9	116.2
Apr. 15...	122.2	137.4	125.4	108.5	107.9	118.5	116.1	Apr. 15...	125.9	146.2	129.8	109.9	94.2	119.1	116.2
May 15...	122.5	137.9	125.2	108.6	107.9	119.2	116.7	May 15...	125.8	146.2	129.3	109.9	94.2	119.2	116.2
June 15...	121.8	135.8	125.4	108.7	107.9	120.3	116.7	June 15...	126.3	146.8	129.6	110.0	94.2	119.3	117.2
July 15...	120.8	132.0	127.8	108.7	107.9	120.4	117.0	July 15...	125.2	142.4	130.7	110.0	94.2	119.1	118.9
Aug. 15...	120.8	131.7	128.6	108.8	107.9	120.6	117.0	Aug. 15...	124.7	141.1	130.8	110.0	92.5	119.1	118.9
Sept. 15...	121.3	132.6	129.8	108.7	108.1	120.8	117.2	Sept. 15...	125.4	141.8	133.5	110.1	92.5	119.1	119.2
Oct. 15...	121.8	132.6	130.7	108.9	108.2	120.9	118.7	Oct. 15...	126.3	143.3	134.2	110.2	92.5	119.1	120.1
Nov. 15...	121.9	132.7	130.8	109.0	108.1	121.0	118.7	Nov. 15...	126.8	144.4	134.5	110.2	92.5	119.1	120.3
Dec. 15...	122.4	132.7	131.3	109.1	109.2	121.2	120.1	Dec. 15...	126.6	143.3	135.3	110.3	92.5	119.2	121.0
1944: Jan. 15...	121.9	130.3	130.6	109.2	109.4	121.2	121.7	1944: Jan. 15...	123.7	141.8	128.6	110.0	94.2	118.5	114.8
Feb. 15...	121.9	129.8	131.5	109.3	110.2	121.2	121.8	Feb. 15...	122.9	139.5	128.9	110.0	94.2	118.6	114.6
Mar. 15...	122.1	129.8	133.3	109.3	110.2	121.3	121.8								

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Continued								MANCHESTER, N. H.—Continued							
1944: Jan. 15...	126.3	142.0	135.4	110.3	92.5	119.7	121.5	1942: June 15...	119.1	125.3	127.7	107.5	114.9	121.2	111.9
Feb. 15...	125.8	140.5	135.7	110.3	92.5	119.8	121.7	Sept. 15...	120.2	126.8	127.5	107.6	119.5	120.9	111.9
Mar. 15...	126.2	140.9	136.3	110.4	92.5	119.8	122.2	Dec. 15...	122.8	132.3	127.6	107.7	121.2	120.8	112.9
Apr. 15...	126.0	138.6	137.3	110.4	92.5	120.2	124.3	1943: Mar. 15...	126.2	137.8	130.4	107.6	123.4	121.4	114.3
May 15...	127.6	142.0	137.2	110.4	92.5	129.9	124.6	June 15...	128.5	143.4	130.4	107.6	123.5	122.6	114.0
June 15...	126.8	139.2	137.3	110.5	92.5	132.3	125.0	Sept. 15...	125.5	133.9	134.0	107.8	123.5	122.3	115.8
July 15...	126.6	138.5	137.5	(?)	92.5	132.6	125.2	Dec. 15...	126.4	133.8	136.6	107.8	124.3	126.4	118.1
Aug. 15...	127.6	141.1	138.1	(?)	92.5	132.9	125.2	1944: Mar. 15...	126.3	132.0	140.1	107.8	124.7	128.6	118.7
Sept. 15...	128.0	141.4	139.6	(?)	92.5	136.5	125.2	June 15...	126.8	130.9	141.7	107.9	125.7	136.6	120.5
Oct. 15...	128.7	143.0	139.7	(?)	92.5	138.4	125.3	Sept. 15...	129.0	134.2	143.8	108.0	127.4	145.2	121.4
Nov. 15...	128.8	143.3	139.9	(?)	92.5	138.4	125.3	Dec. 15...	129.3	133.6	146.4	(?)	127.4	146.4	122.1
Dec. 15...	129.1	143.9	139.9	110.7	92.5	138.0	125.3	1945: Mar. 15...	128.9	132.7	146.5	107.8	127.5	146.2	122.2
1945: Jan. 15...	129.2	143.4	140.6	(?)	92.5	139.6	125.8	June 15...	131.3	137.4	147.8	(?)	127.9	148.4	122.6
Feb. 15...	128.7	141.8	140.6	(?)	92.5	143.2	125.9	Sept. 15...	130.0	134.9	150.3	107.8	122.5	149.6	122.1
Mar. 15...	129.2	142.7	140.8	(?)	92.5	143.2	126.3	Dec. 15...	131.0	137.3	151.3	(?)	122.2	153.1	121.6
Apr. 15...	130.0	144.4	141.6	(?)	92.5	144.0	126.7	1946: Mar. 15...	131.0	136.4	153.0	108.2	121.4	155.6	121.8
May 15...	130.3	144.5	141.6	(?)	92.5	144.1	127.5	June 15...	134.7	144.4	154.0	(?)	122.0	160.4	122.4
June 15...	130.5	144.8	142.0	110.9	92.5	145.0	127.5	Sept. 15...	147.0	170.0	161.2	108.5	127.5	167.7	124.6
July 15...	130.6	145.2	142.2	(?)	92.5	141.9	127.9	Dec. 15...	156.5	186.7	167.5	(?)	128.6	181.3	131.7
Aug. 15...	131.0	145.9	143.0	(?)	92.5	142.8	127.9	1947: Mar. 15...	158.1	186.8	174.9	(?)	128.7	186.3	133.5
Sept. 15...	132.0	147.2	146.2	(?)	92.5	143.1	128.2	June 15...	160.4	190.3	178.1	108.6	131.5	187.4	135.6
Oct. 15...	132.3	147.2	146.6	(?)	92.5	143.5	129.2	July 15...	162.1	192.6	179.1	(?)	132.4	188.1	137.2
Nov. 15...	133.0	149.2	146.2	(?)	92.5	143.8	129.2	Oct. 15...	166.1	198.0	184.0	109.6	139.5	193.0	138.4
Dec. 15...	133.7	150.9	146.8	110.8	92.5	143.7	129.5	1948: Jan. 15...	172.5	208.8	185.7	110.0	153.4	195.0	140.7
1946: Jan. 15...	132.7	148.6	145.4	(?)	92.5	143.5	129.4	Apr. 15...	172.0	204.9	190.2	110.3	151.7	196.3	143.5
Feb. 15...	132.5	148.4	144.7	(?)	92.5	144.3	129.3	July 15...	178.1	218.4	191.4	111.4	152.8	200.0	144.8
Mar. 15...	133.1	148.9	147.9	(?)	92.5	144.3	129.4	Oct. 15...	176.5	210.4	192.6	111.7	157.2	204.9	147.6
Apr. 15...	133.4	149.0	149.0	(?)	92.5	145.9	129.8	MEMPHIS, TENN.							
May 15...	134.3	150.7	150.3	(?)	92.5	148.0	129.9	1935.....	98.6	103.3	96.4	93.3	99.8	92.3	98.3
June 15...	136.1	154.8	151.3	111.3	92.5	149.1	130.1	1936.....	99.4	102.0	97.6	96.8	100.9	94.8	99.2
July 15...	142.3	171.2	153.0	(?)	92.5	151.3	130.5	1937.....	120.9	105.8	102.7	101.4	102.4	103.9	100.7
Aug. 15...	144.6	175.1	156.2	111.7	92.5	152.0	132.2	1938.....	100.3	96.1	102.1	104.1	101.2	105.0	100.8
Sept. 15...	145.5	176.5	159.3	(?)	92.5	157.4	131.3	1939.....	98.8	92.7	101.2	104.4	95.8	104.0	101.0
Oct. 15...	148.5	182.8	161.6	(?)	92.5	162.4	132.7	1940.....	98.9	93.3	102.0	105.7	94.2	102.0	100.6
Nov. 15...	154.5	198.1	164.0	(?)	92.5	166.3	134.4	1941.....	104.7	103.8	108.1	110.1	96.4	108.9	102.9
Dec. 15...	154.5	195.1	168.3	(?)	92.5	173.1	135.2	1942.....	117.5	125.8	131.8	115.1	103.5	123.8	107.0
1947: Jan. 15...	155.3	194.3	172.5	111.7	94.5	176.2	136.2	1943.....	126.7	145.5	138.0	115.7	104.3	125.1	112.4
Feb. 15...	155.9	194.1	174.9	(?)	94.5	179.9	136.9	1944.....	128.9	144.6	145.2	116.0	105.2	134.7	118.0
Mar. 15...	156.9	195.5	178.5	(?)	94.5	180.4	137.2	1945.....	131.4	148.1	149.2	115.6	106.2	140.7	120.1
Apr. 15...	157.4	195.7	179.5	(?)	94.5	181.3	138.2	1946.....	140.5	171.3	158.4	115.3	109.2	143.8	122.6
May 15...	157.6	196.7	179.5	(?)	94.5	179.1	138.2	1947.....	164.0	211.6	194.9	119.5	119.3	162.4	131.9
June 15...	156.3	193.8	177.1	(?)	94.5	176.1	138.3	1948.....	174.6	224.4	209.5	127.2	130.9	180.3	138.6
July 15...	157.2	193.8	177.5	113.7	94.5	178.8	139.6	1942: Mar. 15...	114.8	117.8	130.8	114.6	104.1	124.2	106.7
Aug. 15...	157.8	195.4	178.4	(?)	94.5	176.7	140.0	June 15...	117.4	124.1	133.0	115.3	104.1	124.4	107.1
Sept. 15...	161.6	204.2	182.9	(?)	94.5	179.6	140.7	Sept. 15...	119.3	129.7	134.2	115.7	104.1	123.9	107.1
Oct. 15...	161.3	201.9	184.2	(?)	94.5	180.8	141.7	Dec. 15...	122.3	137.1	134.5	115.6	104.4	123.9	108.1
Nov. 15...	164.1	206.7	184.3	118.9	94.5	181.2	142.4	1943: Mar. 15...	125.6	144.8	135.3	115.5	104.4	124.3	110.7
Dec. 15...	166.0	211.1	187.1	(?)	94.3	182.5	142.8	June 15...	127.0	148.3	136.5	115.6	104.2	124.7	111.0
1948: Jan. 15...	167.6	212.2	189.9	(?)	94.3	185.3	145.7	Sept. 15...	128.4	148.2	140.7	115.8	104.2	125.7	114.5
Feb. 15...	168.1	210.9	194.7	120.2	94.3	186.5	145.9	Dec. 15...	127.7	144.5	142.1	115.9	104.7	126.6	115.8
Mar. 15...	167.4	208.9	194.2	(?)	94.3	187.7	146.0	1944: Mar. 15...	126.9	141.0	144.2	116.0	104.9	127.5	116.4
Apr. 15...	169.3	213.9	193.7	(?)	94.3	188.7	146.8	June 15...	129.2	144.7	145.1	116.0	105.2	138.1	118.0
May 15...	169.1	212.7	195.8	120.9	94.3	187.5	146.5	Sept. 15...	130.2	146.5	146.0	116.1	105.4	138.5	119.3
June 15...	168.8	212.1	196.2	(?)	94.3	185.5	146.3	Dec. 15...	130.2	145.6	147.0	(?)	105.4	139.0	119.6
July 15...	170.3	213.1	195.7	(?)	94.3	185.9	146.2	1945: Mar. 15...	129.1	144.4	147.7	115.7	105.5	138.1	120.0
Aug. 15...	171.0	212.7	194.8	123.9	94.0	187.0	151.7	June 15...	132.0	149.8	148.7	(?)	106.3	139.7	120.2
Sept. 15...	171.0	212.1	194.5	(?)	94.0	189.0	152.4	Sept. 15...	131.6	148.1	149.8	115.4	106.6	142.6	120.2
Oct. 15...	171.8	213.1	195.3	(?)	94.0	189.0	153.6	Dec. 15...	133.3	151.8	152.3	(?)	106.6	144.0	120.3
Nov. 15...	172.2	213.7	195.5	124.8	94.0	189.2	153.4	1946: Mar. 15...	132.5	148.8	153.2	115.3	107.3	140.6	121.3
Dec. 15...	172.7	214.9	194.8	(?)	94.0	189.0	154.1	June 15...	134.5	153.6	155.2	(?)	107.4	143.9	121.4
MANCHESTER, N. H.								Sept. 15...	146.2	185.3	158.8	115.2	111.2	142.7	122.5
1935.....	99.1	100.1	99.0	99.8	97.1	96.3	98.8	Dec. 15...	156.3	206.0	173.0	(?)	112.1	149.8	127.4
1936.....	100.0	101.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	96.6	98.8	1947: Mar. 15...	158.8	205.1	185.7	*115.6	113.8	157.6	130.1
1937.....	102.4	104.2	101.7	99.7	104.3	102.0	101.0	June 15...	160.6	205.1	195.1	(?)	116.2	159.0	131.7
1938.....	99.9	98.0	100.6	100.3	102.1	103.1	100.8	Sept. 15...	169.0	220.5	204.6	*120.5	122.8	168.7	133.5
1939.....	98.8	96.3	99.3	101.0	98.5	101.9	100.7	Dec. 15...	173.5	229.7	205.2	124.5	127.0	171.7	134.5
1940.....	100.1	97.9	100.6	102.3	102.5	100.1	101.1	1948: Mar. 15...	172.4	219.9	209.8	126.1	128.0	181.2	136.6
1941.....	105.2	104.7													

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Continued								MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Continued							
1948: June 15	174.7	226.7	209.0	126.8	128.1	180.4	137.2	1943: Apr. 15	121.0	133.5	127.7	109.9	100.0	125.2	116.2
Sept. 15	177.1	227.8	210.5	128.0	135.0	180.7	141.4	May 15	121.8	134.9	127.1	109.9	101.5	125.5	117.2
Dec. 15	174.3	217.9	210.5	129.5	135.0	182.6	141.5	June 15	121.9	134.1	127.7	110.0	101.9	125.8	118.2
MILWAUKEE, WIS.								MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Continued							
1940	98.7	95.0	99.3	102.3	98.7	100.3	100.3	1943: Jan. 15	120.8	128.3	132.4	110.2	103.8	126.5	119.0
1941	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.1	101.4	108.8	103.2	Feb. 15	121.1	128.9	133.2	110.3	104.0	127.1	119.1
1942	114.7	120.7	121.4	108.6	103.8	124.2	110.3	Mar. 15	121.3	128.7	135.0	110.2	104.0	128.3	119.1
1943	121.3	134.9	125.6	108.2	106.0	124.9	114.9	Apr. 15	121.7	128.9	135.0	110.3	104.1	132.2	120.2
1944	123.3	134.2	131.4	108.3	109.5	137.4	117.7	May 15	122.2	129.5	135.4	110.3	104.9	132.3	120.8
1945	126.0	137.4	137.5	108.8	110.5	144.3	119.9	June 15	122.2	129.0	135.7	110.3	104.9	132.5	121.2
1946	136.0	156.5	154.4	108.9	114.4	159.5	124.9	July 15	123.0	131.3	135.7	110.3	104.9	132.5	121.3
1947	158.0	191.8	184.3	111.0	125.3	188.6	136.8	Aug. 15	122.7	130.5	135.9	110.3	103.1	132.5	121.6
1948	170.8	211.0	199.7	116.4	141.1	195.3	146.8	Sept. 15	122.6	129.7	136.5	110.4	103.1	134.2	122.0
1942: Mar. 15	112.7	116.0	121.1	107.9	103.8	124.6	108.9	Oct. 15	123.0	130.4	137.4	(*)	103.1	134.7	122.1
June 15	115.7	122.0	122.6	110.5	103.9	124.6	109.7	Nov. 15	122.9	130.0	137.6	(*)	103.1	135.2	122.1
Sept. 15	115.3	121.0	122.4	108.3	103.9	124.3	111.6	Dec. 15	123.2	130.4	138.0	(*)	103.1	135.7	122.4
Dec. 15	118.2	128.6	122.6	108.2	103.9	124.4	112.7	1945: Jan. 15	123.3	130.7	138.1	(*)	102.6	135.9	122.5
1943: Mar. 15	120.7	134.2	124.4	108.2	104.1	124.5	114.1	Feb. 15	123.2	129.7	140.1	(*)	102.6	138.6	122.6
June 15	122.7	138.7	124.6	108.2	106.6	124.6	115.0	Mar. 15	123.1	129.3	140.1	110.2	102.6	138.7	122.6
Sept. 15	121.4	133.6	127.4	108.2	106.8	125.1	115.6	Apr. 15	123.2	129.5	140.2	(*)	102.6	138.8	123.0
Dec. 15	121.5	132.9	127.9	108.2	108.5	125.6	116.1	May 15	123.9	131.2	140.5	(*)	102.6	138.9	123.0
1944: Mar. 15	121.6	131.9	130.2	108.3	109.2	127.4	116.5	June 15	124.6	133.0	141.1	(*)	103.1	138.9	123.0
June 15	123.8	135.5	130.3	108.3	109.6	142.7	117.9	July 15	125.0	133.7	141.5	(*)	103.3	139.4	123.1
Sept. 15	124.3	135.5	133.4	108.3	109.9	142.6	118.4	Aug. 15	124.9	133.2	141.2	(*)	104.2	139.8	123.2
Dec. 15	124.3	135.2	133.9	(*)	109.5	142.7	119.2	Sept. 15	125.1	132.6	143.6	110.3	104.0	143.8	123.3
1945: Mar. 15	124.2	133.8	135.7	108.8	109.5	142.5	119.5	Oct. 15	125.2	132.6	143.9	(*)	104.1	144.1	123.4
June 15	127.0	141.0	135.9	108.8	110.1	143.6	120.0	Nov. 15	125.6	133.7	144.1	(*)	104.2	144.7	123.4
Sept. 15	126.6	137.8	146.4	(*)	111.5	145.0	120.1	Dec. 15	126.1	135.1	143.9	(*)	104.3	146.1	123.4
Dec. 15	127.2	139.1	140.1	108.7	111.6	147.6	120.6	1946: Jan. 15	126.3	134.3	146.5	(*)	104.7	147.1	123.9
1946: Mar. 15	127.1	136.5	147.0	(*)	111.8	147.4	120.6	Feb. 15	126.0	132.5	148.2	(*)	105.1	148.1	124.0
June 15	131.2	144.3	150.7	108.8	112.9	150.9	123.9	Mar. 15	126.1	131.8	152.1	110.6	105.1	148.7	123.6
Sept. 15	142.8	170.3	157.5	109.0	117.2	168.1	125.4	Apr. 15	126.5	133.0	152.8	(*)	103.1	149.8	123.6
Dec. 15	150.6	179.7	173.6	(*)	117.4	183.4	134.1	May 15	127.5	134.9	153.8	(*)	103.6	151.7	124.2
1947: Mar. 15	154.5	186.9	180.3	(*)	119.1	187.7	135.8	June 15	129.4	137.5	158.0	(*)	103.6	153.4	126.4
June 15	156.6	190.8	184.3	109.2	122.6	189.0	135.7	July 15	138.0	160.9	158.7	(*)	107.3	153.5	126.8
Aug. 15	159.0	196.8	183.3	(*)	131.8	185.5	135.1	Aug. 15	139.5	163.3	160.9	111.0	107.6	156.7	127.9
Nov. 15	164.0	200.7	191.9	114.7	132.9	193.1	140.4	Sept. 15	142.4	167.9	167.7	(*)	109.0	163.9	128.8
1948: Feb. 15	166.9	203.4	198.0	115.5	135.0	195.9	144.0	Oct. 15	145.9	177.6	169.9	(*)	109.0	165.0	129.0
May 15	171.1	213.7	200.0	116.0	139.4	194.0	144.8	Nov. 15	148.8	181.7	175.6	(*)	110.1	167.5	131.9
Aug. 15	174.5	218.8	200.8	116.7	145.2	196.4	148.7	Dec. 15	149.7	180.2	178.8	(*)	110.7	169.9	135.1
Nov. 15	171.2	207.5	201.4	117.3	145.8	195.3	150.0	1947: Jan. 15	148.3	174.0	185.3	(*)	111.7	173.8	135.5
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.								MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Continued							
1935	96.8	99.2	98.5	91.9	101.4	93.4	95.9	1947: Feb. 15	149.0	174.6	185.4	(*)	112.2	173.9	135.7
1936	98.5	100.8	98.5	94.6	101.3	94.6	98.0	Mar. 15	151.6	181.3	186.7	111.4	112.6	175.1	136.2
1937	102.8	104.9	102.6	100.9	101.4	103.9	101.8	Apr. 15	151.4	179.6	187.0	(*)	112.7	176.9	137.1
1938	101.4	97.9	101.2	105.4	99.1	104.6	103.0	May 15	151.5	179.0	187.0	(*)	114.5	177.3	137.5
1939	100.5	97.2	99.2	107.2	96.7	103.5	101.2	June 15	152.9	182.6	183.1	(*)	114.9	178.9	137.5
1940	100.8	97.2	100.8	108.0	96.5	103.2	101.3	Sept. 15	162.1	197.2	194.7	119.6	114.1	176.9	141.8
1941	106.0	106.6	106.4	108.4	97.4	109.2	105.8	Dec. 15	166.2	199.3	200.8	122.4	129.0	192.2	148.0
1942	115.9	121.8	123.8	109.7	98.8	123.5	114.0	1948: Mar. 15	167.7	198.1	207.2	123.1	131.0	195.9	150.8
1943	121.0	132.0	124.8	110.0	101.6	125.4	117.6	June 15	171.4	206.2	204.5	125.9	139.2	190.7	152.4
1944	122.2	129.6	135.6	110.3	103.8	132.0	120.9	Sept. 15	173.8	206.0	205.9	126.6	139.6	195.2	159.9
1945	124.4	132.0	141.5	110.3	103.3	140.6	123.0	Dec. 15	170.8	195.6	204.2	129.8	142.8	191.7	159.5
1946	135.5	153.0	160.2	110.9	106.6	156.3	127.1	MOBILE, ALA.							
1947	156.4	185.5	190.8	116.3	118.7	181.6	139.9	1935	98.8	100.2	99.2	96.2	102.3	92.0	98.5
1948	170.5	202.7	205.1	125.7	137.0	193.4	154.7	1936	98.6	100.3	97.4	97.0	99.8	96.4	98.0
1942: Jan. 15	111.9	114.9	116.1	109.1	98.8	120.8	111.2	1937	102.6	105.5	101.9	99.4	100.4	105.5	101.0
Feb. 15	112.7	115.4	117.8	109.2	98.8	121.9	112.4	1938	100.5	97.6	101.6	103.2	99.7	103.3	101.7
Mar. 15	114.3	117.3	124.2	109.3	98.8	123.6	113.5	1939	99.5	96.3	99.8	104.2	97.8	102.8	100.8
Apr. 15	114.7	118.0	125.2	109.4	98.4	124.1	113.6	1940	99.2	96.5	100.6	106.6	95.6	102.0	98.9
May 15	115.9	120.9	125.6	109.5	98.5	123.8	114.6	1941	107.2	109.0	107.2	115.7	98.1	107.7	103.6
June 15	115.9	121.4	124.5	109.5	98.6	123.4	114.7	1942	120.4	131.0	125.7	120.4	103.1	120.9	111.0
July 15	116.1	122.1	124.0	109.7	98.9	123.8	114.4	1943	126.7	146.6	128.3	114.0	105.2	121.5	115.4
Aug. 15	116.4	122.9	124.3	109.9	98.9	123.4	114.5	1944	127.8	144.5	134.5	114.6	103.9	126.8	119.0
Sept. 15	116.8	123.3	125.7	110.1	99.0	124.2	114.4	1945	129.7	147.1	139.0	114.9	103.3	139.5	119.9
Oct. 15	118.0	126.6	125.8	110.4	99.0	124.3	114.4	1946	138.9	164.5	154.4	114.4	105.6	150.6	122.7
Nov. 15	118.9	128.9	125.9	110.3	99.0	124.3	115.0	1947	161.9	201.0	182.9	118.3	119.5	170.2	132.2
Dec. 15	119.2	129.9	126.0	109.9	99.0	124.3	115.0	1948	173.3	217.0	202.2	123.6	128.4	176.2	140.8
1943: Jan. 15	119.0	129.1	126.2	109.9	99.8	124.4	115.1	See footnotes on p. 61.							
Feb. 15	119.6	130.7	126.4	109.9	100.0	124.0	115.1								
Mar. 15	121.0	133.0	127.5	109.8	100.0	125.0	117.3								

APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities,
by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935=89 = 100]

Period 1	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Household furnishings	Miscellaneous
MOBILE, ALA.—Continued							
1942: Mar. 15	121.4	130.7	124.8	131.0	102.5	121.2	110.3
June 15	118.6	128.4	126.7	115.6	102.0	121.4	110.5
Sept. 15	120.9	133.9	127.0	114.9	103.8	121.4	113.4
Dec. 15	123.0	138.3	127.0	114.9	103.4	121.4	113.6
1943: Mar. 15	126.0	145.6	128.0	114.5	103.4	121.4	114.5
June 15	128.3	149.8	127.7	113.6	112.5	121.4	115.5
Sept. 15	127.1	147.6	128.8	113.6	103.9	121.4	115.5
Dec. 15	126.5	144.9	129.6	113.7	104.1	122.0	117.2
1944: Mar. 15	126.4	142.7	132.5	114.4	104.4	122.6	118.1
June 15	127.2	142.1	133.6	114.5	104.4	142.7	119.4
Sept. 15	129.4	146.6	136.8	114.7	102.9	144.9	119.5
Dec. 15	128.9	144.6	137.8	115.1	102.9	144.9	119.7
1945: Mar. 15	128.4	143.9	138.2	(*)	102.7	136.9	119.8
June 15	129.3	145.9	138.6	115.2	103.7	137.1	119.8
Sept. 15	130.6	148.9	139.0	(*)	103.6	137.1	120.0
Dec. 15	131.1	148.9	141.1	114.2	103.5	147.7	120.2
1946: Mar. 15	131.3	147.7	147.4	(*)	104.2	146.7	119.9
June 15	132.9	149.8	152.1	114.1	105.7	146.4	120.4
Sept. 15	135.2	156.4	158.1	114.4	106.9	152.7	124.0
Dec. 15	133.6	153.6	159.1	(*)	107.2	160.9	129.7
1947: Mar. 15	159.2	199.6	178.2	116.6	117.5	168.4	129.9
June 15	159.3	198.8	182.1	(*)	118.2	170.3	131.5
Sept. 15	164.3	208.8	183.3	119.7	123.0	170.7	133.9
Dec. 15	170.3	210.3	197.5	120.5	125.4	177.1	135.1
1948: Mar. 15	169.9	212.3	198.5	120.9	128.6	174.8	138.1
June 15	172.5	219.8	202.2	124.0	127.3	178.6	138.2
Sept. 15	177.3	227.8	206.7	125.5	129.8	178.6	145.1
Dec. 15	173.3	211.8	203.5	125.9	129.8	178.2	145.3
NEW ORLEANS, LA.							
1935	99.0	100.6	96.2	98.9	102.0	90.0	98.2
1936	98.9	100.2	97.0	98.8	100.3	90.0	98.4
1937	102.0	97.3	103.6	100.8	100.6	105.8	100.6
1938	100.0	103.7	102.9	100.8	98.8	106.5	101.3
1939	100.0	98.1	100.4	102.3	98.1	103.9	101.5
1940	101.4	100.7	101.7	103.3	100.0	103.4	101.1
1941	107.1	110.7	108.9	104.5	98.3	112.4	104.0
1942	119.6	132.9	127.6	106.7	96.9	125.9	109.6
1943	129.4	151.7	133.7	107.1	99.6	127.5	114.0
1944	130.1	149.6	137.4	107.2	104.5	129.1	117.3
1945	132.7	153.3	140.2	107.2	101.5	133.8	121.1
1946	144.8	173.8	159.2	107.1	103.0	152.2	129.3
1947	167.5	209.1	189.8	108.5	106.8	178.8	139.8
1948	176.4	224.9	204.3	111.3	112.7	191.0	144.0
1942: Mar. 15	117.6	128.0	126.6	106.5	96.1	125.8	109.0
June 15	118.3	128.9	128.5	106.8	96.2	125.6	109.3
Sept. 15	121.6	135.9	129.3	107.1	96.5	126.7	110.8
Dec. 15	124.7	142.9	129.3	107.1	96.5	126.8	110.8
1943: Mar. 15	130.1	153.2	133.2	107.1	96.3	127.4	113.8
June 15	129.6	152.2	132.7	107.0	96.0	127.4	114.0
Sept. 15	130.3	151.7	135.2	107.2	104.3	127.4	114.5
Dec. 15	129.3	149.0	135.7	107.2	104.3	128.6	114.9
1944: Mar. 15	128.8	147.2	136.6	107.2	104.7	128.6	115.7
June 15	129.3	146.9	137.3	107.1	104.4	129.3	117.9
Sept. 15	132.0	151.3	138.1	(*)	104.4	129.3	118.2
Dec. 15	131.0	150.3	138.6	107.3	104.4	129.5	118.7
1945: Mar. 15	131.4	151.0	138.7	(*)	100.0	(*)	120.0
June 15	132.4	152.4	139.1	107.2	100.2	(*)	121.8
Sept. 15	134.4	155.7	141.8	(*)	102.9	137.5	121.7
Dec. 15	133.3	152.7	142.5	107.2	102.8	139.8	122.2
1946: Mar. 15	134.4	151.5	147.3	(*)	103.0	144.3	126.4
June 15	133.0	157.6	156.4	107.1	103.4	146.3	126.6
Sept. 15	133.8	160.7	165.1	106.9	103.4	157.7	130.0
Dec. 15	162.9	202.4	180.7	(*)	102.8	170.9	140.1
1947: Mar. 15	164.5	204.3	188.5	(*)	102.9	174.6	139.2
June 15	164.6	203.7	188.9	(*)	107.3	174.1	139.1
Aug. 15	168.5	216.8	191.5	108.4	109.3	182.8	139.2
Nov. 15	173.2	220.1	198.0	110.4	109.5	186.2	140.7
1948: Feb. 15	177.1	225.6	198.8	110.8	112.8	185.8	144.6
May 15	176.5	223.0	205.5	111.2	112.8	188.2	142.9
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Continued							
1948: Aug. 15	179.8	228.5	209.1	112.1	113.0	192.7	144.7
Nov. 15	176.6	218.0	209.2	113.2	113.4	197.4	147.2
NEW YORK, N. Y.							
1935	99.2	100.6	97.1	97.9	101.6	97.0	98.8
1936	99.4	101.0	97.7	98.4	100.9	98.8	98.2
1937	102.0	97.8	103.7	99.6	99.2	104.5	100.1
1938	100.0	94.8	101.0	101.6	98.2	100.8	101.7
1939	99.5	98.6	100.0	102.3	98.6	98.8	101.1
1940	100.9	98.6	101.3	102.8	99.9	97.8	102.6
1941	104.7	106.2	103.9	103.1	106.2	117.2	110.2
1942	114.7	122.9	123.9	103.3	111.2	119.4	115.1
1943	123.1	139.2	143.6	103.5	114.0	129.0	123.6
1944	126.2	137.2	145.4	103.5	114.0	136.8	126.5
1945	129.1	140.0	152.5	103.5	114.4	136.8	126.5
1946	141.7	162.3	174.4	103.5	115.0	155.6	131.2
1947	158.6	192.9	194.2	104.5	120.0	176.7	141.3
1948	169.4	210.5	197.9	107.0	130.9	185.5	152.4
1942: Jan. 15	110.3	115.4	113.5	103.0	103.8	112.9	108.4
Feb. 15	111.0	115.8	117.3	103.0	103.5	115.3	109.0
Mar. 15	112.0	116.3	122.3	103.1	103.8	117.4	109.3
Apr. 15	112.6	116.6	126.9	103.1	103.7	117.4	110.3
May 15	113.3	118.0	126.5	103.1	104.7	118.5	110.5
June 15	114.2	120.4	125.9	103.1	105.9	118.5	110.5
July 15	115.2	122.5	125.9	103.1	109.0	118.5	110.5
Aug. 15	116.3	125.2	125.8	103.2	109.0	117.8	110.5
Sept. 15	116.2	125.1	125.9	103.2	109.0	117.8	110.5
Oct. 15	117.4	128.0	125.8	103.3	109.2	117.9	111.4
Nov. 15	118.5	130.2	125.9	103.3	109.2	117.9	111.6
Dec. 15	119.3	132.3	126.2	103.2	109.2	117.9	111.6
1943: Jan. 15	119.8	133.1	126.6	103.2	110.7	117.6	112.0
Feb. 15	120.2	133.4	126.6	103.2	110.6	117.9	113.2
Mar. 15	122.0	138.0	127.0	103.2	110.6	118.3	113.2
Apr. 15	122.8	139.9	127.5	103.2	110.6	118.6	113.6
May 15	124.2	143.3	127.8	103.2	110.7	118.0	112.0
June 15	123.8	141.4	128.0	103.3	110.7	118.2	112.0
July 15	123.7	140.5	129.8	103.3	110.6	118.6	112.1
Aug. 15	122.8	137.2	131.0	103.3	110.6	118.6	112.1
Sept. 15	124.0	138.4	135.9	103.4	110.6	119.5	117.1
Oct. 15	124.5	138.7	136.2	103.4	110.7	120.8	117.5
Nov. 15	124.8	139.3	137.2	103.5	112.6	121.0	117.6
Dec. 15	125.1	139.1	138.5	103.5	112.6	122.4	117.0
1944: Jan. 15	124.7	138.0	138.4	103.5	112.9	123.9	118.4
Feb. 15	124.2	135.3	139.2	103.5	115.0	124.3	119.1
Mar. 15	124.7	135.7	141.4	103.5	114.2	124.3	119.1
Apr. 15	125.3	135.7	141.5	103.5	113.9	123.9	123.8
May 15	125.9	137.0	141.9	103.5	113.9	123.9	123.9
June 15	125.9	136.5	142.5	103.4	113.9	123.3	123.9
July 15	126.5	136.8	142.5	103.4	113.9	123.3	124.3
Aug. 15	126.5	138.1	142.5	103.4	113.8	123.5	124.3
Sept. 15	127.2	138.9	144.3	103.5	113.8	123.9	125.6
Oct. 15	127.1	137.3	147.6	103.5	113.8	123.9	125.6
Nov. 15	127.3	137.4	148.0	(*)	114.0	125.6	125.6
Dec. 15	127.9	138.7	148.6	103.5	114.0	125.6	125.7
1945: Jan. 15	127.9	138.7	148.7	(*)	114.0	125.7	125.7
Feb. 15	127.4	137.3	148.5	(*)	114.3	125.8	125.8
Mar. 15	127.1	136.4	148.5	(*)	114.3	125.8	125.8
Apr. 15	127.4	136.8	148.9	(*)	114.3	126.0	126.0
May 15	128.5	139.9	150.1	(*)	113.9	126.0	126.0
June 15	129.7	142.1	151.6	103.5	113.9	126.9	126.9
July 15	130.6	143.9	152.2	(*)			

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Continued								PHILADELPHIA, PA.							
1946: Oct. 15...	152.8	186.7	184.0	(?)	116.2	164.9	133.7	1935.....	98.8	100.1	96.4	97.2	101.3	94.0	98.9
Nov. 15...	154.3	188.6	187.9	(?)	116.5	167.7	134.6	1936.....	100.1	102.5	97.6	97.8	101.3	95.9	99.4
Dec. 15...	155.2	186.1	193.1	(?)	116.6	173.9	139.8	1937.....	102.5	105.7	101.9	100.1	100.5	103.9	99.9
1947: Jan. 15...	154.6	183.5	193.6	(?)	117.1	176.2	140.7	1938.....	100.1	97.2	104.0	102.2	99.1	105.1	100.9
Feb. 15...	154.2	182.1	195.2	(?)	117.0	176.7	140.3	1939.....	98.5	94.4	100.1	102.7	97.7	101.1	100.8
Mar. 15...	157.4	189.5	198.1	(?)	117.1	177.6	140.5	1940.....	98.7	94.1	101.3	103.2	98.0	102.3	101.1
Apr. 15...	156.8	187.3	199.6	(?)	117.3	175.4	141.2	1941.....	103.6	102.4	105.9	104.7	101.5	107.2	103.9
May 15...	155.6	184.8	200.5	(?)	115.6	175.0	139.9	1942.....	115.3	121.3	124.0	106.6	103.4	121.1	111.1
June 15...	156.9	187.9	201.2	(?)	116.9	173.2	140.1	1943.....	122.7	135.8	129.0	106.7	106.1	123.8	115.1
July 15...	157.5	191.7	191.6	104.1	117.5	174.4	140.6	1944.....	124.4	134.0	138.9	106.8	109.4	134.7	119.0
Aug. 15...	158.6	194.3	190.8	(?)	120.5	174.9	140.6	1945.....	127.4	137.1	146.8	106.9	111.6	144.7	120.8
Sept. 15...	161.9	203.0	188.9	(?)	124.4	176.4	140.9	1946.....	138.4	156.8	157.6	107.3	117.8	160.0	125.5
Oct. 15...	161.7	200.6	189.4	105.6	124.7	179.1	141.9	1947.....	158.4	189.2	181.9	111.3	126.3	183.2	137.9
Nov. 15...	163.3	203.9	189.7	(?)	125.8	180.6	143.1	1948.....	170.9	205.3	193.3	118.0	138.4	198.9	147.8
Dec. 15...	164.9	206.1	191.7	(?)	126.2	181.2	145.5	1942: Jan. 15...	110.6	113.9	114.0	106.0	103.4	117.5	108.4
1948: Jan. 15...	167.1	209.7	192.1	106.5	127.1	184.9	147.7	Feb. 15...	111.2	114.5	116.0	106.0	103.4	118.5	108.9
Feb. 15...	166.4	206.7	194.6	(?)	127.6	184.6	148.1	Mar. 15...	112.7	115.5	123.5	106.5	103.4	120.9	109.5
Mar. 15...	164.3	201.2	196.2	(?)	128.3	184.9	146.7	Apr. 15...	113.8	117.5	126.2	106.8	101.9	121.3	109.9
Apr. 15...	167.0	208.6	195.5	106.6	128.3	184.2	146.7	May 15...	114.7	119.4	125.8	106.7	103.5	121.7	110.5
May 15...	167.5	210.0	195.9	(?)	129.0	182.7	146.3	June 15...	114.9	119.7	126.0	106.7	103.5	121.6	111.0
June 15...	169.1	213.9	195.9	(?)	130.0	183.1	146.7	July 15...	116.3	122.9	126.2	106.7	103.7	121.7	111.5
July 15...	172.6	217.9	196.8	107.1	131.0	184.1	155.3	Aug. 15...	116.7	124.0	126.1	106.7	103.7	121.8	111.2
Aug. 15...	173.3	219.0	200.3	(?)	132.9	186.7	157.7	Sept. 15...	116.9	123.9	126.1	106.7	103.7	122.0	112.6
Sept. 15...	173.3	216.2	202.9	(?)	133.3	187.5	157.0	Oct. 15...	117.7	125.8	126.2	106.7	103.7	122.1	112.7
Oct. 15...	171.7	211.5	202.1	107.5	133.2	188.2	157.8	Nov. 15...	118.8	128.2	126.2	106.7	103.7	122.2	113.6
Nov. 15...	171.0	208.7	202.2	(?)	133.4	188.2	159.4	Dec. 15...	119.7	130.5	125.9	106.7	103.7	122.4	113.6
Dec. 15...	169.2	204.3	200.7	(?)	133.3	187.4	159.6	1943: Jan. 15...	119.9	130.2	126.0	106.7	105.8	122.4	114.3
N ORFOLK, VA.								Feb. 15...	119.7	129.6	125.9	106.7	105.9	122.6	114.4
1935.....	99.8	101.6	96.9	100.1	101.4	97.7	98.9	Mar. 15...	121.4	133.5	127.3	106.7	105.9	122.7	114.5
1936.....	100.1	102.4	97.7	98.8	100.3	97.5	99.6	Apr. 15...	124.3	140.5	127.6	106.7	105.9	123.0	114.7
1937.....	102.2	105.0	102.5	99.5	100.0	103.1	100.5	May 15...	124.8	141.6	127.7	106.7	105.9	123.4	114.8
1938.....	99.6	96.7	102.3	101.0	99.4	102.1	100.7	June 15...	123.8	139.2	127.5	106.7	105.8	123.9	114.8
1939.....	98.3	94.2	100.5	101.6	98.9	99.5	100.3	July 15...	122.6	135.8	128.7	106.7	105.8	124.2	115.0
1940.....	98.9	95.0	102.9	102.9	94.4	99.9	101.1	Aug. 15...	122.5	135.3	129.7	106.7	105.8	124.3	115.0
1941.....	107.5	107.4	109.4	110.7	103.0	108.2	104.9	Sept. 15...	122.7	135.2	131.4	106.7	105.8	124.6	115.3
1942.....	121.1	129.3	128.7	112.2	114.2	123.4	115.5	Oct. 15...	123.6	137.1	131.6	106.7	105.8	124.7	116.2
1943.....	129.8	147.6	133.6	108.7	116.0	129.0	123.9	Nov. 15...	123.0	135.4	131.8	106.7	105.8	124.8	116.2
1944.....	130.5	143.1	139.4	108.8	118.4	139.3	128.1	Dec. 15...	123.6	136.1	132.3	106.8	108.6	125.0	116.2
1945.....	132.5	143.8	143.5	109.2	120.2	144.2	132.1	1944: Jan. 15...	123.4	135.0	132.9	106.8	108.6	125.2	116.9
1946.....	141.9	164.6	155.6	109.2	121.1	157.9	134.9	Feb. 15...	123.0	133.3	133.3	106.8	110.7	125.7	117.0
1947.....	163.1	202.9	176.1	110.8	123.8	181.1	143.8	Mar. 15...	122.7	131.9	136.1	106.8	110.4	126.0	117.0
1948.....	172.0	213.9	193.0	114.0	145.6	191.5	148.3	Apr. 15...	123.5	132.5	136.2	106.8	110.4	132.3	118.9
1942: Mar. 15...	120.5	126.7	127.3	119.5	113.4	123.5	112.6	May 15...	123.7	132.8	137.3	106.8	109.0	133.7	119.1
June 15...	120.3	128.5	130.9	108.7	114.0	123.9	114.9	June 15...	124.8	134.5	138.5	106.7	109.0	137.7	119.7
Sept. 15...	122.1	131.9	130.4	108.7	114.4	123.8	117.8	July 15...	124.9	134.8	138.9	106.7	109.0	138.1	119.6
Dec. 15...	124.4	136.4	130.7	108.7	114.9	123.8	120.3	Aug. 15...	125.5	136.1	139.5	106.7	109.0	138.7	119.7
1943: Mar. 15...	128.6	144.5	132.1	108.9	116.2	128.5	123.4	Sept. 15...	125.5	134.7	143.2	106.8	109.1	139.1	119.8
June 15...	131.4	151.7	132.6	108.6	116.0	129.1	123.7	Oct. 15...	125.0	133.5	143.4	(?)	109.1	139.1	120.1
Sept. 15...	131.1	149.7	135.5	108.6	116.0	129.6	124.0	Nov. 15...	125.0	133.3	143.5	(?)	109.2	139.2	120.3
Dec. 15...	130.2	145.1	136.0	108.7	117.4	131.1	126.4	Dec. 15...	125.9	135.0	144.0	(?)	109.2	141.2	120.5
1944: Mar. 15...	130.0	143.7	137.9	108.8	117.4	132.6	126.5	1945: Jan. 15...	126.0	135.1	144.1	(?)	109.3	141.5	120.7
June 15...	130.3	142.0	139.5	108.6	117.8	140.8	128.4	Feb. 15...	126.5	135.9	144.7	(?)	110.4	142.9	120.7
Sept. 15...	130.6	141.1	140.7	108.9	119.5	143.0	129.2	Mar. 15...	126.0	134.3	144.9	106.9	110.5	144.2	120.7
Dec. 15...	131.6	143.2	141.1	109.1	119.7	145.6	129.5	Apr. 15...	126.0	134.2	145.4	(?)	109.4	144.7	121.0
1945: Mar. 15...	131.2	141.4	141.4	(?)	119.7	142.5	131.2	May 15...	127.3	137.7	145.9	(?)	109.2	144.1	120.8
June 15...	132.3	143.4	143.8	109.2	120.3	142.5	131.5	June 15...	127.8	138.8	145.5	(?)	109.5	144.2	121.1
Sept. 15...	133.1	144.1	144.1	(?)	120.5	143.2	133.7	July 15...	128.4	139.2	146.8	(?)	113.2	143.4	121.2
Dec. 15...	134.0	145.2	146.4	109.1	120.5	150.2	133.1	Aug. 15...	128.4	138.9	147.4	(?)	113.3	144.2	121.2
1946: Mar. 15...	133.8	144.5	146.7	(?)	120.9	148.2	133.6	Sept. 15...	128.0	137.6	148.9	106.9	113.5	146.1	120.7
June 15...	135.2	146.0	152.3	109.3	120.1	153.8	133.6	Oct. 15...	127.8	137.2	149.1	(?)	113.4	146.2	120.5
Sept. 15...	148.8	177.4	163.8	109.2	122.2	164.0	133.6	Nov. 15...	128.2	137.9	149.3	(?)	113.3	146.6	120.5
Dec. 15...	157.6	195.0	165.9	(?)	122.5	173.2	141.7	Dec. 15...	128.6	138.7	150.1	(?)	113.8	147.8	120.5
1947: Mar. 15...	160.9	199.8	171.0	(?)	125.3	179.0	143.5	1946: Jan. 15...	128.8	138.9	149.9	(?)	115.0	148.0	120.5
June 15...	160.9	198.0	175.1	109.3	125.3	182.9	143.3	Feb. 15...	128.3	137.6	149.7	(?)	115.0	149.0	120.5
Aug. 15...	163.6	203.2	178.7	(?)	130.7	182.8	143.4	Mar. 15...	129.4	139.0	151.5	107.2	115.0	150.9	121.9
Nov. 15...	168.2	210.6	182.5	113.4	137.5	182.0	145.3	Apr. 15...	130.2	139.6	152.1	(?)	114.9	153.2	123.8
1948: Feb. 15...	170.1	210.2	189.9	113.6	141.5	189.5	147.1	May 15...</							

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Continued								PITTSBURGH, PA.—Continued							
1947: Jan. 15...	152.3	179.7	176.3	(*)	122.8	179.5	133.3	1945: Jan. 15...	128.1	136.4	164.9	(*)	112.1	139.8	119.6
Feb. 15...	151.6	177.2	177.1	107.7	125.2	179.7	133.2	Feb. 15...	128.0	135.6	165.6	(*)	112.0	143.1	119.6
Mar. 15...	156.1	185.8	180.9	(*)	125.2	179.8	136.6	Mar. 15...	127.6	133.8	166.3	(*)	112.0	145.5	119.9
Apr. 15...	154.9	181.9	181.1	(*)	125.2	180.2	137.9	Apr. 15...	128.1	135.4	166.0	(*)	112.0	145.7	120.0
May 15...	155.1	183.4	180.2	(*)	122.4	180.2	137.4	May 15...	128.9	137.1	166.4	(*)	112.7	147.6	120.0
June 15...	157.1	187.1	182.3	(*)	122.7	180.2	138.9	June 15...	130.5	141.2	166.7	107.5	111.9	147.8	120.0
July 15...	158.3	188.9	181.8	110.5	124.3	182.2	138.5	July 15...	130.7	142.4	166.8	(*)	111.8	142.8	119.9
Aug. 15...	159.5	191.7	181.8	(*)	127.8	182.1	158.3	Aug. 15...	130.2	141.3	164.8	(*)	112.1	143.2	120.1
Sept. 15...	163.2	199.8	183.4	(*)	129.1	186.3	139.0	Sept. 15...	129.9	139.6	168.7	(*)	112.2	142.8	119.8
Oct. 15...	162.2	196.2	184.8	(*)	129.8	186.4	139.5	Oct. 15...	130.0	140.0	169.1	(*)	112.1	143.1	119.4
Nov. 15...	164.2	197.5	185.8	116.3	130.4	189.0	140.7	Nov. 15...	130.0	139.7	169.8	(*)	112.1	144.1	119.6
Dec. 15...	166.3	201.8	186.8	(*)	130.4	193.0	141.6	Dec. 15...	130.9	140.3	175.4	107.5	112.1	144.2	119.8
1948: Jan. 15...	168.4	205.6	188.6	(*)	135.1	190.5	142.4	1946: Jan. 15...	131.4	141.0	175.2	(*)	112.8	144.6	120.5
Feb. 15...	166.6	199.3	191.5	117.3	135.1	193.6	142.2	Feb. 15...	131.0	140.4	172.9	(*)	112.7	145.8	120.4
Mar. 15...	165.5	196.3	191.6	(*)	135.1	195.9	142.1	Mar. 15...	131.2	141.4	170.4	107.5	112.8	146.7	120.9
Apr. 15...	169.3	202.8	191.3	(*)	135.1	198.0	147.7	Apr. 15...	131.8	142.5	171.8	(*)	112.8	150.1	120.9
May 15...	170.4	205.0	193.8	118.1	135.1	196.7	147.4	May 15...	132.2	142.8	172.8	(*)	112.8	152.2	121.4
June 15...	172.1	209.4	193.2	(*)	136.1	197.1	147.4	June 15...	134.7	147.1	175.7	(*)	114.1	155.2	123.6
July 15...	172.9	210.9	193.3	(*)	136.1	198.9	148.2	July 15...	142.8	167.6	178.9	(*)	115.8	157.0	123.4
Aug. 15...	174.8	212.5	194.2	119.2	142.6	202.7	149.7	Aug. 15...	145.9	174.0	181.3	(*)	115.9	159.1	125.0
Sept. 15...	174.8	212.0	195.0	(*)	142.6	204.6	150.0	Sept. 15...	147.4	176.9	185.4	107.6	116.9	158.3	124.9
Oct. 15...	174.1	208.4	195.8	(*)	142.6	204.9	152.1	Oct. 15...	149.4	179.3	191.7	(*)	116.9	162.5	126.1
Nov. 15...	171.7	202.0	196.0	119.8	142.6	202.5	152.3	Nov. 15...	153.8	188.4	197.6	(*)	116.9	164.6	128.2
Dec. 15...	170.6	199.3	195.5	(*)	142.6	201.7	152.6	Dec. 15...	155.4	187.7	200.3	(*)	116.8	172.7	133.3
PITTSBURGH, PA.								1947: Jan. 15...							
1935.....	97.9	100.2	96.1	93.5	98.8	95.3	99.0	1947: Jan. 15...	156.0	185.2	205.0	(*)	120.1	180.7	135.0
1936.....	99.3	101.4	97.1	96.2	99.4	95.5	100.5	Feb. 15...	156.5	185.6	207.9	(*)	120.1	180.8	135.3
1937.....	103.1	106.4	102.5	101.2	100.9	103.7	100.9	Mar. 15...	159.2	192.0	211.2	(*)	120.1	182.2	135.5
1938.....	100.9	98.5	102.6	104.2	100.3	103.5	100.6	Apr. 15...	159.0	189.9	210.5	108.5	120.7	182.6	136.9
1939.....	98.8	93.5	101.7	105.0	100.6	102.0	99.0	May 15...	159.6	192.4	210.7	(*)	120.7	181.1	136.3
1940.....	100.1	96.2	102.6	105.5	101.6	102.0	99.7	June 15...	161.1	196.9	209.1	(*)	120.8	179.4	136.5
1941.....	105.5	106.2	107.0	106.5	105.3	108.8	102.9	July 15...	162.6	199.9	207.8	(*)	127.0	183.6	136.6
1942.....	116.2	123.4	126.0	107.5	108.0	121.7	110.0	Aug. 15...	164.9	202.0	212.2	112.2	127.0	189.3	136.6
1943.....	123.7	137.8	134.9	107.3	110.3	123.9	114.7	Sept. 15...	168.2	209.8	216.1	(*)	127.6	189.5	137.0
1944.....	126.3	135.6	155.2	107.5	111.9	133.1	118.4	Oct. 15...	167.8	206.1	217.1	114.6	127.6	191.6	138.2
1945.....	129.4	138.6	167.5	107.5	112.1	144.1	119.8	Nov. 15...	168.1	205.2	218.3	(*)	129.2	192.4	139.6
1946.....	140.6	160.8	181.2	107.6	114.8	155.7	124.0	Dec. 15...	170.2	209.6	219.3	(*)	132.4	193.6	140.6
1947.....	162.8	197.9	212.1	111.3	124.4	185.6	137.0	1948: Jan. 15...	172.3	212.8	216.5	115.9	132.9	193.7	144.8
1948.....	174.7	213.6	226.2	117.7	136.0	201.4	145.6	Feb. 15...	170.1	205.4	220.0	(*)	133.0	196.0	144.4
1942: Jan. 15...	112.1	116.9	118.0	107.0	106.7	119.1	107.2	Mar. 15...	170.1	204.8	221.4	(*)	132.9	198.8	144.0
Feb. 15...	112.8	116.3	123.0	107.1	106.7	121.5	108.3	Apr. 15...	171.9	209.8	221.9	115.9	132.9	199.2	143.8
Mar. 15...	113.8	117.8	125.8	107.1	106.8	122.4	108.8	May 15...	173.5	213.7	222.4	(*)	134.4	200.9	143.9
Apr. 15...	113.9	117.7	126.5	107.1	106.8	122.4	109.1	June 15...	175.7	219.6	224.0	(*)	134.4	200.0	143.8
May 15...	115.8	121.4	126.7	108.8	108.4	122.3	109.7	July 15...	177.8	222.3	224.2	118.5	137.2	203.0	145.0
June 15...	116.9	124.7	126.2	108.8	108.4	121.5	109.7	Aug. 15...	178.3	220.9	229.1	(*)	138.8	203.7	146.5
July 15...	116.6	124.1	126.8	107.6	108.4	122.2	110.3	Sept. 15...	178.3	219.5	232.8	(*)	138.8	205.0	146.6
Aug. 15...	116.7	125.0	126.7	107.5	108.4	121.3	109.6	Oct. 15...	177.1	215.1	233.2	119.0	138.8	205.3	147.7
Sept. 15...	117.5	125.9	128.2	107.3	108.4	122.1	111.1	Nov. 15...	175.9	211.0	234.6	(*)	138.8	205.7	148.1
Oct. 15...	118.8	129.4	127.9	107.3	108.4	122.0	111.2	Dec. 15...	174.9	208.0	234.1	(*)	139.7	205.4	148.5
Nov. 15...	119.2	129.6	128.2	107.3	108.4	121.9	112.4	PORTLAND, MAINE							
Dec. 15...	120.0	131.6	128.1	107.3	109.6	121.8	112.5	1935.....	100.4	102.2	99.6	100.2	99.5	97.2	99.6
1943: Jan. 15...	120.7	133.4	128.2	107.3	109.8	121.6	112.6	1936.....	100.5	102.5	99.3	99.6	100.3	97.8	99.9
Feb. 15...	120.8	133.8	127.5	107.3	109.8	121.8	112.6	1937.....	102.6	105.6	101.2	99.6	103.0	102.9	101.2
Mar. 15...	122.6	137.2	129.9	107.3	110.1	122.1	113.7	1938.....	99.1	96.2	100.3	100.2	100.9	102.2	100.1
Apr. 15...	123.7	139.4	130.8	107.3	110.3	122.8	114.2	1939.....	97.4	93.6	99.6	100.4	96.3	99.8	99.2
May 15...	124.9	142.4	131.2	107.3	110.3	123.1	114.3	1940.....	98.2	94.7	100.1	100.6	100.6	99.6	99.1
June 15...	124.9	142.3	131.5	107.3	110.3	123.6	114.2	1941.....	103.3	108.5	104.0	101.2	103.5	104.5	103.7
July 15...	123.9	138.9	133.0	107.2	110.3	124.3	114.6	1942.....	116.0	122.8	122.5	105.5	111.2	120.0	112.7
Aug. 15...	123.8	137.8	133.9	107.2	110.3	124.7	115.6	1943.....	122.8	135.2	127.9	106.4	116.8	121.6	117.2
Sept. 15...	124.4	137.4	140.4	107.3	110.3	125.4	115.8	1944.....	124.3	132.9	138.3	106.6	119.2	133.2	120.3
Oct. 15...	125.0	138.2	142.6	107.3	110.3	125.8	116.0	1945.....	125.9	135.6	145.8	106.5	117.2	141.5	122.3
Nov. 15...	125.1	138.0	145.4	107.3	110.3	125.9	116.2	1946.....	134.6	153.3	156.5	106.3	119.0	155.0	124.8
Dec. 15...	124.4	135.1	146.0	107.4	111.6	126.2	116.5	1947.....	155.7	186.3	180.8	107.3	130.4	180.1	138.6
1944: Jan. 15...	124.4	134.6	147.1	107.4	111.7	126.6	116.5	1948.....	166.5	200.8	197.8	111.5	148.7	189.2	148.4
Feb. 15...	124.0	133.1	148.4	107.4	111.8	127.6	116.5	1942: Mar. 15...	112.9	117.1	121.0	105.0	107.1	120.1	110.3
Mar. 15...	124.3	132.9	151.3	107.4	111.5	128.0	116.5	June 15...	116.7	122.9	126.0	106.2	110.5	120.4	113.1
Apr. 15...	125.4	134.8	151.7	107.4	111.5	130.6	117.9	Sept. 15...	118.0	125.8	123.7	106.0	114.0	121.0	114.2
May 15...	125.5	134.6	151.8	107.4	111.5										

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous								
PORTLAND, MAINE—Continued								RICHMOND, VA.—Continued															
1944: Mar. 15	122.9	131.6	134.1	106.6	119.2	125.3	118.5	1941	104.2	103.4	109.0	103.4	101.6	111.9	103.1								
June 15	124.1	131.1	138.9	106.6	119.2	139.0	120.8	1942	115.7	123.2	129.8	104.5	104.6	126.8	109.2								
Sept. 15	125.2	133.6	141.2	106.7	119.0	135.6	120.8	1943	121.7	137.1	133.3	103.9	106.4	128.0	113.0								
Dec. 15	125.6	133.1	142.6	(?)	119.3	137.9	122.4	1944	122.7	134.1	140.0	103.9	108.1	135.4	115.5								
1945: Mar. 15	125.4	131.4	145.2	106.6	119.2	141.1	122.6	1945	125.3	136.4	144.5	104.1	109.4	144.9	118.7								
June 15	126.7	135.2	145.6	106.4	118.2	141.2	122.5	1946	133.9	155.1	156.0	104.2	111.0	159.1	122.3								
Sept. 15	125.5	133.1	146.6	(?)	113.5	141.6	122.0	1947	155.9	192.8	183.7	107.1	121.8	190.4	131.9								
Dec. 15	126.4	135.2	147.2	*106.3	113.6	144.1	122.2	1948	166.9	205.6	196.9	112.8	138.9	206.4	140.1								
1946: Mar. 15	126.8	134.8	149.5	(?)	115.8	145.3	122.7	1942: Mar. 15	113.4	118.4	129.2	104.2	104.3	126.9	107.4								
June 15	128.7	138.4	155.2	106.2	115.9	146.9	122.3	June 15	115.8	122.9	131.5	104.3	104.6	127.4	109.5								
Sept. 15	141.4	167.0	160.3	106.3	123.7	163.0	124.9	Sept. 15	117.2	126.2	131.3	105.1	104.8	127.5	110.0								
Dec. 15	149.2	180.5	168.0	(?)	123.5	174.9	133.1	Dec. 15	119.3	131.3	131.4	104.6	104.8	127.1	111.7								
1947: Mar. 15	152.5	184.8	177.8	(?)	125.2	177.5	135.0	1943: Mar. 15	121.2	135.8	132.8	103.9	106.5	127.3	112.4								
June 15	153.3	185.3	178.6	*106.1	127.5	178.9	136.2	June 15	122.6	139.6	132.0	103.9	106.5	127.7	113.1								
Sept. 15	159.2	193.6	183.3	108.0	133.2	183.1	142.7	Sept. 15	122.0	136.7	133.8	103.9	106.5	128.6	113.5								
Dec. 15	162.0	195.2	191.4	109.7	140.6	183.7	144.4	Dec. 15	122.1	136.0	135.8	103.7	107.9	129.1	113.4								
1948: Mar. 15	162.7	192.4	196.1	109.9	146.6	185.8	145.8	1944: Mar. 15	121.2	131.8	138.3	103.8	107.9	129.1	114.4								
June 15	167.4	204.1	197.2	111.7	144.6	189.7	147.4	June 15	122.6	134.0	139.6	103.9	107.4	134.7	116.0								
Sept. 15	170.7	207.0	200.6	112.4	154.4	191.2	151.0	Sept. 15	123.3	134.1	141.8	103.9	108.6	140.8	116.2								
Dec. 15	167.1	195.0	200.2	113.3	154.0	193.4	152.0	Dec. 15	124.4	137.1	142.4	(?)	108.6	140.8	116.2								
PORTLAND, OREG.								ST. LOUIS, MO.															
1935	96.1	96.7	97.3	88.6	98.4	97.6	79.4	1935	98.5	99.7	96.2	97.8	98.8	95.3	98.6								
1936	98.0	99.8	98.0	94.3	100.4	96.6	97.4	1936	99.5	101.2	97.5	98.3	100.0	96.1	99.2								
1937	103.0	105.6	102.0	103.2	101.2	102.6	101.2	1937	102.7	105.2	102.9	100.7	100.2	104.8	101.0								
1938	102.0	99.7	101.7	107.2	101.0	102.3	102.4	1938	100.3	98.2	102.1	101.8	100.5	102.8	101.0								
1939	100.9	98.3	100.9	106.6	99.1	100.9	101.6	1939	99.0	95.7	101.3	101.4	100.5	101.0	100.1								
1940	100.9	99.2	102.9	106.5	93.4	100.4	101.2	1940	99.6	96.8	102.8	101.5	101.7	96.9	100.8								
1941	107.3	111.5	106.6	109.3	97.0	106.9	104.7	1941	104.8	107.5	106.9	102.1	104.2	102.2	103.0								
1942	122.1	135.5	123.6	115.5	111.9	120.9	112.5	1942	116.1	126.1	125.7	106.2	106.1	115.8	109.0								
1943	129.2	147.3	131.1	115.3	116.5	122.9	118.7	1943	122.4	139.6	130.6	106.1	106.3	117.4	112.4								
1944	130.7	144.8	139.7	115.4	114.6	133.3	124.4	1944	124.2	138.5	138.0	106.0	107.2	124.4	117.3								
1945	135.0	149.5	142.5	114.7	119.0	145.9	130.0	1945	126.5	141.4	141.7	106.0	107.8	127.0	120.1								
1946	144.5	169.0	152.2	114.2	121.4	158.7	133.7	1946	137.4	162.4	155.8	106.2	110.1	139.2	124.5								
1947	163.4	203.6	180.3	117.2	122.3	176.4	142.1	1947	159.3	201.4	181.2	109.5	120.9	160.6	133.9								
1948	178.0	226.4	195.8	123.4	127.6	187.3	152.9	1948	171.2	217.5	199.1	117.4	134.1	172.6	142.2								
1942: Mar. 15	119.1	129.7	122.4	114.4	106.7	121.0	111.8	1942: Jan. 15	111.8	119.8	118.6	104.2	106.3	113.1	105.5								
June 15	122.1	134.6	124.5	117.6	110.1	121.4	112.8	Feb. 15	112.9	119.9	121.1	104.5	106.3	114.4	107.9								
Sept. 15	124.9	141.2	126.0	115.6	116.5	121.8	113.2	Mar. 15	114.8	122.9	125.3	106.2	106.3	116.0	108.5								
Dec. 15	126.8	145.9	125.9	115.2	116.6	121.2	114.1	Apr. 15	115.4	123.8	127.5	106.6	105.4	116.5	108.8								
1943: Mar. 15	128.7	148.5	128.9	115.2	116.4	121.8	116.4	May 15	115.6	123.8	127.4	107.5	105.9	116.1	108.9								
June 15	130.7	152.1	129.5	115.4	116.5	122.9	118.7	June 15	116.6	125.9	126.9	108.5	106.2	116.2	109.2								
Sept. 15	129.0	144.8	134.0	115.4	116.5	123.1	120.4	July 15	116.3	126.0	127.0	106.4	106.2	116.1	109.0								
Dec. 15	129.5	144.9	135.0	115.2	116.6	125.1	121.7	Aug. 15	117.4	129.0	126.9	106.2	106.2	116.2	109.2								
1944: Mar. 15	129.4	143.3	138.0	115.4	116.8	125.4	122.1	Sept. 15	116.6	126.7	126.9	106.2	106.2	116.3	109.2								
June 15	129.4	144.4	140.2	115.5	116.9	136.9	124.4	Oct. 15	117.9	129.9	127.1	106.2	106.2	116.3	109.7								
Sept. 15	131.8	144.8	141.3	(?)	116.6	137.3	126.0	Nov. 15	118.4	130.8	127.1	106.2	106.2	116.3	110.6								
Dec. 15	133.3	148.1	141.8	115.4	116.6	138.0	127.0	Dec. 15	119.8	134.4	126.9	106.1	106.2	116.3	111.0								
1945: Mar. 15	133.2	145.8	142.1	(?)	116.6	145.1	128.7	1943: Jan. 15	119.3	133.1	126.6	106.1	106.3	116.3	111.0								
June 15	135.5	150.3	142.6	114.7	120.3	146.1	130.4	Feb. 15	119.9	134.4	127.6	106.1	106.4	116.4	111.1								
Sept. 15	135.3	149.3	143.1	(?)	120.5	146.1	130.8	Mar. 15	121.8	138.9	128.8	106.1	106.2	116.4	111.6								
Dec. 15	137.3	153.9	142.5	114.3	120.5	150.4	131.9	Apr. 15	123.1	142.4	128.8	106.1	106.2	116.6	111.7								
1946: Mar. 15	135.9	149.9	143.7	(?)	121.2	156.0	130.7	May 15	124.0	144.7	128.8	106.2	106.2	117.5	111.8								
June 15	140.3	158.4	149.7	114.1	121.3	159.1	132.7	June 15	123.7	143.5	128.9	106.1	106.2	117.6	112.3								
Sept. 15	150.9	184.5	156.3	114.3	122.4	156.8	135.0	July 15	123.2	141.6	130.8	106.1	106.2	117.6	112.5								
Dec. 15	157.8	196.0	167.4	(?)	122.6	169.3	138.7	Aug. 15	122.7	140.2	131.0	106.1	106.2	117.6	112.5								
1947: Mar. 15	160.6	198.1	178.4	(?)	122.0	175.4	140.9	See footnotes on p. 61.															
June 15	161.5	199.7	179.9	*113.9	122.8	176.2	141.4																
Sept. 15	162.1	202.7	178.4	(?)	120.4	175.2	141.4																
Oct. 15	166.5	208.7	184.9	120.8	121.7	178.0	142.9																
1948: Jan. 15	174.4	223.0	190.0	122.1	125.0	184.3	149.0																
Apr. 15	175.8	223.2	195.9	122.5	126.4	187.3	150.5																
July 15	180.3	233.7	194.8	123.2	127.2	186.4	153.9																
Oct. 15	180.1	227.7	200.9	124.5	129.2	190.5	155.8																
RICHMOND, VA.																							
1935	99.0	101.6	95.4	96.9	100.2	95.4	98.9																
1936	100.1	103.6	96.7	97.9	99.6	95.9	99.5																
1937	102.3	105.4	102.4	100.4	99.9	102.9	100.6																
1938	100.1	96.5	103.6	102.2	100.3	103.3	100.8																
1939	98.6	92.9	101.9	102.6	99.9	102.5	100.2																
1940	99.0	92.9	103.5	102.9	99.6	103.7	100.5																

See footnotes on p. 61.

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Continued								SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Continued							
1943: Sept. 15...	122.6	139.1	133.1	106.1	106.2	117.6	112.9	1942: Oct. 15...	121.7	134.6	125.3	105.9	94.1	119.2	118.5
Oct. 15...	122.7	139.1	133.6	106.1	106.2	118.0	112.9	Nov. 15...	123.6	139.3	125.4	105.9	94.1	119.2	119.3
Nov. 15...	122.9	138.7	133.9	106.1	106.2	118.3	114.4	Dec. 15...	124.0	140.1	125.5	105.9	94.1	119.2	119.5
Dec. 15...	123.3	139.3	135.1	106.0	106.7	118.9	114.5	1943: Jan. 15...	124.5	141.3	126.0	105.9	94.1	119.1	119.6
1944: Jan. 15...	122.9	137.9	135.1	106.0	107.2	120.5	114.6	Feb. 15...	124.6	141.7	126.3	105.9	92.2	119.0	119.6
Feb. 15...	122.3	136.0	135.8	106.0	107.2	120.8	114.8	Mar. 15...	126.1	143.7	128.1	106.0	92.2	119.0	121.8
Mar. 15...	122.5	135.9	137.2	106.0	107.2	121.5	114.8	Apr. 15...	128.5	149.7	128.1	106.0	92.2	119.0	122.4
Apr. 15...	123.6	137.4	137.4	106.0	107.2	124.2	117.0	May 15...	128.1	148.0	127.3	106.0	92.2	119.0	123.7
May 15...	123.9	137.8	137.5	106.0	107.2	124.2	117.2	June 15...	128.7	149.8	127.5	106.0	92.2	119.0	123.2
June 15...	124.3	138.7	137.6	106.0	107.2	125.7	117.2	July 15...	125.3	140.0	127.1	106.0	92.1	118.7	124.3
July 15...	125.7	141.9	137.7	106.0	107.2	125.9	118.3	Aug. 15...	124.3	137.3	127.2	106.0	92.1	118.7	124.3
Aug. 15...	125.2	140.1	138.4	106.0	107.2	125.9	118.4	Sept. 15...	125.6	139.9	130.1	106.0	92.1	118.9	124.3
Sept. 15...	125.2	139.8	139.7	106.1	107.2	126.0	118.4	Oct. 15...	126.8	142.4	131.7	106.0	92.1	119.0	124.8
Oct. 15...	124.6	138.0	139.7	(?)	107.2	126.1	118.5	Nov. 15...	127.4	143.7	131.9	106.0	92.1	119.0	124.8
Nov. 15...	124.9	138.5	139.8	(?)	107.2	126.1	119.2	Dec. 15...	127.5	143.7	132.1	106.1	92.1	120.9	125.1
Dec. 15...	125.3	139.5	139.8	(?)	107.2	126.2	119.3	1944: Jan. 15...	127.6	143.6	132.8	106.1	92.1	120.9	125.2
1945: Jan. 15...	125.5	140.0	139.5	(?)	107.2	126.4	119.4	Feb. 15...	127.0	141.6	133.7	106.1	92.6	120.9	125.2
Feb. 15...	125.1	139.1	139.5	(?)	107.3	124.9	119.5	Mar. 15...	127.4	142.2	134.9	106.2	92.6	120.9	125.2
Mar. 15...	124.9	138.1	139.6	106.1	107.3	125.1	119.9	Apr. 15...	128.3	142.2	135.1	106.2	92.6	120.9	128.8
Apr. 15...	125.3	139.0	140.1	(?)	107.3	125.8	119.9	May 15...	129.4	144.7	135.5	106.2	92.6	120.9	129.1
May 15...	126.4	141.7	140.5	(?)	107.7	126.5	119.9	June 15...	129.2	142.5	136.5	106.3	92.6	137.4	129.2
June 15...	127.4	144.0	141.0	(?)	107.8	127.0	119.9	July 15...	129.3	142.4	137.0	106.3	92.6	137.6	129.8
July 15...	127.0	142.9	141.0	(?)	107.9	127.2	119.9	Aug. 15...	129.4	142.4	137.8	106.3	92.6	138.1	129.8
Aug. 15...	127.5	144.0	141.5	(?)	108.0	127.4	120.0	Sept. 15...	129.9	143.3	138.8	106.3	92.6	138.7	129.8
Sept. 15...	126.8	141.4	144.3	105.8	108.3	127.9	120.0	Oct. 15...	131.0	145.2	140.0	(?)	92.6	138.7	130.8
Oct. 15...	126.9	141.4	144.9	(?)	108.3	128.5	120.0	Nov. 15...	131.6	146.3	140.6	(?)	92.6	138.7	131.1
Nov. 15...	126.8	141.4	143.8	(?)	108.3	129.1	120.0	Dec. 15...	132.7	149.1	141.4	(?)	92.6	138.8	131.2
Dec. 15...	128.4	144.1	144.3	(?)	108.3	128.0	122.6	1945: Jan. 15...	132.0	146.9	141.8	(?)	92.6	139.3	131.3
1946: Jan. 15...	128.7	144.3	145.3	(?)	109.4	129.2	122.7	Feb. 15...	131.2	145.3	141.8	(?)	92.6	130.6	131.3
Feb. 15...	128.1	142.3	145.8	(?)	109.4	131.4	122.8	Mar. 15...	131.8	146.2	142.1	106.3	92.6	130.5	132.3
Mar. 15...	128.4	142.6	146.8	106.1	109.4	132.9	123.0	Apr. 15...	132.8	148.4	142.1	(?)	92.6	130.5	133.0
Apr. 15...	129.2	143.4	150.2	(?)	109.4	133.4	123.0	May 15...	131.9	145.7	142.7	(?)	92.8	130.7	133.0
May 15...	129.6	144.5	151.5	(?)	108.3	133.2	123.2	June 15...	132.7	147.5	143.5	(?)	92.8	131.3	133.1
June 15...	131.2	147.4	154.6	(?)	108.7	134.8	123.4	July 15...	133.6	150.1	143.1	(?)	92.9	132.1	133.1
July 15...	139.6	169.7	155.0	(?)	110.0	137.8	122.8	Aug. 15...	132.5	147.1	143.1	(?)	92.9	131.9	133.1
Aug. 15...	142.5	175.5	156.5	106.2	110.3	143.2	124.3	Sept. 15...	132.6	147.3	143.6	106.4	92.9	131.6	133.1
Sept. 15...	142.9	174.5	162.3	(?)	111.6	144.5	124.3	Oct. 15...	133.0	147.9	143.6	(?)	92.9	131.6	133.3
Oct. 15...	146.6	183.6	164.2	(?)	111.6	146.4	125.0	Nov. 15...	134.4	151.5	144.7	(?)	92.9	131.5	133.2
Nov. 15...	150.6	191.8	166.5	(?)	111.6	148.2	128.3	Dec. 15...	135.8	154.1	147.0	(?)	92.9	132.0	133.8
Dec. 15...	151.2	189.3	170.5	(?)	111.6	155.0	130.9	1946: Jan. 15...	134.2	149.5	147.3	(?)	92.9	132.6	134.0
1947: Jan. 15...	151.1	187.4	172.7	(?)	114.3	155.9	131.2	Feb. 15...	133.5	147.7	148.1	(?)	92.9	130.2	133.9
Feb. 15...	151.8	188.4	175.8	(?)	114.3	155.1	131.5	Mar. 15...	133.6	148.3	146.8	106.4	88.3	129.4	134.7
Mar. 15...	155.8	198.9	177.7	(?)	114.4	155.2	132.1	Apr. 15...	134.1	149.3	147.4	(?)	85.9	129.8	135.0
Apr. 15...	155.1	195.2	178.4	(?)	118.0	155.5	132.9	May 15...	134.8	150.4	149.7	(?)	85.9	132.0	135.1
May 15...	154.6	193.4	178.3	(?)	118.0	156.4	133.0	June 15...	137.8	155.5	152.6	(?)	85.9	132.0	137.9
June 15...	155.6	196.8	177.9	106.3	116.6	158.7	132.7	July 15...	144.4	172.1	154.3	(?)	86.1	133.3	138.6
July 15...	165.4	215.9	183.2	113.1	124.5	164.7	134.7	Aug. 15...	147.9	180.6	155.4	106.7	82.3	134.4	139.9
Sept. 15...	167.9	215.2	192.9	115.3	128.7	168.5	138.5	Sept. 15...	150.9	186.5	159.4	(?)	82.3	135.9	141.3
Dec. 15...	167.9	215.2	192.9	115.3	128.7	168.5	138.5	Oct. 15...	153.3	191.4	161.4	(?)	82.3	137.8	142.7
1948: Mar. 15...	167.8	210.9	199.1	115.6	129.4	171.5	140.2	Nov. 15...	159.1	205.2	164.4	(?)	82.3	141.7	144.3
June 15...	172.1	222.0	196.8	116.3	134.9	171.0	140.8	Dec. 15...	160.4	204.6	169.6	(?)	82.5	149.0	146.4
Sept. 15...	175.0	225.0	202.2	119.6	138.3	174.8	144.9	1947: Jan. 15...	159.3	200.6	171.4	(?)	82.5	150.1	146.7
Dec. 15...	171.1	212.2	201.4	119.7	135.7	175.4	145.3	Feb. 15...	158.4	195.4	176.3	106.8	82.5	151.0	147.6
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.								SAVANNAH, GA.							
1935.....	98.6	100.8	96.1	96.8	109.2	94.5	97.3	1935.....	99.2	99.9	97.3	97.5	99.1	96.9	100.4
1936.....	98.1	100.3	96.4	97.1	103.1	95.5	96.6	1936.....	99.5	101.5	97.4	97.7	99.6	98.3	99.2
1937.....	101.8	104.4	102.3	100.1	97.8	103.0	99.9	1937.....	102.1	104.4	103.5	99.0	100.8	103.1	100.6
1938.....	101.4	98.5	103.1	102.6	96.0	104.4	103.4	1938.....	99.8	97.6	101.8	101.9	101.0	100.8	100.3
1939.....	100.2	96.0	102.1	103.4	93.8	102.5	102.8	1939.....	99.3	96.7	100.0	103.9	99.5	101.0	99.6
1940.....	100.4	96.5	103.0	103.7	91.7	101.8	102.9	1940.....	100.6	98.7	101.8	104.7	97.5	104.8	100.4
1941.....	105.9	107.0	107.0	104.3	91.8	107.3	106.7	1941.....	106.8	109.8	107.4	107.8	98.7	108.4	104.0
1942.....	118.7	128.5	124.5	106.0	93.8	119.2	115.7	1942.....	120.7	130.5	125.9	115.0	107.6	119.7	113.2
1943.....	126.4	143.4	128.6	106.0	92.3	119.1	123.2	1943.....	130.7	149.7	131.8	114.9	113.2	121.5	
1944.....	129.4	143.8	137.0	106.2	92.6	131.0	128.8	1944.....	133.8	150.9	140.0	115.3	112.4	134.4	
1945.....	132.9	148.2	143.3	106.3	92.8	132.0	132.8	1945.....	136.7	153.7	145.1	115.7	113.0	130.0	
1946.....	143.7	170.1	154.7	106.6	85.8	134.8	138.6	1935.....	99.2	99.9	97.3	97.5	99.1	96.9	100.4
1947.....	162.8	203.7	178.1	109.2	82.6	155.2	149.5	1936.....	99.5	101.5	97.4	97.7	99.6	98.3	99.2
1948.....	174.2	229.8	192.5	114.4	82.9	164.6	159.5	1937.....							

CONSUMERS' PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
SAVANNAH, GA.—Continued								SCRANTON, PA.							
1946.....	147.4	175.0	157.5	115.5	115.4	171.8	132.8	1935.....	100.4	100.2	97.0	101.0	106.3	97.5	100.3
1947.....	167.6	212.4	178.3	115.8	129.4	192.1	142.6	1936.....	101.1	102.5	97.6	100.6	104.7	97.9	100.3
1948.....	178.0	220.8	193.7	117.3	150.2	204.2	153.0	1937.....	102.5	105.5	101.8	100.4	97.2	105.9	100.7
1942: Jan. 15....	115.4	121.2	118.2	113.8	106.5	118.3	109.9	1938.....	98.9	97.1	102.0	99.5	96.8	100.7	100.0
Feb. 15.....	116.7	123.2	119.6	114.7	105.9	118.8	111.2	1939.....	97.2	94.8	101.5	98.4	95.1	98.0	98.6
Mar. 15.....	118.4	125.2	125.6	114.9	106.2	119.8	112.1	1940.....	98.6	97.3	101.8	98.1	95.8	98.9	100.3
Apr. 15.....	120.2	128.6	128.2	116.0	106.2	119.9	112.6	1941.....	103.3	104.9	108.1	98.3	97.7	108.4	103.3
May 15.....	120.9	130.3	128.6	116.3	106.2	119.9	112.9	1942.....	114.1	123.0	126.3	98.1	99.2	122.8	108.3
June 15.....	120.2	129.4	127.0	115.0	106.2	120.1	113.1	1943.....	121.4	138.9	129.9	97.4	104.5	123.9	110.3
July 15.....	121.6	132.0	127.0	114.9	108.7	120.1	114.1	1944.....	123.2	136.2	140.4	97.2	111.6	136.8	114.1
Aug. 15.....	121.6	132.3	127.0	114.9	108.8	120.1	113.6	1945.....	126.6	139.4	148.3	97.9	114.5	142.8	115.5
Sept. 15.....	122.1	133.3	127.5	114.9	108.8	119.9	114.0	1946.....	138.2	159.9	161.2	101.9	124.6	155.1	121.1
Oct. 15.....	123.6	137.1	127.5	114.9	108.8	119.9	114.3	1947.....	160.7	194.9	189.6	103.1	130.7	179.0	133.9
Nov. 15.....	123.4	136.0	127.5	114.9	109.6	119.9	115.1	1948.....	169.2	209.8	201.5	106.9	139.2	182.2	138.5
Dec. 15.....	124.2	137.6	127.6	115.0	109.6	119.9	115.8	1942: Mar. 15....	112.1	117.6	127.5	98.4	99.5	123.0	108.0
1943: Jan. 15....	125.3	139.8	127.8	115.0	112.6	120.3	115.9	June 15.....	114.3	123.0	127.3	98.1	99.5	123.5	108.4
Feb. 15.....	126.2	141.3	128.1	115.0	112.6	120.9	117.3	Sept. 15.....	115.2	125.6	126.5	98.0	99.5	123.3	108.5
Mar. 15.....	128.2	145.1	130.1	114.9	113.1	121.4	118.7	Dec. 15.....	117.8	131.7	126.7	97.8	99.5	122.9	109.4
Apr. 15.....	131.2	152.5	130.3	114.9	113.1	121.4	119.7	1943: Mar. 15....	120.5	136.9	128.4	97.5	103.9	122.9	109.7
May 15.....	131.9	153.8	130.5	114.9	113.1	121.4	120.6	June 15.....	123.6	144.4	128.6	97.3	103.9	123.9	110.2
June 15.....	132.3	153.8	130.6	114.9	113.1	121.5	122.6	Sept. 15.....	121.2	137.2	131.6	97.3	103.9	124.6	110.8
July 15.....	132.3	153.0	132.5	114.9	113.3	121.5	123.0	Dec. 15.....	121.5	136.2	132.9	97.2	109.9	125.0	111.2
Aug. 15.....	132.1	152.4	132.5	114.6	113.2	121.6	123.4	1944: Mar. 15....	120.9	132.4	136.5	97.1	112.2	127.7	112.6
Sept. 15.....	132.5	152.5	134.2	114.9	113.5	121.8	123.8	June 15.....	123.2	135.9	138.3	97.2	111.0	139.2	114.7
Oct. 15.....	132.5	152.2	134.8	114.9	113.5	121.9	124.0	Sept. 15.....	125.0	138.1	144.8	(?)	111.0	142.9	114.9
Nov. 15.....	131.9	150.4	134.8	114.9	113.5	122.0	124.3	Dec. 15.....	125.0	137.2	146.4	97.2	111.1	144.0	115.5
Dec. 15.....	131.8	149.7	135.6	114.9	113.4	122.6	124.6	1945: Mar. 15....	124.3	135.9	146.8	(?)	111.0	140.6	115.3
1944: Jan. 15....	132.6	149.5	136.5	114.9	113.8	124.8	126.0	June 15.....	128.2	144.5	147.9	97.8	111.0	141.7	115.6
Feb. 15.....	131.9	147.2	139.5	115.0	113.8	125.8	126.4	Sept. 15.....	126.9	139.3	149.5	(?)	117.9	143.7	115.7
Mar. 15.....	133.4	150.8	139.6	115.1	111.8	126.1	127.9	Dec. 15.....	128.1	141.3	150.5	98.4	118.7	145.9	115.5
Apr. 15.....	133.2	149.4	139.1	115.2	111.8	136.4	128.4	1946: Mar. 15....	128.6	141.8	151.0	(?)	119.5	147.7	116.6
May 15.....	133.7	150.2	139.8	115.2	111.8	137.9	128.5	June 15.....	132.2	144.0	158.7	*104.3	120.0	151.2	119.3
June 15.....	134.8	152.9	139.8	(?)	111.8	138.1	129.1	Sept. 15.....	146.4	174.0	166.9	101.6	130.4	159.1	122.5
July 15.....	135.6	154.7	140.7	(?)	112.0	138.4	129.1	Dec. 15.....	154.0	185.2	177.1	(?)	129.9	170.4	131.0
Aug. 15.....	135.1	152.8	141.6	(?)	112.0	139.8	129.4	1947: Mar. 15....	157.3	188.9	188.6	101.5	129.5	178.0	132.3
Sept. 15.....	134.5	150.9	142.5	(?)	111.9	140.2	129.3	June 15.....	159.9	194.9	190.4	(?)	126.6	177.5	133.9
Oct. 15.....	134.4	150.6	142.8	(?)	111.9	140.2	129.3	Aug. 15.....	162.8	199.5	191.1	103.4	133.4	178.7	134.1
Nov. 15.....	134.6	150.5	142.9	115.7	111.9	141.8	129.4	Nov. 15.....	165.2	202.8	192.3	105.1	134.5	184.1	136.2
Dec. 15.....	134.6	150.5	142.9	115.7	111.9	141.8	129.4	1948: Feb. 15....	166.5	203.2	197.2	106.0	134.5	185.5	137.3
1945: Jan. 15....	134.9	150.7	143.4	(?)	113.0	145.9	129.5	May 15.....	170.2	212.2	202.1	106.7	134.5	180.8	136.3
Feb. 15.....	135.1	150.9	143.7	(?)	113.0	146.8	129.9	Aug. 15.....	174.7	217.3	205.2	108.1	144.5	184.5	141.1
Mar. 15.....	135.3	150.7	143.8	(?)	113.0	152.3	130.0	Nov. 15.....	169.4	202.8	206.9	109.0	144.7	182.2	141.8
Apr. 15.....	135.2	150.8	143.9	(?)	113.0	153.6	129.4	SEATTLE, WASH.							
May 15.....	135.8	151.7	144.2	(?)	113.0	156.1	129.7	1935.....	96.8	98.9	95.3	91.3	98.7	95.3	97.2
June 15.....	136.4	153.1	144.5	115.9	113.0	156.3	129.7	1936.....	98.0	100.5	96.6	93.7	98.3	97.7	97.7
July 15.....	137.7	156.6	144.6	(?)	113.1	156.2	129.7	1937.....	102.7	105.5	103.0	101.4	100.5	104.0	100.5
Aug. 15.....	138.3	157.5	145.4	(?)	113.1	157.6	130.0	1938.....	101.5	97.9	102.8	106.8	102.4	102.8	102.2
Sept. 15.....	138.3	157.2	145.8	(?)	113.1	157.3	130.5	1939.....	101.1	97.2	102.3	106.9	100.0	100.2	102.4
Oct. 15.....	137.5	155.4	146.0	(?)	113.0	158.6	129.8	1940.....	101.7	99.4	103.6	106.7	96.7	98.7	102.5
Nov. 15.....	137.8	155.6	147.6	(?)	112.9	159.6	129.9	1941.....	107.8	110.2	108.4	111.5	96.4	104.6	106.1
Dec. 15.....	137.7	154.4	148.6	115.5	112.7	160.5	131.3	1942.....	121.1	132.8	126.8	114.6	100.6	118.9	114.6
1946: Jan. 15....	137.6	153.8	149.5	(?)	113.0	160.9	131.3	1943.....	127.5	144.0	131.5	110.4	101.9	121.6	123.9
Feb. 15.....	138.4	155.6	150.2	(?)	113.0	162.1	131.3	1944.....	129.2	141.6	138.2	111.3	102.9	130.0	129.9
Mar. 15.....	138.7	154.7	154.0	(?)	113.1	167.7	131.1	1945.....	132.2	144.4	145.4	111.4	104.5	144.0	132.4
Apr. 15.....	139.2	155.7	154.6	(?)	112.5	169.5	131.3	1946.....	142.4	164.3	155.9	112.0	107.0	157.3	136.6
May 15.....	139.2	155.8	153.0	(?)	112.5	172.3	132.8	1947.....	160.3	198.7	178.3	114.7	114.6	182.5	144.2
June 15.....	140.6	158.5	154.3	115.5	112.5	172.3	132.8	1948.....	172.9	217.6	191.3	121.2	123.1	191.8	152.8
July 15.....	148.8	180.1	154.6	(?)	114.2	169.4	133.0	1942: Jan. 15....	116.7	125.3	117.7	118.3	100.6	115.5	110.2
Aug. 15.....	152.7	187.2	159.5	115.5	118.4	170.7	134.1	Feb. 15.....	117.9	126.0	121.6	118.8	100.7	117.8	111.5
Sept. 15.....	153.8	190.9	161.3	(?)	119.1	171.9	132.1	Mar. 15.....	119.6	126.7	125.2	122.7	100.7	118.6	112.9
Oct. 15.....	155.2	192.2	164.2	(?)	118.2	176.5	133.6	Apr. 15.....	120.4	127.5	129.2	122.8	100.7	119.2	113.1
Nov. 15.....	161.8	209.4	164.8	(?)	118.6	179.6	134.6	May 15.....	121.2	129.9	129.0	122.4	100.7	119.2	113.4
Dec. 15.....	162.2	205.8	169.7	(?)	120.0	188.3	137.0	June 15.....	119.2	129.4	128.9	111.0	100.6	119.2	113.4
1947: Jan. 15....	162.3	203.8	170.7	115.1	121.9	192.0	139.0	July 15.....	119.7	130.9	126.9	110.9	100.6	119.3	114.1
Feb. 15.....	162.5	203.1	174.6	(?)	121.9	190.6	139.3	Aug. 15.....	121.7	136.1	128.9	110.1	100.6	119.5	114.1
Mar. 15.....	166.6	213.1	175.2	(?)	122.0	194.4	140.4	Sept. 15.....	122.7	137.3	128.9	109.3	100.5	119.6	116.5

TABLE B.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in 34 Large Cities, by Group of Commodities, 1935-48—Continued

[1935-39 = 100]

SEATTLE, WASH.—Continued								WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continued							
Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refriger-ation	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electric-ity, and refriger-ation	House-furnish-ings	Mis-cella-neous
1943: July 15...	126.2	140.9	130.9	110.6	101.9	121.2	123.5	1942: Feb. 15...	111.9	116.2	125.8	100.7	101.7	127.8	110.2
Aug. 15...	125.8	139.8	131.0	110.7	102.4	121.3	123.5	Mar. 15...	113.5	118.3	130.5	100.6	101.7	128.8	111.7
Sept. 15...	127.8	142.4	133.2	110.8	102.4	121.4	126.5	Apr. 15...	113.8	118.0	132.9	100.6	101.0	129.0	112.3
Oct. 15...	128.2	142.8	133.6	110.8	102.4	123.4	127.2	May 15...	114.7	120.7	132.4	100.6	102.8	128.7	112.9
Nov. 15...	128.6	143.6	133.7	111.0	102.4	125.0	127.2	June 15...	115.5	123.2	132.0	100.6	102.8	129.1	113.1
Dec. 15...	128.6	143.1	134.0	111.2	102.4	126.8	125.3	July 15...	116.4	125.3	132.0	100.7	104.0	128.9	113.9
1944: Jan. 15...	128.4	142.5	133.6	111.1	103.1	126.9	127.7	Aug. 15...	116.9	127.5	131.7	100.7	103.6	128.6	113.4
Feb. 15...	127.7	140.6	134.0	111.1	103.1	127.0	127.6	Sept. 15...	117.1	128.1	131.8	100.4	103.6	129.1	113.5
Mar. 15...	128.2	140.5	135.9	111.3	103.1	127.2	128.4	Oct. 15...	117.7	129.5	131.8	100.3	103.6	129.1	114.5
Apr. 15...	127.9	139.2	136.4	111.4	101.4	127.3	129.8	Nov. 15...	118.2	130.5	131.8	100.3	103.6	129.1	115.4
May 15...	128.9	141.3	136.9	111.4	101.7	127.3	130.2	Dec. 15...	119.0	132.7	131.8	100.3	103.8	129.1	115.7
June 15...	128.8	140.4	137.8	111.5	102.1	129.2	130.4	1943: Jan. 15...	119.5	133.8	131.9	100.3	105.8	129.4	115.8
July 15...	129.5	141.9	138.4	111.6	102.4	129.2	130.6	Feb. 15...	119.3	132.2	132.7	100.3	105.8	130.4	116.7
Aug. 15...	129.7	141.6	139.7	111.7	103.5	129.4	130.6	Mar. 15...	121.3	136.9	134.5	100.3	105.6	131.4	117.9
Sept. 15...	129.9	141.7	141.6	111.8	103.5	131.0	130.6	Apr. 15...	122.5	139.9	135.0	100.3	105.6	131.4	118.6
Oct. 15...	130.5	143.3	141.5	(*)	103.5	131.0	130.6	May 15...	123.7	142.5	134.7	100.3	105.7	131.3	120.3
Nov. 15...	130.3	142.7	141.5	(*)	103.5	133.8	130.6	June 15...	123.1	142.7	135.5	100.3	105.3	131.5	120.2
Dec. 15...	131.1	143.9	141.4	(*)	103.5	141.0	131.2	July 15...	123.2	140.1	137.0	100.3	105.3	131.6	120.3
1945: Jan. 15...	131.2	143.4	141.8	(*)	103.7	141.2	131.8	Aug. 15...	123.0	138.5	137.8	100.3	106.5	131.7	120.8
Feb. 15...	130.8	142.2	142.3	(*)	103.9	140.6	132.0	Sept. 15...	123.5	138.5	141.0	100.3	106.6	132.2	121.0
Mar. 15...	131.4	143.0	143.7	111.1	103.9	142.4	132.3	Oct. 15...	124.2	140.2	141.5	100.3	106.6	132.4	121.4
Apr. 15...	131.4	143.0	144.5	(*)	103.9	142.6	132.3	Nov. 15...	123.4	137.5	141.8	100.3	106.8	132.6	121.4
May 15...	132.1	144.4	145.1	(*)	104.9	145.1	132.2	Dec. 15...	123.4	135.9	143.9	100.3	109.2	132.9	121.6
June 15...	132.0	144.0	145.7	(*)	104.9	145.3	132.2	1944: Jan. 15...	123.6	136.4	144.3	100.3	109.3	133.4	121.7
July 15...	132.7	145.7	145.4	(*)	104.9	145.5	132.2	Feb. 15...	122.9	133.6	145.0	100.3	110.7	133.6	122.1
Aug. 15...	132.9	145.8	146.0	(*)	104.9	145.6	132.7	Mar. 15...	122.5	131.7	145.6	100.3	109.4	133.8	122.6
Sept. 15...	132.4	144.2	146.7	111.8	104.7	143.9	132.6	Apr. 15...	123.3	132.8	146.1	100.3	109.4	133.8	124.4
Oct. 15...	131.9	142.7	147.6	(*)	104.7	144.5	132.5	May 15...	123.9	134.1	146.3	100.3	109.4	133.8	125.1
Nov. 15...	132.9	145.3	147.5	(*)	104.8	144.9	132.5	June 15...	124.4	135.3	146.6	100.3	108.8	134.6	125.8
Dec. 15...	134.7	149.6	148.9	(*)	104.7	146.5	132.9	July 15...	124.3	134.9	146.9	(*)	108.8	134.6	125.7
1946: Jan. 15...	133.5	146.0	148.3	(*)	105.0	146.8	133.1	Aug. 15...	125.0	136.7	147.3	(*)	108.9	134.6	126.0
Feb. 15...	133.6	146.1	148.6	(*)	105.2	148.7	133.2	Sept. 15...	124.8	135.2	148.9	(*)	108.9	137.7	126.0
Mar. 15...	134.2	145.6	150.2	111.9	105.6	152.2	135.2	Oct. 15...	124.8	134.7	149.1	(*)	108.8	138.3	126.6
Apr. 15...	134.6	146.3	150.6	(*)	105.8	151.4	135.2	Nov. 15...	125.5	136.7	149.3	(*)	108.8	139.0	126.6
May 15...	135.3	147.1	153.2	(*)	105.8	151.4	135.7	Dec. 15...	125.8	137.1	149.8	100.3	108.8	139.7	126.8
June 15...	137.0	151.6	153.8	(*)	105.8	151.8	135.8	1945: Jan. 15...	126.1	138.0	150.2	(*)	109.0	139.9	126.8
July 15...	142.9	167.1	154.5	(*)	106.6	153.6	135.9	Feb. 15...	126.1	137.4	150.4	(*)	109.6	140.4	127.1
Aug. 15...	144.8	170.0	156.9	112.1	107.8	155.6	137.3	Mar. 15...	126.0	136.8	150.6	(*)	109.7	140.6	127.2
Sept. 15...	147.9	175.6	160.6	(*)	108.8	166.9	138.2	Apr. 15...	126.4	137.8	151.3	(*)	109.1	139.9	127.4
Oct. 15...	151.9	186.1	161.5	(*)	108.8	167.1	138.8	May 15...	127.6	139.7	155.0	(*)	109.2	139.9	128.2
Nov. 15...	155.3	194.6	164.1	(*)	108.8	166.7	139.7	June 15...	128.5	141.6	156.3	100.3	109.6	140.8	128.4
Dec. 15...	157.2	195.9	168.3	(*)	109.7	175.8	141.6	July 15...	128.9	142.2	156.7	(*)	111.8	140.9	128.7
1947: Jan. 15...	155.7	189.6	171.5	(*)	111.5	177.8	142.1	Aug. 15...	128.9	141.7	157.0	(*)	112.1	141.3	128.9
Feb. 15...	155.4	187.4	173.0	(*)	111.7	180.1	142.8	Sept. 15...	129.1	141.5	159.6	(*)	111.1	142.0	128.9
Mar. 15...	158.2	194.3	176.0	112.2	111.7	183.4	142.8	Oct. 15...	129.0	140.2	160.9	(*)	111.1	144.4	129.3
Apr. 15...	159.1	196.4	177.1	(*)	112.1	183.6	143.0	Nov. 15...	129.5	140.8	163.1	(*)	111.1	145.2	129.3
May 15...	158.5	193.9	178.0	(*)	112.1	183.6	143.4	Dec. 15...	129.9	140.9	165.7	100.3	111.5	145.1	129.4
June 15...	158.3	193.3	178.2	(*)	112.4	184.8	143.1	1946: Jan. 15...	130.9	143.0	167.0	(*)	112.1	145.8	129.8
Aug. 15...	161.8	200.3	180.3	114.5	117.4	179.7	144.2	Feb. 15...	130.3	141.0	165.3	(*)	112.1	146.5	130.6
Nov. 15...	166.2	207.6	181.8	119.1	118.7	184.8	146.6	Mar. 15...	131.2	141.3	171.2	(*)	112.1	147.6	130.8
1948: Feb. 15...	170.7	214.7	185.7	120.8	119.9	186.5	151.2	Apr. 15...	131.7	142.2	172.3	(*)	112.1	147.6	131.0
May 15...	174.3	221.4	191.8	121.3	122.1	189.9	152.0	May 15...	131.4	141.1	172.2	(*)	112.2	149.4	131.1
Aug. 15...	176.2	221.9	195.5	122.2	124.2	197.2	154.7	June 15...	133.8	145.5	175.7	100.3	112.2	153.3	133.1
Nov. 15...	174.3	213.4	197.2	123.2	126.5	197.9	156.9	July 15...	140.5	164.8	177.8	(*)	116.1	156.0	133.4
								Aug. 15...	142.6	169.9	179.5	(*)	116.5	158.0	134.3
								Sept. 15...	145.0	174.7	183.9	100.3	117.4	162.4	134.8
								Oct. 15...	147.6	180.6	186.6	(*)	117.4	168.4	135.6
								Nov. 15...	150.3	186.8	189.6	(*)	117.1	172.0	137.1
								Dec. 15...	152.0	186.1	197.9	(*)	117.7	180.3	139.2
								1947: Jan. 15...	152.1	183.7	201.1	(*)	119.7	183.0	139.8
								Feb. 15...	151.5	181.3	200.2	100.7	120.5	185.8	140.1
								Mar. 15...	154.7	190.3	201.9	(*)	120.5	187.2	140.5
								Apr. 15...	154.8	189.4	202.7	(*)	121.0	188.2	141.5
								May 15...	154.6	187.8	202.8	(*)	118.1	188.3	143.2
								June 15...	156.0	190.9	205.1	(*)	118.9	189.8	143.7
								Aug. 15...	159.1	197.1	208.3	101.1	124.5	193.9	144.8
								Nov. 15...	161.7	202.0	211.7	101.8	126.8	196.7	146.0
								1948: Feb. 15...	163.2	202.0	215.0	102.5	129.8	201.0	148.4
								May 15...	166.7	209.7	220.1	103.0	130.9	204.5	149.1
								Aug. 15...	169.2	214.9	219.8	103.5	136.4	201.1	152.1
								Nov. 15...	167.1	203.5	221.				

TABLE C.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Small Cities and War Activity Centers in the United States, by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods 1939-47

[December 1940 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.								CHARLESTON, S. C.—Continued							
1939: June.....	96.2	93.9	99.6	97.7	93.8	103.7	96.0	1941: January...	99.8	99.6	99.1	100.2	100.0	99.9	100.0
December	97.1	95.2	99.7	97.9	97.1	103.7	96.5	April.....	100.9	101.9	99.3	100.6	100.0	99.8	100.8
1940: June.....	97.8	97.6	99.9	97.6	97.5	100.5	97.0	July.....	104.4	111.7	100.6	101.2	100.0	100.8	102.1
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	October...	108.2	116.9	106.4	102.6	102.8	103.3	105.3
1941: March...	101.1	101.8	100.3	102.4	100.0	100.9	100.2	1942: January...	113.1	120.9	114.1	111.3	103.8	107.3	109.4
June.....	104.8	108.7	101.7	103.3	100.0	103.4	103.9	April.....	116.3	127.4	117.2	111.3	103.8	108.4	111.8
September	109.0	114.6	111.3	104.8	105.6	109.0	106.0	July.....	117.7	129.8	117.3	112.1	107.0	108.2	113.0
December	111.3	115.8	115.4	105.0	105.8	115.2	110.2	October...	118.7	132.5	118.3	112.0	107.0	108.2	113.9
1942: March...	114.4	120.6	123.7	105.2	105.8	118.1	112.5	1943: January...	120.2	136.0	118.3	112.0	107.0	108.2	113.9
June.....	116.6	126.6	123.8	105.8	105.9	118.1	112.5	April.....	123.9	145.8	119.6	111.9	107.2	108.4	114.3
September	117.5	128.1	124.8	106.0	105.9	118.0	113.4	July.....	123.2	141.7	120.3	112.1	107.3	110.4	116.5
December	120.4	135.5	126.1	105.8	106.1	117.9	114.5	October...	124.1	142.4	121.4	112.1	107.4	111.0	118.6
1943: March...	122.8	140.7	128.5	105.8	106.3	118.0	116.2	1944: April.....	123.7	137.2	123.5	112.4	110.8	111.6	121.8
June.....	124.7	144.7	129.4	106.0	106.3	118.8	117.8	October...	125.6	139.7	126.8	112.6	110.7	116.0	123.7
September	124.7	142.6	132.4	106.8	105.8	118.7	119.2	1945: April.....	125.6	138.7	127.1	112.6	110.7	116.1	125.2
December	124.5	141.3	132.7	107.3	106.5	120.6	119.3	CHESTER, S. C.							
1944: March...	122.7	135.1	134.8	107.3	107.3	122.1	123.1	1939: June.....	96.5	95.0	98.6	89.2	96.8	101.3	99.4
June.....	123.9	135.8	135.2	108.1	107.8	122.4	123.0	December	99.8	101.2	98.7	96.1	100.0	102.3	100.2
September	126.8	141.0	137.3	108.1	107.8	142.2	124.0	1940: June.....	97.9	96.1	99.7	100.0	96.8	99.4	98.1
December	127.2	140.8	139.1	(U)	108.0	142.3	125.0	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1945: March...	126.3	138.1	139.5	107.7	108.0	142.5	125.7	1941: March...	102.0	105.6	100.1	100.1	99.9	102.9	100.5
June.....	128.5	144.2	140.0	(U)	108.9	142.4	125.4	June.....	104.3	110.7	102.4	100.2	100.0	104.6	101.7
BLOOMINGTON, IND.								September	109.0	119.2	114.0	100.8	101.7	111.9	102.8
1939: June.....	97.7	93.3	99.6	99.6	100.9	105.2	99.1	December	112.4	124.7	116.2	101.5	102.7	115.1	106.4
December	98.7	95.6	99.9	99.7	102.9	104.7	99.4	1942: March...	115.9	130.7	121.4	102.5	102.7	118.1	108.9
1940: June.....	98.7	96.5	100.4	100.2	101.2	100.4	99.0	June.....	116.8	133.1	121.5	102.6	102.1	118.7	109.1
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	September	119.3	139.9	122.3	103.1	102.1	118.7	109.2
1941: March...	100.4	101.1	100.4	100.1	98.9	100.1	100.2	December	121.5	145.5	122.2	103.1	102.1	119.9	110.1
June.....	103.4	108.4	101.7	100.1	98.9	102.8	101.3	1943: March...	127.5	161.2	123.6	103.4	103.8	120.2	111.0
September	105.8	112.5	105.9	100.1	100.5	107.9	102.3	June.....	127.9	161.2	124.7	104.0	104.1	121.1	111.2
December	108.5	115.9	111.4	100.0	101.1	112.9	105.1	September	127.7	159.5	126.1	104.4	104.1	121.6	111.6
1942: March...	112.4	121.5	122.6	100.0	101.5	114.9	108.1	1944: March...	127.3	154.8	133.0	105.2	104.4	126.4	112.0
June.....	114.9	127.1	122.7	100.9	101.3	115.0	109.3	September	130.3	160.8	134.9	106.0	104.6	131.3	113.3
September	115.2	127.7	122.5	101.1	101.2	115.0	109.3	1945: March...	130.7	160.5	135.3	107.4	105.1	136.4	113.6
December	117.8	132.6	123.3	102.8	101.5	114.9	111.3	CLARKSBURG, W. VA.							
1943: March...	121.3	138.8	124.3	102.9	106.0	115.1	114.2	1939: June.....	97.9	95.2	99.7	100.0	99.4	99.7	98.2
June.....	123.6	144.5	124.5	103.4	106.2	115.6	114.2	December	97.7	94.6	99.8	100.0	99.4	99.1	98.4
September	122.8	141.1	127.1	104.1	106.2	117.5	114.5	1940: June.....	98.2	96.5	99.9	99.8	98.5	98.9	98.4
December	122.9	137.3	129.5	106.7	108.0	121.4	116.6	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1944: March...	127.5	144.6	132.0	110.2	106.8	129.2	121.1	1941: March...	100.8	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
September	127.4	143.6	134.5	109.4	106.8	129.6	121.7	June.....	104.3	111.0	101.1	100.2	97.9	104.6	101.9
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.²								September	107.3	114.1	111.3	100.5	97.9	111.4	104.1
1939: October...	98.8	90.6	100.8	96.6	96.4	99.5	99.3	December	110.4	118.6	115.6	100.9	97.9	115.5	107.6
1940: June.....	99.8	102.3	100.8	97.0	98.9	98.9	98.4	1942: March...	112.2	121.4	117.7	101.0	97.9	119.3	109.3
October...	99.6	99.1	100.8	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.7	June.....	114.4	126.7	118.0	101.1	98.0	119.4	110.5
1941: January...	100.1	100.2	99.8	100.3	100.1	100.2	100.1	September	116.1	130.9	120.1	101.1	98.4	119.2	110.3
April.....	102.5	104.5	101.1	101.8	98.2	103.4	102.3	December	118.1	135.5	120.8	101.1	98.4	119.2	111.4
July.....	106.5	111.8	102.7	103.7	101.1	106.5	104.7	1943: March...	119.8	138.4	123.8	100.9	100.1	120.2	112.3
October...	111.0	114.1	116.4	106.0	103.3	115.6	110.2	June.....	123.2	147.3	124.2	100.7	100.1	121.4	113.2
1942: January...	113.5	119.5	116.9	106.6	103.6	119.7	111.6	September	121.0	140.2	125.2	101.1	100.2	126.2	113.3
April.....	117.4	123.3	130.0	107.2	105.2	121.7	115.6	1944: March...	120.1	135.9	125.8	101.5	101.7	126.2	114.8
July.....	119.7	129.7	130.1	102.5	111.2	121.5	116.6	September	123.8	141.8	130.5	102.3	102.3	133.8	117.7
October...	120.6	133.6	130.1	102.3	109.3	121.6	115.0	1945: March...	123.4	138.6	132.8	103.6	102.4	140.6	118.2
1943: January...	122.3	137.7	126.6	102.3	111.4	131.5	116.2	CLINTON, IOWA							
April.....	126.2	145.1	131.6	102.4	112.2	123.5	118.5	1939: June.....	95.6	91.8	99.7	96.8	94.6	101.8	97.0
July.....	126.3	144.5	132.5	102.5	112.2	122.5	119.3	December	96.8	93.5	99.7	96.8	99.9	102.5	97.8
October...	126.7	142.5	140.5	102.7	112.2	128.6	120.4	1940: June.....	97.4	95.2	99.9	98.0	98.0	100.3	98.2
1944: January...	126.0	140.4	138.7	102.8	115.0	128.9	120.6	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
April.....	125.3	136.6	142.4	102.7	115.4	131.7	122.2	1941: March...	101.1	101.9	99.9	102.0	101.3	100.3	100.2
July.....	127.5	140.8	144.5	102.6	115.4	134.3	123.5	June.....	105.4	110.7	100.9	105.5	100.7	103.3	102.9
October...	128.1	140.7	149.1	102.6	115.4	134.8	124.3	September	107.8	112.4	110.7	106.3	104.0	109.7	103.7
1945: January...	127.6	139.5	148.5	(U)	115.7	136.1	124.4	December	110.8	115.6	113.0	107.1	104.0	112.0	108.7
April.....	127.6	139.2	149.3	103.1	112.2	136.8	125.3	1942: March...	114.7	121.6	123.9	107.4	104.1	117.2	111.1
July.....	129.7	144.2	149.0	(U)	117.3	132.0	124.9	June.....	117.0	127.1	125.7	108.3	104.1	118.0	111.2
September	128.6	141.3	151.9	103.1	112.2	137.4	126.3	September	117.6	128.7	126.4	108.1	104.1	118.1	111.0
1946: March...	129.8	142.3	156.2	103.2	114.3	137.4	126.3	December	120.8	136.7	126.8	107.9	104.1	118.1	112.1
September	145.9	175.5	162.0	104.0	122.5	153.4	135.5	1943: March...	123.3	141.5	129.3	107.8	105.4	119.1	114.0
1947: April.....	154.8	187.5	180.0	104.1	124.8	169.8	144.3	June.....	126.3	149.1	130.0	107.8	106.1	120.8	114.2
CHARLESTON, S. C.⁴								September	124.5	142.4	133.8	107.8	106.1	122.5	114.8
1939: October...	100.2	102.3	99.0	99.4</											

TABLE C.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Small Cities and War Activity Centers in the United States, by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods, 1939-47—Continued

[December 1940 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX. ²								GOLDSBORO, N. C.—Continued							
1939: October	99.6	100.1	99.3	96.4	100.9	102.6	99.9	1942: December	123.9	137.6	125.3	104.9	102.8	117.8	125.1
1940: June	97.2	93.4	100.6	97.6	99.9	99.7	98.5	1943: March	126.6	144.8	126.7	103.8	103.0	117.8	125.4
October	99.3	98.6	100.5	98.2	99.9	100.0	99.7	June	128.7	150.4	126.9	103.6	104.6	117.9	125.2
1941: January	100.4	100.7	99.7	100.9	99.9	100.0	100.1	September	128.8	149.4	128.7	103.7	104.6	120.0	125.5
July	105.3	110.8	102.7	102.1	99.9	105.0	103.1	1944: March	129.1	143.3	132.6	104.1	105.5	120.0	133.2
October	110.9	116.9	113.6	102.2	99.9	110.6	109.5	September	131.2	144.6	137.4	103.9	106.1	137.9	134.7
1942: January	114.0	122.3	118.2	102.3	99.9	116.3	111.4	1945: March	130.5	142.3	138.5	104.2	106.4	150.1	133.4
April	117.4	128.2	124.0	102.4	99.9	120.5	114.9	JONESBORO, ARK.							
July	120.4	136.7	121.7	102.4	99.9	119.9	114.9	1940: June	95.0	85.9	100.0	99.9	98.0	98.7	98.2
October	122.3	140.9	124.4	102.4	96.5	119.8	115.7	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1943: January	125.2	143.4	126.4	103.1	96.5	122.0	121.9	1941: June	100.0	97.0	103.4	100.8	99.6	105.8	100.3
April	128.7	151.4	129.4	*103.2	96.5	122.6	122.7	December	112.0	122.0	114.1	101.1	99.6	116.0	107.6
July	129.8	152.2	130.6	*103.8	96.5	123.1	124.9	1942: March	115.4	126.6	122.9	101.8	103.6	118.6	109.9
October	130.3	152.3	131.8	*103.9	96.5	123.2	126.1	June	115.7	126.7	123.7	101.8	101.4	119.3	111.4
1944: April	129.5	147.0	132.9	*103.9	96.5	136.5	128.2	September	118.0	132.1	124.5	102.0	103.0	119.2	111.9
October	132.5	151.1	135.5	*104.1	96.5	144.1	132.3	December	122.6	142.0	124.5	102.5	103.2	119.2	116.2
1945: April	132.7	150.4	135.7	*104.2	96.1	145.8	133.8	1943: March	125.7	149.7	124.5	102.5	104.7	119.3	117.5
FALLS CITY, NEBR.								June	124.6	145.9	125.2	102.2	105.1	119.3	117.3
1940: June	97.7	93.8	99.8	99.3	100.0	99.6	98.8	September	125.7	146.5	129.0	103.3	105.1	123.0	117.4
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1944: March	124.8	140.2	130.5	104.4	105.8	122.8	122.0
1941: June	101.1	99.1	104.7	101.7	100.6	103.8	101.1	September	128.0	144.1	132.6	104.7	105.8	125.1	127.3
December	108.9	112.5	117.2	103.3	100.6	115.2	106.3	1945: March	129.5	146.2	133.3	105.0	105.8	141.8	127.8
1942: March	113.2	120.3	121.8	103.6	100.7	120.5	109.8	LEBANON, PA.							
June	115.1	125.7	121.8	103.9	101.2	121.0	109.9	1939: June	97.6	95.4	99.1	98.4	98.7	102.5	97.9
September	116.6	129.3	125.3	103.4	101.2	120.7	110.0	December	98.6	97.5	99.4	99.0	98.8	102.2	98.6
December	117.9	132.7	125.5	103.3	101.5	121.1	110.6	1940: June	98.6	98.1	99.3	99.6	97.9	99.4	98.4
1943: March	120.5	137.1	127.5	103.2	101.9	121.6	113.8	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
June	123.0	143.3	128.1	103.2	102.8	121.6	114.8	1941: March	100.8	101.0	101.2	100.4	100.0	101.1	100.7
September	121.3	136.2	130.1	103.3	102.9	126.4	115.8	June	104.9	111.3	102.1	100.4	101.5	104.6	102.2
1944: March	121.9	136.0	131.3	103.6	105.9	126.4	116.6	September	108.9	117.3	110.1	101.4	104.0	110.9	104.4
September	124.0	138.8	133.1	104.8	105.9	128.0	119.6	December	111.9	120.3	114.2	102.4	104.0	118.4	108.2
1945: March	126.0	140.6	135.5	107.7	106.0	(?)	121.5	1942: March	115.4	124.7	123.0	103.4	104.0	121.6	111.1
GADSDEN, ALA. ²								June	119.1	133.8	124.0	103.7	105.4	124.4	111.4
1939: October	99.1	98.6	98.9	98.2	98.1	102.1	99.7	September	120.7	137.1	124.1	103.9	105.8	124.3	112.7
1940: June	97.4	93.7	100.1	99.1	96.0	99.2	98.9	December	122.9	142.5	124.6	103.9	105.8	124.5	113.6
October	99.3	98.2	100.0	99.5	100.0	99.9	99.7	1943: March	126.4	148.2	126.8	103.9	109.8	126.2	117.0
1941: January	100.4	101.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.1	100.1	June	129.9	157.0	128.5	104.0	109.8	128.2	117.0
July	105.4	110.0	103.2	102.3	103.3	107.9	103.5	September	128.4	150.1	133.8	104.2	110.0	128.0	118.9
October	111.9	118.4	112.9	104.1	106.4	116.1	110.0	December	129.3	148.2	140.9	103.3	118.1	130.0	119.3
1942: January	116.3	123.8	117.9	108.1	109.7	119.2	114.2	1944: March	128.1	143.4	144.0	104.2	117.3	137.2	119.6
April	119.1	128.7	122.3	109.0	109.7	121.3	115.9	June	129.7	144.8	145.0	104.7	116.6	154.5	121.5
July	118.7	127.1	122.3	109.2	110.4	121.3	116.0	September	131.1	147.6	147.4	104.5	116.1	158.4	121.9
October	122.4	138.0	123.3	109.2	111.3	121.3	116.2	December	131.6	148.2	148.8	(?)	116.1	159.9	122.5
1943: January	124.6	143.4	122.8	109.2	114.5	121.3	117.1	1945: March	131.9	147.8	149.8	104.6	116.1	160.3	123.6
April	130.7	156.6	128.8	*109.3	111.7	121.8	121.8	June	134.1	153.3	150.1	(?)	116.1	159.4	124.6
July	129.9	153.2	129.5	*109.3	113.4	123.2	122.2	MATTOON, ILL.							
October	131.5	155.6	132.4	*109.6	113.8	123.8	123.5	1939: June	97.6	94.4	99.6	100.1	97.4	100.6	98.5
1944: April	131.5	151.2	134.8	*109.6	120.6	125.5	125.6	December	98.2	95.8	99.6	100.1	101.9	100.4	98.0
October	133.3	154.8	136.1	*109.2	121.0	132.2	126.3	1940: June	98.9	98.2	99.8	100.2	99.5	100.3	98.2
1945: April	134.0	155.0	138.1	*109.2	122.0	134.6	127.6	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
GLOBE, ARIZ.								1941: March	100.2	100.0	100.4	100.4	99.7	101.3	100.2
1939: June	97.8	91.7	99.5	99.8	108.2	104.0	98.8	June	102.7	106.4	101.4	100.7	99.4	103.6	101.4
December	99.5	98.2	99.8	99.8	105.8	103.8	98.6	September	107.3	114.5	105.9	100.9	102.3	108.3	104.8
1940: June	97.5	93.6	99.8	100.0	100.3	100.2	98.1	December	110.3	117.1	111.8	101.2	100.4	115.8	109.2
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1942: March	114.3	124.6	118.9	101.0	100.8	120.2	111.9
1941: March	99.8	99.2	100.4	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	June	116.2	128.4	119.1	102.0	100.5	120.5	113.4
June	104.0	109.5	101.1	101.7	105.4	104.1	101.1	September	117.1	130.5	120.7	102.1	100.6	120.3	113.1
September	107.4	115.3	109.5	102.2	105.4	111.8	101.9	December	118.9	134.9	120.8	102.1	100.7	120.2	114.1
December	111.0	119.9	112.6	103.1	105.4	117.2	106.5	1943: March	122.1	141.4	123.5	103.2	102.8	122.4	114.6
1942: March	115.8	126.2	118.4	109.0	107.7	120.8	109.8	June	123.1	144.0	123.4	103.3	103.1	122.2	114.7
June	117.9	130.3	118.0	110.4	114.6	120.8	110.2	September	122.4	139.1	129.4	103.6	103.3	125.6	115.9
September	120.8	136.1	118.6	114.8	114.7	120.7	110.5	1944: March	121.2	133.8	131.3	104.4	104.0	129.7	116.7
December	122.2	140.5	118.8	116.2	103.7	120.9	111.9	September	124.5	139.1	134.4	105.3	104.1	136.8	119.7
1943: March	122.3	139.8	122.0	115.8	103.7	121.2	111.9	1945: March	126.1	140.3	137.8	106.6	105.8	142.1	121.0
June	124.6	146.5	121.5	115.6	102.7	121.0	112.8	NEWARK, N. J. ²							
September	125.9	147.0	124.8	115.3	102.9	121.5	115.7	1939: October	99.3	99.2	98.6	99.5	97.6	103.4	99.5
1944: March	124.1	139.9	127.7	115.5	102.9	126.6	115.7	1940: June	100.7	102.9	99.9	99.8	98.2	100.9	99.3
September	126.8	144.7	131.2	115.6	103.4	141.8	116.3	October	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.9	99.2	100.5	100.0
1945: March	126.5	142.3	133.5	115.2	101.4	145.1	117.1	November	99.6	98.9	99.5	100.0	99.6	100.7	100.1
GOLDSBORO, N. C.								December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June	98.3	96.6	98.3	99.1	100.8	98.7	99.0	1941: January	100.1	100.6	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.9
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	April	101.5	103.8	100.2	100.5	99.6	100.0	100.2
1941: June	103.5	105.3	106.3	101.6	100.1	108.6	101.5	July	103.7	108.0	101.6	101.8	101.3	102.0	100.6
December	110.5	116.8	114.8	103.8	102.0	117.2	106.3	October	107.6	113.2	109.2	104.2	102.8	105.4	102.9
1942: March	114.9	125.7	120.7	103.9	102.3	118.4	108.8	See footnotes on p. 66.							
June	115.4	125.8	122.4	105.7	102.3	118.2	109.1								
September	121.4	131.8	124.1	105.3	10										

TABLE C.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Small Cities and War Activity Centers in the United States, by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods, 1939-47—Continued

[December 1940 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
SOUTH BEND, IND.—Continued								VINELAND, N. J.							
1944: January	123.3	143.6	128.6	*99.2	106.9	124.7	119.6	1939: June	98.9	98.1	99.5	100.2	98.1	102.1	98.6
April	123.1	140.9	131.1	*99.2	106.9	134.5	120.7	December	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.9	101.2	102.4	98.7
July	125.3	146.4	131.5	*99.4	107.2	136.7	120.9	1940: June	99.6	100.3	100.0	99.9	98.2	99.3	99.0
October	124.9	145.0	135.4	*99.5	107.5	137.2	121.2	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1945: January	125.3	145.0	134.4	(¹)	107.5	135.5	121.2	1941: March	101.1	101.9	100.3	100.4	100.0	102.6	100.9
April	125.5	145.8	134.6	*99.5	107.6	141.5	122.8	June	104.6	109.5	102.3	100.7	97.6	109.2	103.4
July	127.8	150.8	134.6	(¹)	108.7	140.9	122.8	September	109.1	115.3	114.4	101.9	100.9	116.9	105.1
September	127.3	148.0	138.7	99.8	108.7	141.0	122.6	December	111.5	117.3	118.0	102.2	101.4	120.8	108.6
1946: March	126.6	144.7	143.3	100.3	108.9	141.4	121.9	1942: March	116.4	124.6	128.6	103.6	101.4	127.0	111.8
September	139.5	169.5	158.4	100.8	113.4	158.0	130.4	June	119.4	130.1	129.0	103.7	101.5	127.4	115.8
1947: April	152.7	197.1	173.9	100.9	115.3	169.0	138.6	September	121.0	132.8	131.1	104.4	101.6	129.1	117.0
STILLWATER, OKLA.								WALLA WALLA, WASH.							
1940: June	98.1	95.1	99.5	100.8	100.0	99.2	98.1	1939: June	98.3	95.9	99.9	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.3
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	December	98.9	97.5	100.0	100.2	100.3	102.0	98.7
1941: June	100.7	99.2	103.1	98.1	100.0	103.0	102.3	1940: June	99.2	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.4	98.1
December	107.8	113.6	112.8	96.4	100.0	112.6	108.5	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1942: March	109.7	117.7	116.7	93.4	100.0	114.9	111.3	1941: March	101.2	103.8	100.1	100.1	99.6	101.0	100.3
June	109.8	118.3	116.8	92.6	100.0	115.4	111.4	June	103.6	109.6	101.4	100.2	96.9	103.7	101.7
September	111.7	124.2	117.3	92.9	100.0	115.4	111.4	September	107.8	117.8	110.6	100.2	96.5	112.7	103.0
December	114.2	131.2	117.5	92.4	100.0	115.4	113.0	December	110.8	120.3	113.0	100.2	104.4	114.8	107.1
1943: March	117.2	138.9	120.3	92.7	100.0	119.8	113.3	1942: March	115.1	126.9	122.4	101.0	104.4	120.4	109.9
June	118.1	140.1	121.2	93.9	100.0	123.5	113.3	June	117.2	131.4	123.2	101.0	104.4	120.9	111.5
September	118.8	137.1	125.8	96.6	100.0	132.3	114.4	September	119.1	136.7	123.3	101.4	104.4	121.3	111.9
1944: March	120.3	136.9	131.1	99.1	100.0	134.6	115.3	December	122.4	143.2	123.4	101.3	104.8	121.4	115.8
September	122.0	138.6	135.9	99.1	100.0	138.2	117.3	1943: March	123.1	143.1	126.8	101.3	105.0	122.8	116.6
1945: March	122.6	140.1	136.3	99.4	100.0	136.7	117.5	June	124.9	147.3	127.7	101.8	105.0	123.7	117.4
TORRINGTON, CONN.								WATERTOWN, S. DAK.							
1940: June	97.5	94.2	98.0	98.9	97.6	96.3	100.4	1940: June	98.1	96.7	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.2	97.4
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1941: June	103.5	104.2	109.2	102.3	98.7	105.1	103.0	1941: June	102.7	105.7	103.0	100.4	100.3	104.3	101.6
December	109.2	112.8	116.2	104.5	100.1	112.1	108.5	December	108.6	116.2	111.9	101.0	100.5	113.2	105.9
1942: March	112.0	114.9	121.6	105.3	100.0	115.4	113.3	1942: March	111.6	120.6	119.4	100.8	100.5	116.1	108.5
June	114.7	122.2	121.7	104.8	100.3	115.7	114.0	June	113.6	128.6	119.5	100.9	100.5	116.1	108.9
September	115.4	124.2	123.0	102.1	105.4	115.1	113.5	September	114.1	125.8	121.7	101.4	100.5	116.2	110.2
December	118.3	130.9	123.4	102.0	105.4	115.3	115.6	December	115.9	131.1	121.9	101.4	100.6	116.3	110.6
1943: March	121.1	135.3	125.3	102.1	106.3	117.0	119.8	1943: March	118.2	135.5	123.7	101.7	100.2	116.4	113.1
June	123.6	141.8	126.6	102.1	106.3	117.2	120.1	June	120.1	141.0	123.7	102.5	101.6	116.5	112.8
September	122.1	136.3	129.7	102.1	106.3	121.9	120.3	September	119.2	134.6	127.0	103.8	99.7	122.8	114.3
1944: March	120.8	130.4	134.9	102.1	107.8	121.2	121.0	1944: March	119.6	134.7	128.1	103.8	99.9	128.7	114.4
September	122.8	133.8	137.4	102.1	107.2	133.4	122.5	September	123.3	136.9	129.3	108.7	100.6	137.7	121.0
1945: March	123.0	133.6	139.2	102.1	107.7	135.3	122.8	1945: March	124.5	138.5	130.8	109.8	100.6	143.5	121.3
VALLEJO-BENICIA, CALIF.								WICHITA, KANS.							
1939: October	99.3	98.2	98.9	98.0	109.5	99.9	100.3	1939: October	99.3	100.2	99.5	98.3	96.8	101.4	99.2
1940: June	98.4	95.9	99.8	98.3	109.5	99.0	99.3	1940: June	99.9	102.2	100.6	99.0	96.7	99.7	98.8
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	October	99.2	97.5	100.5	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.8
1941: June	103.0	104.8	103.6	102.7	101.4	104.8	101.0	November	99.4	97.8	100.5	100.0	100.0	100.3	99.9
December	109.7	115.8	111.9	105.6	103.4	112.5	105.0	1941: January	99.8	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.1
1942: March	113.9	123.4	118.8	106.2	103.6	115.2	107.3	April	101.2	103.3	99.7	100.6	100.0	100.0	100.5
July	117.5	130.7	120.2	107.2	103.6	115.5	109.2	July	104.3	109.8	100.6	103.9	100.0	107.0	101.2
October	118.1	134.3	121.1	101.3	103.7	115.1	110.9	October	108.0	113.4	103.2	110.2	102.6	114.0	104.1
1943: January	121.6	142.3	121.6	100.4	103.8	120.0	112.8	1942: January	111.1	119.8	105.7	113.4	102.5	117.4	104.7
April	124.6	149.4	121.9	*100.3	100.5	121.5	114.4	April	115.5	129.1	107.0	*115.3	102.5	120.8	107.9
July	123.3	143.3	121.0	*100.2	100.4	121.3	118.9	July	115.2	132.2	107.1	105.3	102.8	121.7	108.6
October	124.1	143.6	125.6	*100.0	100.4	123.1	119.3	October	117.8	139.5	109.0	105.1	102.8	121.3	108.5
1944: April	123.3	140.0	130.6	*100.0	94.5	124.2	119.7	1943: January	119.3	142.4	110.0	105.4	103.7	123.4	108.8
October	124.3	139.1	132.8	*99.9	94.5	139.3	122.9	April	124.7	156.2	111.7	*105.2	104.6	125.6	110.4
1945: April	125.9	140.5	134.7	*99.6	94.7	142.7	126.2	July	123.2	150.1	114.3	*105.3	105.1	132.1	110.5
VICKSBURG, MISS.								1944: January							
1940: June	97.4	91.3	98.9	100.0	97.6	99.7	100.8	April	124.9	149.5	117.7	*105.6	108.1	136.4	115.0
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	July	125.0	147.6	119.2	*105.5	108.9	138.1	117.5
1941: June	102.3	105.3	103.4	100.0	98.4	104.6	100.4	October	127.0	151.9	120.2	105.5	108.9	142.1	118.4
December	113.3	128.2	115.8	100.0	102.7	117.1	105.4	1945: March	127.0	150.2	122.2	*105.7	108.9	148.5	119.1
1942: March	114.7	129.7	119.9	100.0	104.0	120.3	108.4	See footnotes on p. 66.							
June	115.6	131.0	120.1	100.0	104.3	120.4	107.2								
September	118.9	138.8	121.6	100.0	105.9	120.7	108.8								
December	122.9	147.1	121.8	100.0	105.7	120.7	112.9								
1943: March	126.7	154.2	122.8	100.4	105.7	120.7	117.7								
June	125.7	150.3	123.6	100.7	105.7	120.7	118.2								
September	129.5	158.7	127.4	102.1	105.7	121.2	118.9								
1944: March	130.0	157.1	130.2	105.9	105.7	121.6	119.7								
September	134.0	162.5	136.1	108.1	110.0	122.3	122.2								
1945: March	135.2	158.3	138.9	106.8	110.0	123.7	131.3								

CONSUMERS' PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE C.—Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Small Cities and War Activity Centers in the United States, by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods, 1939-47—Continued

[December 1940 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous	Period ¹	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	House-furnishings	Miscellaneous
WICHITA, KANS.—Continued								ZANESVILLE, OHIO—Continued							
1945: January--	127.7	151.4	122.9	(¹)	108.9	148.4	119.8	1941: March ² --	100.3	100.0	100.6	100.5	100.0	101.6	100.1
April-----	128.7	153.4	124.5	³ 105.8	108.8	148.5	120.4	June-----	102.0	103.3	101.9	101.0	100.0	104.7	101.4
July-----	129.4	154.4	125.2	(¹)	111.0	148.5	120.6	Sept. ² -----	106.9	113.1	105.4	101.5	108.4	107.9	103.4
September--	128.8	152.2	124.9	105.4	111.3	149.6	121.5	December--	109.7	116.3	110.6	102.0	108.5	112.9	106.5
1946: March--	129.5	151.4	128.0	⁷ 105.2	112.1	158.0	123.1	1942: March--	112.6	121.6	114.8	101.8	108.7	116.1	108.9
September--	145.3	190.9	135.0	105.6	117.2	169.8	127.7	June-----	113.9	125.1	115.1	101.6	108.7	115.2	109.4
1947: April-----	154.4	203.3	151.5	104.6	123.5	196.4	134.3	September	114.6	126.4	118.0	101.5	108.7	114.6	109.1
ZANESVILLE, OHIO								ZANESVILLE, OHIO—Continued							
1939: June-----	96.3	91.8	98.0	100.2	94.8	101.3	97.9	December	117.6	134.1	118.5	101.3	108.7	114.5	110.3
Dec. ² -----	96.9	93.5	98.0	100.2	95.4	100.5	97.9	1943: March--	120.2	139.8	119.4	101.3	111.5	115.1	111.1
1940: June-----	98.1	96.9	99.9	100.0	95.1	99.8	98.0	June-----	122.3	145.5	119.3	101.3	111.5	115.2	111.7
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	September	120.5	139.4	120.7	101.7	111.5	116.7	112.0
								1944: March--	118.9	131.4	123.2	102.1	115.4	122.6	113.6
								September	122.1	134.7	126.6	103.9	115.6	141.5	116.7
								1945: March--	124.0	138.1	127.9	105.1	118.4	140.9	117.3

¹ Data not available.² Prices for December 1940 base, estimated by assuming an even rate of change between nearest pricing dates.³ Rental data apply to 1 month earlier.⁴ From October 1939 to January 1941, indexes of living costs in Charleston were computed by combining figures on changes in food, fuel, and rental costs in this city with figures on average changes in costs of apparel, house-furnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services in 34 large cities in the United States.⁵ From October 1939 to January 1941, indexes of living costs in Newark were computed by combining figures on changes in food, fuel, and rental

costs in this city with figures on average changes in costs of clothing, house-furnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services in New York City.

⁶ Prices for clothing and miscellaneous commodities and services in Wichita, collected for quarterly dates since January 1941, and housefurnishings prices collected since July 1942 have now been used in preparing a complete cost-of-living index. Previously estimates of changes in the cost of living in Wichita were prepared on the basis of changes in the cost of food, rent, and fuel in that city and in other costs in large cities in the United States.⁷ Data apply to January 1946.⁸ Estimated.

TABLE D.—Estimated Indexes of Consumers' Prices for 7 Additional Cities, for Selected Periods, 1935-45

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period	All items ¹	Food	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration	Period	All items ¹	Food	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration
DALLAS, TEX.					LOUISVILLE, KY.—Continued				
1939: October	99.8	95.8	104.4	96.3	1943: March	122.6	132.6	112.8	108.5
1940: June	98.3	91.2	104.5	96.2	June	125.7	139.5	113.1	108.6
October	99.2	93.1	104.5	96.3	September	124.8	134.9	113.2	109.2
1941: January	99.0	92.6	104.6	96.4	December	125.1	134.0	113.2	110.5
April	100.4	95.7	104.5	97.3	1944: March	123.9	129.7	113.1	110.8
July	103.1	100.9	105.1	97.5	June	126.2	132.9	113.0	111.0
October	108.2	110.0	105.5	97.6	September	126.5	131.7	113.2	111.1
1942: January	110.2	112.7	106.3	98.0	December	127.0	132.0	113.6	111.1
April	113.3	116.0	106.6	98.4	1945: March	126.6	130.2	113.6	111.1
July	114.9	120.9	106.9	96.4					
October	116.9	126.1	107.0	97.1	NEW HAVEN, CONN.				
1943: January	117.6	127.2	106.7	97.1	1939: October	103.0	95.9	104.4	95.6
March	120.4	134.3	106.6	97.2	1940: June	104.2	98.6	104.4	100.7
June	121.7	136.6	107.0	97.5	October	103.3	95.0	105.0	99.7
September	122.1	134.8	107.1	97.7	1941: January	103.9	95.7	105.3	103.3
December	123.0	135.5	107.2	98.1	April	106.2	99.8	106.0	100.5
1944: March	122.1	131.6	107.2	94.6	July	109.5	105.9	106.5	101.3
June	123.2	130.8	107.4	94.7	October	114.4	108.3	108.4	106.5
September	124.6	132.9	107.4	94.8	December	115.9	111.1	108.8	105.3
December	125.3	133.4	107.8	94.9	1942: March	121.1	118.0	109.6	105.3
1945: March	125.7	133.8	107.7	94.8	July	125.0	124.2	109.9	115.6
					October	125.4	128.6	106.8	111.2
KNOXVILLE, TENN. (June 1940 = 100)					1943: January	126.9	132.1	106.6	113.4
1940: October	99.0	96.0	100.2	100.1	March	129.7	136.1	106.5	114.2
1941: January	99.3	97.1	100.1	100.4	June	132.9	143.1	106.8	114.1
April	101.2	101.2	100.8	100.7	September	131.4	136.6	106.8	114.1
July	104.8	109.0	101.0	101.5	December	131.5	136.9	106.9	115.3
October	108.9	113.7	102.3	106.0	1944: March	130.8	133.0	106.9	115.6
1942: February	113.0	120.7	103.3	106.5	June	131.2	132.6	106.9	115.8
May	118.0	131.0	104.4	106.3	September	133.4	136.3	106.8	115.7
July	117.7	130.3	104.0	106.3	December	132.9	135.3	106.9	115.7
October	119.6	134.9	104.1	106.6	1945: March	132.3	133.5	106.9	116.2
1943: January	122.2	141.4	103.9	106.7					
March	125.7	149.7	103.9	106.8	PEORIA, ILL.				
June	129.3	158.5	103.7	108.3	1939: October	99.9	97.7	104.4	91.9
September	129.9	157.9	103.8	108.3	1940: June	100.8	100.1	104.4	94.5
December	130.4	157.4	104.3	108.9	October	100.6	98.4	104.4	96.1
1944: March	128.9	151.7	104.1	111.2	1941: January	100.8	99.0	104.4	96.1
June	130.7	154.1	103.8	111.5	April	102.4	103.5	104.7	96.3
September	132.7	157.9	103.8	111.9	July	106.0	110.2	104.7	98.0
December	133.2	158.3	103.7	111.9	October	109.6	114.7	104.8	99.2
1945: March	132.7	156.3	103.7	111.9	1942: February	113.5	121.2	104.7	100.6
					May	117.6	129.0	104.7	102.0
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.					July	117.9	130.0	104.6	102.0
1939: October	100.0	97.2	104.4	96.4	October	120.0	135.2	104.7	101.2
1940: June	99.3	95.3	105.4	94.2	1943: January	120.8	136.1	104.8	103.5
October	98.9	92.8	106.1	95.3	March	123.1	140.8	104.8	104.1
1941: January	100.2	95.6	107.4	97.1	June	125.8	146.9	105.0	104.3
April	101.9	98.4	109.4	97.1	September	124.3	140.6	105.0	105.1
July	105.4	104.9	111.2	97.8	December	125.0	140.8	105.2	105.8
October	110.2	111.3	113.7	100.4	1944: March	124.6	138.0	105.9	105.8
December	112.5	115.5	115.4	100.4	June	125.7	138.2	106.1	105.8
1942: March	116.4	120.1	116.9	104.8	September	127.3	140.6	106.9	105.9
July	117.5	124.7	118.5	104.8	December	127.8	140.5	107.5	106.6
October	119.6	130.5	117.1	105.1	1945: March	127.8	139.7	106.9	108.7
1943: January	120.0	130.6	117.1	105.3					
March	123.1	137.4	116.7	107.1	ROCHESTER, N. Y.				
June	124.4	140.1	116.7	107.1	1939: October	100.1	97.4	104.4	96.2
September	123.4	135.0	117.1	107.2	1940: June	101.7	101.6	104.5	99.9
December	124.3	135.5	117.5	109.1	October	100.5	97.5	104.6	97.8
1944: March	124.1	133.2	118.0	109.4	1941: January	101.5	99.9	104.7	100.2
June	125.3	133.8	118.2	109.4	April	103.0	103.1	104.9	100.4
September	127.2	137.4	118.3	109.6	July	106.3	109.7	105.2	102.9
December	127.4	137.0	118.4	108.8	October	108.9	111.1	105.9	104.6
1945: March	127.4	136.1	118.5	108.8	1942: January	111.8	116.3	106.8	104.6
					March	114.0	118.4	107.3	104.7
					July	115.8	125.5	107.5	105.4
					October	117.0	128.2	107.5	105.4
					1943: January	118.8	132.2	107.4	106.4
					March	121.3	137.6	107.4	106.5
					June	122.0	138.6	107.6	106.5
					September	120.4	132.1	107.6	106.5
					December	121.2	132.5	107.7	107.9
					1944: March	120.2	128.2	107.8	109.6
					June	122.5	131.3	108.0	111.8
					September	124.0	133.8	108.1	111.8
					December	124.5	134.0	108.1	111.9
					1945: March	124.3	132.6	108.1	112.9

¹ Except for New Haven, the "all items" index is based on changes in local prices of food, rent, gas, and electricity, and average changes in prices of other goods and services in large cities in the United States. The New Haven

"all items" index is based on changes in prices of food, rent, fuel, and electricity in that city, and average changes in prices of other goods and services in Bridgeport, Conn.

TABLE E.—APPAREL: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period	Wool apparel—Continued					Cotton apparel										
	Children's					Men's										
	Boys' over-coats*	Boys' suits*	Boys' slacks*	Boys' mackinaws	Girls' coats*	Total	Suits	Trousers, work	Overalls	Shirts, work	Shirts, business	Pajamas	Shorts, woven	Under-shirts	Union-suits	Socks
1935: Average						99.7		100.8	102.6	102.2	98.6	98.2	100.7	101.3		97.9
March						99.7		100.8	102.8	101.8	98.5	98.1	100.8	101.2		98.0
July						99.5	98.1	100.8	102.9	101.8	98.5	98.1	100.8	101.2		98.0
October						99.7		100.8	101.9	103.1	98.9	98.7	100.8	101.8	98.7	97.8
1936: Average						99.5		101.1	100.6	101.1	99.0	98.8	99.2	100.3		97.7
January						99.8		100.8	102.6	103.1	98.9	98.1	99.8	101.1		97.8
April						99.6		101.1	100.8	101.2	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.9		97.8
July						99.3	100.1	101.2	100.1	100.9	98.7	98.7	98.8	100.1		97.8
September						99.3		101.2	99.9	100.6	99.1	98.7	98.8	99.7	99.6	97.8
December						99.5		101.0	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.2	98.8	99.7	100.9	97.4
1937: Average						102.4		103.5	103.0	103.4	102.6	102.1	102.6	102.6		100.8
March						101.0		102.8	101.7	102.4	102.0	100.9	100.8	101.0		97.4
June						102.4	102.0	104.0	103.8	103.5	103.4	102.6	104.6	103.7		98.7
September						104.2		104.4	104.6	104.9	103.3	103.2	103.6	103.8	106.2	104.7
December						103.3		103.6	102.8	104.5	102.6	103.2	102.7	103.4	101.4	105.1
1938: Average						99.7		98.5	97.7	98.3	100.5	100.8	99.4	98.7		102.1
March						100.7		99.4	97.8	99.6	100.7	100.9	99.8	99.1		102.0
June						99.2	100.1	98.2	97.1	97.6	100.2	100.4	98.8	98.0		101.7
September						98.7		97.0	96.9	96.7	100.2	100.4	98.8	97.9	97.8	101.7
December						98.8		97.1	96.9	96.7	100.1	100.4	98.8	97.9	99.6	101.7
1939: Average						98.6		96.2	95.9	95.1	99.4	100.1	98.1	96.9		101.3
March						98.7		96.4	95.9	95.1	99.3	99.8	97.8	96.7		101.3
June						98.8	98.1	95.9	95.3	94.7	99.2	99.8	97.8	96.7		101.3
September						97.8		95.7	95.2	94.6	99.0	99.8	97.8	96.6	98.7	101.3
December						99.5		96.4	97.5	95.3	99.9	101.5	98.8	97.2	99.6	101.3
1940: Average						99.8		97.4	99.2	97.5	100.1	101.4	98.6	96.9		101.6
March						99.8		97.1	99.3	96.8	100.2	101.5	99.8	97.3		101.5
June						99.9	102.1	97.3	99.6	97.4	100.2	101.5	97.8	96.8		101.5
September						99.8		97.9	99.2	97.7	99.8	100.9	97.8	96.6	100.0	101.7
December						100.0		98.0	99.2	98.5	100.0	101.5	98.8	96.7	99.6	101.7
1941: Average						107.4		105.9	110.9	109.0	103.8	111.9	105.5	103.1		104.4
March						100.5		99.4	101.4	99.4	100.1	102.6	99.8	97.2		101.7
June						102.7	104.0	103.1	107.5	103.7	100.8	107.6	99.8	98.1		102.0
September						112.5		111.1	118.6	116.5	107.0	119.4	109.6	109.7	108.5	106.9
December						120.9		117.4	125.3	126.9	111.6	126.0	119.4	114.5	111.5	109.9
1942: Average						132.3		129.5	139.0	141.3	124.6	144.4	132.6	130.6		120.2
March						133.0		129.1	138.0	140.6	124.5	143.8	132.7	129.7		120.0
June						133.7	117.8	130.8	140.2	143.0	125.6	146.1	133.7	131.9		121.3
September						133.3		130.8	140.2	142.5	125.4	147.2	134.6	132.8	127.9	122.0
December						133.7		131.6	140.2	143.0	126.3	148.3	134.6	133.3	128.8	121.7
1943: Average						139.6		134.3	143.6	148.5	130.1	158.1	143.4	138.4		123.8
March						136.3		134.2	141.3	145.8	127.1	153.9	139.3	136.2		122.9
June						137.6	135.4	134.2	141.3	147.3	128.3	156.1	143.8	136.6		123.1
September						143.1		135.1	146.1	150.6	133.0	162.8	152.6	140.4	130.7	124.9
December						145.2		136.0	147.3	152.9	133.9	165.0	162.1	143.8	132.6	127.0
1944: Average						152.3		137.7	150.1	156.5	136.8	178.4	174.6	148.0		129.8
March						148.6		136.8	148.9	153.9	135.7	168.9	165.0	145.9		127.9
June						152.0	141.2	149.9	155.7	157.7	136.8	176.7	171.6	148.1		129.9
September						154.9		138.6	149.9	157.1	137.5	184.5	182.0	149.4	138.2	131.2
December						158.2		138.6	154.8	161.3	139.2	192.8	188.6	151.2	140.1	131.8
1945: Average						165.8		144.7	161.1	162.8	145.3	204.2	205.9	159.1		136.6
March						159.7		140.4	156.4	160.3	135.5	201.7	185.8	153.0		134.5
June						164.8	145.3	144.8	161.3	162.1	142.0	205.6	205.7	156.1		136.1
September						170.1		144.8	163.4	164.5	151.6	204.5	229.4	161.6	145.3	136.6
December						173.8		153.2	167.1	165.9	160.0	209.9	209.1	174.1	150.8	141.2
1946: Average						196.0		176.2	198.3	186.4	192.8	272.8	236.9	182.7		151.2
March						181.8		161.7	169.7	168.3	173.5	262.4	208.2	171.7		145.8
June						190.0	168.1	177.6	205.1	189.6	182.6	270.0	226.7	171.7		146.0
September						204.5		188.6	214.6	194.2	210.0	277.6	259.1	188.4	170.1	154.3
December						224.4		197.0	235.2	212.2	239.4	317.6	297.9	209.2	202.7	166.6
1947: Average						235.2		198.6	231.8	209.6	247.8	339.4		210.8		174.7
March						233.8		197.8	248.5	215.9	246.3	335.5	268.0	213.3		174.1
June						236.9	182.6	197.8	227.4	207.1	247.7	348.8	295.2	208.7		179.1
September	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	236.1		198.9	222.4	205.6	247.4	342.0		209.8	208.8	175.0
December	100.7	102.6	98.6	101.0	98.2	238.6		201.1	220.5	207.9	249.3	343.2		208.7	199.7	172.9
1948: Average						240.5		202.2	219.5	210.6	248.8	318.4		212.5		170.4
March						243.4		201.1	221.8	212.5	256.3	343.2		215.5		170.9
June						241.3	174.3	202.1	219.9	210.2	250.1	321.6		217.7		169.8
September	105.0	112.5	103.7	103.0	104.4	240.3		203.2	218.0	211.7	246.1	302.4	298.5	209.8	211.9	170.9
December	105.0	110.4	102.8	101.0	102.1	236.8		203.2	217.4	208.6	239.6	288.4	292.7	206.4	214.9	168.8

* September 1947 = 100.

For other footnotes see p. 79.

TABLE E.—APPAREL: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ²	Cotton apparel—Continued											Rayon and nylon apparel							
	Women's				Children's							Total	Men's		Women's				
	Dresses, street	House-dresses	Night-gowns	Yard goods, per-calc	Boys' shirts, broad-cloth*	Boys' polo shirts*	Boys' shorts, knit*	Girls' dresses*	Girls' slips*	Girls' panties*	Girls' ank-lets*		Dia-pers*	Socks, rayon	Dresses, rayon	Slips, rayon	Pan-ties, rayon	Hose, nylon*	Yard goods, rayon
1935: Average	-----	99.3	97.6	101.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.4	97.6	98.8	97.4	100.1	-----	99.7	
Mar	-----	99.4	97.6	101.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.4	97.6	98.8	97.4	100.3	-----	99.1	
July	100.2	99.0	97.6	101.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.2	97.6	98.6	97.4	100.2	-----	99.1	
Oct	-----	99.2	97.6	101.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.4	97.6	98.8	97.5	99.8	-----	100.9	
1936: Average	-----	99.5	97.9	100.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.6	95.5	98.9	97.7	99.4	-----	100.9	
Jan	-----	99.6	97.6	101.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.9	97.6	98.9	97.5	99.6	-----	100.9	
Apr	-----	99.6	98.7	101.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.7	95.2	99.1	97.5	99.4	-----	100.9	
July	99.8	99.3	97.6	99.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.5	95.2	98.7	97.6	99.2	-----	100.9	
Sept	-----	99.3	97.0	100.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.4	95.2	98.9	97.7	99.2	-----	100.9	
Dec	-----	99.5	98.2	100.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	98.4	94.7	98.7	98.0	99.4	-----	100.9	
1937: Average	-----	101.9	101.0	105.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.4	99.2	102.0	101.0	100.7	-----	103.9	
Mar	-----	101.0	99.3	105.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.2	95.2	101.1	100.6	99.3	-----	103.5	
June	100.6	101.5	100.5	106.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.1	95.8	102.0	101.1	100.1	-----	104.4	
Sept	-----	103.5	102.9	107.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	102.9	104.2	103.7	101.7	102.0	-----	104.4	
Dec	-----	102.9	102.9	105.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	102.7	104.8	102.5	101.8	102.5	-----	104.4	
1938: Average	-----	100.5	102.2	97.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.0	103.8	100.2	101.7	101.2	-----	99.2	
Mar	-----	100.6	102.9	98.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.4	104.2	100.1	101.7	101.5	-----	100.9	
June	100.1	100.3	102.3	95.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.8	103.5	99.8	101.7	101.1	-----	100.0	
Sept	-----	100.0	101.7	96.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.6	103.5	99.8	101.7	100.9	-----	97.4	
Dec	-----	100.0	101.7	95.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.7	103.5	100.4	101.7	100.9	-----	95.6	
1939: Average	-----	98.7	101.4	95.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.7	104.1	100.3	102.0	98.6	-----	96.5	
Mar	-----	100.0	101.7	95.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.2	104.2	100.2	101.4	99.5	-----	93.9	
June	99.4	99.8	101.1	95.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.3	104.2	100.1	101.3	98.3	-----	94.8	
Sept	-----	94.8	101.1	95.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.6	104.2	100.4	102.0	97.8	-----	95.6	
Dec	-----	100.6	101.7	95.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	102.2	104.2	100.4	103.9	97.8	-----	104.4	
1940: Average	-----	100.1	103.3	96.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	102.0	104.0	100.5	106.3	98.1	-----	105.9	
Mar	-----	100.0	102.9	96.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	103.1	104.2	100.5	105.2	98.2	-----	107.9	
June	99.4	99.9	103.5	96.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.9	104.2	100.5	106.8	98.1	-----	105.2	
Sept	-----	100.0	103.5	96.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.3	103.5	100.5	107.1	98.2	-----	105.2	
Dec	-----	100.3	104.0	96.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.3	103.5	100.5	107.7	98.2	-----	106.1	
1941: Average	-----	111.9	108.9	109.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	105.8	106.3	103.6	113.6	101.6	-----	112.7	
Mar	-----	100.4	105.3	97.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.0	103.5	100.3	107.6	97.9	-----	105.2	
June	100.0	102.7	107.1	105.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101.0	103.5	100.5	108.5	97.9	-----	106.1	
Sept	-----	119.7	110.0	117.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	110.0	107.2	106.2	119.9	103.5	-----	120.0	
Dec	-----	138.0	117.2	124.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	115.7	114.9	112.5	125.3	112.1	-----	126.1	
1942: Average	-----	152.5	137.8	143.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125.5	127.2	124.5	133.0	120.5	-----	132.9	
Mar	109.8	149.3	137.4	143.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125.3	125.6	124.8	132.4	119.1	-----	130.4	
June	119.4	154.5	141.0	145.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.1	129.2	126.2	133.7	121.1	-----	133.9	
Sept	-----	119.4	140.3	145.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	126.6	129.2	126.3	134.1	121.1	-----	134.8	
Dec	-----	154.7	140.3	145.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	126.6	128.5	126.3	133.7	121.5	-----	135.6	
1943: Average	-----	171.2	153.6	146.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.3	133.4	130.0	137.3	123.3	-----	136.1	
Mar	-----	125.4	150.3	146.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.9	131.6	128.4	136.3	122.1	-----	135.6	
June	128.0	161.4	149.3	146.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	125.2	132.8	128.7	137.5	122.8	-----	135.6	
Sept	-----	129.5	161.3	146.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	127.3	135.8	131.5	139.0	123.1	-----	136.5	
Dec	-----	189.7	165.4	146.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	129.6	137.6	135.8	140.1	127.4	-----	137.3	
1944: Average	-----	202.6	179.3	148.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	134.4	143.3	142.2	141.7	130.1	-----	143.8	
Mar	-----	144.2	195.2	146.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	133.1	142.4	140.0	140.9	129.1	-----	139.9	
June	-----	154.0	200.3	147.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	134.2	143.0	141.8	141.3	129.7	-----	144.1	
Sept	-----	156.6	208.6	148.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	135.9	144.8	145.0	142.1	131.4	-----	146.6	
Dec	-----	158.9	215.8	150.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	136.9	145.4	146.4	143.9	132.0	-----	148.3	
1945: Average	-----	168.4	237.0	154.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	139.1	148.6	150.0	144.9	132.7	-----	153.2	
Mar	-----	161.5	223.3	151.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	137.9	147.8	147.9	145.8	132.0	-----	150.8	
June	-----	173.6	234.8	155.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	138.8	147.8	149.0	146.9	132.0	-----	155.0	
Sept	-----	173.3	252.4	157.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	140.5	147.8	152.9	147.3	133.0	-----	154.2	
Dec	-----	173.6	252.2	157.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	140.4	153.6	154.6	134.7	134.3	-----	155.0	
1946: Average	-----	180.1	273.2	173.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	148.2	172.6	152.8	131.6	135.6	-----	164.2	
Mar	-----	173.4	262.6	155.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	145.2	161.7	151.4	129.9	96.5	-----	157.5	
June	-----	180.9	272.4	158.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	145.8	168.6	147.6	130.6	98.7	-----	162.6	
Sept	-----	184.9	283.8	177.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	150.9	179.0	156.6	132.4	99.8	-----	168.5	
Dec	-----	187.2	288.9	222.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	156.1	202.6	161.1	140.2	100.6	-----	174.4	
1947: Average	-----	303.9	314.3	245.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	167.2	200.7	174.7	157.7	103.3	-----	218.0	
Mar	-----	196.8	305.8	233.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	169.6	209.6	172.5	152.8	110.4	-----	204.0	
June	-----	222.5	309.8	243.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	166.8	197.6	175.7	160.5	102.4	-----	220.1	
Sept	-----	301.6	313.9	254.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	166.4	191.7	176.1	159.6	100.0	-----	231.1	
Dec	-----	300.3	317.6	263.1	107.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	171.2	203.3	182.2	162.9	100.3	-----	238.4	
1948: Average	-----	297.9	-----	265.6	107.0	104.3	99.9	106.6	105.0	108.2	104.2	94.2	177.3	202.5	188.8	190.4	169.3	102.2	256.3
Mar	-----	237.7	-----	280.7	103.9	99.2	98.8	105.5	106.9	107.5	101.4	96.3	177.3	206.2	188.1	191.8	167.6	101.8	257.7
June	-----	246.5	-----	296.5	100.0	96.1	99.4	106.0	105.6	108.8	104.3	92.6	177.3	202.3	188.4	191.8	169.2	101.6	261.4
Sept	-----	293.4	-----	261.6	113.4	112.5	100.0	107.9	105.6	108.8	106.4	92.6	178.6	200.4	190.1	192.1	172.4	103.3	256.8
Dec	-----	291.7	-----	241.7	112.6	114.8	100.6	106.8	100.0	110.0	106.4	92.6	178.8	200.4	192.3	191.5	170.8	103.0	250.4

*September 1947 = 100.

For other footnotes see p. 79.

TABLE E.—APPAREL: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ²	Other apparel									Footwear						Services, dry cleaning, and shoe repairs			
	Total	Men's				Women's				Total	Men's rubbers	Shoes					Total	Dry cleaning and pressing	Shoe repairs
		Neckties	Jack-ets, leather*	Hats, fur-felt	Hats, straw	Coats, fur	Gir-dles	Gloves, leather	Hats, wool-felt			Total	Men's shoes, street	Men's shoes, work	Wom-en's shoes, street	Chil-dren's shoes			
1935: Average	97.8	100.1				100.3	97.9	99.4	95.9	99.3	95.7	94.2	94.9	96.5	95.9	98.8	99.9	96.8	
Mar	97.8	100.1				100.4	97.8	99.6	95.7	99.2	95.4	93.7	94.4	96.4	95.8	99.2	100.7	96.5	
July	97.8	100.1			99.3	100.4	97.8	99.2	95.6	99.2	95.5	93.9	94.8	96.4	95.9	99.2	100.4	97.0	
Oct	97.7	100.1		98.0		99.7	98.8	99.2	96.1	99.2	95.9	94.5	95.3	96.8	95.9	98.0	98.6	96.8	
1936: Average	98.3	100.2				99.8	98.3	99.7	97.4	99.8	97.3	97.3	97.2	97.5	96.6	97.6	97.6	97.5	
Jan	97.8	99.6				100.0	98.4	99.6	96.8	99.8	96.7	96.1	96.8	96.9	96.5	98.0	98.3	97.2	
Apr	97.9	100.1			99.3	100.0	98.4	100.0	97.3	99.8	97.3	97.5	97.2	97.2	97.0	97.8	97.8	97.6	
July	97.6	100.1			99.3	100.0	98.6	99.6	97.3	99.8	97.2	97.5	97.2	97.2	96.5	97.3	97.3	97.2	
Sept	98.2	100.6		99.7		95.2	98.6	98.4	98.6	97.6	97.5	97.5	97.4	98.0	96.4	97.2	97.3	97.1	
Dec	100.4	100.6			103.5	99.6	98.4	99.6	97.8	99.8	97.7	97.5	97.4	98.2	96.7	97.5	97.3	98.3	
1937: Average	102.6	100.6				99.7	102.0	101.7	102.7	101.9	102.5	102.8	102.7	101.9	100.6	99.9	101.6		
Mar	101.2	100.6				99.6	100.3	101.4	99.4	100.4	99.0	99.1	98.7	99.6	97.9	99.1	98.6		
June	101.9	100.6			99.3	99.6	101.5	102.5	102.3	101.9	102.5	102.2	101.7	101.3	100.5	99.3	102.4		
Sept	104.3	100.6		102.5		111.5	99.6	104.7	102.5	106.3	106.2	106.1	106.7	105.4	106.7	105.4	102.8		
Dec	104.1	100.6			111.0	100.0	103.4	100.7	105.7	100.4	105.9	106.7	106.2	105.2	106.1	102.4	101.8		
1938: Average	102.1	99.7				100.0	101.4	99.3	102.8	98.7	103.0	103.7	103.4	102.6	103.1	101.9	101.3		
Mar	103.3	100.6				100.0	102.2	99.2	103.8	98.6	104.3	105.0	104.7	103.7	104.3	102.1	103.0		
June	102.6	99.1			99.3	100.0	101.5	98.5	102.7	97.9	103.1	103.9	104.1	103.6	103.0	102.1	103.3		
Sept	101.7	99.1		100.3		106.8	100.0	100.3	99.2	101.6	101.8	102.3	101.7	101.5	101.9	101.9	102.5		
Dec	99.4	99.6			97.0	100.0	100.9	100.0	101.6	100.4	101.7	102.1	101.7	101.2	102.0	101.1	100.8		
1939: Average	99.0	99.4				100.0	99.7	101.4	101.6	99.8	101.6	101.9	102.0	100.9	102.4	101.2	101.1		
Mar	99.0	99.6				100.0	100.3	99.6	101.1	99.8	101.4	101.5	101.4	100.8	102.2	101.2	100.9		
June	99.0	99.6			99.3	100.0	100.3	99.6	101.1	98.8	101.3	101.5	101.5	100.7	102.1	101.1	100.9		
Sept	98.9	99.1		99.7		95.6	100.0	100.3	99.7	100.4	101.4	101.6	101.6	100.8	102.1	101.4	101.4		
Dec	99.1	99.1			95.2	100.0	100.9	99.8	102.3	101.7	102.4	103.1	104.1	101.1	103.6	101.3	101.3		
1940: Average	99.4	99.1				99.8	99.8	103.1	103.3	103.1	103.3	105.5	105.2	101.1	104.6	100.8	100.2		
Mar	99.3	99.1				100.0	99.8	103.1	103.3	103.3	103.3	105.3	105.8	101.1	104.7	100.9	100.4		
June	99.2	99.1			99.3	99.6	99.8	103.1	103.4	105.6	103.4	105.6	105.3	101.2	104.6	100.8	100.3		
Sept	99.6	99.1		100.7		96.5	98.6	102.2	99.7	103.2	103.4	105.9	104.9	101.2	104.6	100.7	101.6		
Dec	99.7	99.1		101.3		96.0	100.0	102.2	99.8	103.3	103.4	105.9	105.2	101.1	104.8	99.9	101.6		
1941: Average	104.8	98.6				102.9	102.4	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	111.1	111.4	108.9	102.2	101.5	103.6		
Mar	100.8	98.6		105.1		100.0	100.0	103.8	103.9	106.6	103.9	106.6	105.4	101.1	105.5	100.5	99.7		
June	101.1	98.6			99.3	100.0	100.0	105.0	105.3	109.3	105.3	109.3	108.7	101.5	106.6	101.3	100.6		
Sept	108.7	98.6		112.3		112.4	105.1	106.5	105.8	109.7	110.2	115.6	116.5	105.2	111.8	102.9	102.4		
Dec	113.1	98.6		114.6		121.7	109.4	109.1	107.2	113.3	113.7	118.5	121.5	108.2	116.5	106.1	107.2		
1942: Average	122.0	100.0				120.2	115.9	121.2	121.7	129.0	121.7	129.0	132.7	114.2	124.7	111.3	108.7		
Mar	122.1	100.1		126.6		119.6	112.0	120.5	121.4	128.8	121.4	128.8	132.1	113.9	124.3	109.4	107.2		
June	124.1	100.1			103.3	121.6	118.0	121.5	122.5	129.9	122.5	129.9	133.7	114.8	125.4	112.5	108.8		
Sept	122.5	100.1		126.6		127.3	122.0	116.5	118.0	122.9	122.5	130.2	133.7	114.8	125.1	112.6	109.3		
Dec	122.3	100.1		127.1		125.9	122.0	116.5	118.0	123.1	122.6	130.3	133.7	114.8	125.5	113.0	109.2		
1943: Average	128.4	100.6				136.5	123.3	126.6	126.2	133.3	126.2	133.3	140.7	118.2	129.4	117.9	110.6		
Mar	124.9	100.1		128.9		129.6	116.5	120.6	124.9	132.4	124.5	132.4	135.8	116.6	127.4	114.8	109.4		
June	126.5	100.1			110.9	132.4	121.8	126.0	125.7	133.6	125.7	133.6	139.1	117.5	128.9	116.5	109.6		
Sept	131.3	101.1		132.1		133.5	142.4	117.2	127.3	128.5	128.0	134.2	145.1	120.0	131.7	120.8	111.4		
Dec	135.2	101.6		134.4		136.9	151.2	117.8	129.4	129.2	128.7	134.9	147.2	120.4	132.8	122.7	112.7		
1944: Average	144.6	101.6				164.9	135.9	130.8	130.1	135.2	130.1	135.2	151.1	121.8	135.2	125.1	114.2		
Mar	139.6	101.6		139.0		160.0	133.2	129.9	129.4	135.0	129.4	135.0	149.9	120.9	134.0	123.9	113.9		
June	142.2	101.6			116.6	165.2	133.2	130.6	130.1	135.1	130.1	135.1	151.6	121.8	135.0	124.8	113.9		
Sept	150.2	101.6		145.3		152.7	168.8	134.2	131.7	146.8	130.8	135.3	152.1	122.3	136.8	126.3	114.6		
Dec	151.8	103.1		146.2		152.7	172.4	136.1	140.4	132.2	131.4	135.4	152.6	123.2	137.3	126.9	114.8		
1945: Average	156.2	100.6				176.7	141.0	133.7	132.9	137.1	132.9	137.1	154.5	124.2	139.6	127.9	115.2		
Mar	153.8	100.6		147.2		176.0	140.4	132.7	131.9	136.1	131.9	136.1	154.2	123.6	137.8	127.5	114.8		
June	155.8	100.6			122.3	178.0	141.9	133.6	132.9	137.2	132.9	137.2	154.7	124.4	138.7	127.8	115.2		
Sept	158.6	101.6		149.5		154.1	177.6	158.2	140.5	134.4	133.6	137.8	154.7	124.3	141.5	128.4	115.6		
Dec	159.0	103.1		149.9		155.1	176.4	160.1	135.8	134.9	134.1	138.7	155.2	124.9	141.5	128.6	115.6		
1946: Average	166.6	101.6				171.8	135.6	150.2	148.7	157.9	148.7	157.9	171.6	137.8	153.5	137.6	119.5		
Mar	161.6	101.6		155.2		175.2	136.2	138.7	138.1	143.0	138.1	143.0	159.9	128.7	145.3	132.6	116.4		
June	161.6	101.6				167.2	131.5	143.9	143.6	152.4	143.6	152.4	168.9	133.0	147.3	135.1	117.9		
Sept	171.9	101.6		175.5		166.6	169.6	139.3	136.3	155.6	136.3	155.6	180.1	144.3	158.9	140.6	120.6		
Dec	177.7	103.1		184.9		167.1	171.6	208.2	136.3	176.0	136.3	176.0	200.8	160.9	179.3	149.0	128.4		
1947: Average	177.6	100.6				190.4	138.2	150.4	148.7	167.4	148.7	167.4	180.1	144.3	158.9	140.6	120.6		
Mar	180.4	100.6		184.4		175.6	135.2	137.0	138.2	143.0	138.2	143.0	159.9	127.6	147.3	132.6	116.4		
June	180.5	100.6				177.6	137.0	150.4	148.7	167.4	148.7	167.4	180.1	144.3	158.9	140.6	120.6		
Sept	174.7	100.6	100.0	173.4		161.2	1												

TABLE F.—HOUSEFURNISHINGS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period *	All house-furnishings ³	Rug, wool, Axminster	Carpet, wool, velvet	Rug, felt-base	Floor covering, inlaid	All furniture and bedding	All furniture					Sofa beds	Bed-springs	Mattresses, inner spring	Radio, table model, wood case	Radio, table model, plastic case	Radio-phonographs*
							Total	Living-room suites	Bed-room suites	Dinette sets*	Dining room suites						
1935: Average	94.8	90.2	90.2	105.2	98.4	91.3	90.1	89.4	91.0	-----	90.0	93.1	97.9	96.9	99.9	-----	-----
March	94.2	87.4	87.3	104.6	98.6	90.6	89.3	88.6	90.1	-----	89.3	92.1	98.2	96.0	99.3	-----	-----
July	94.5	89.4	89.4	104.6	98.3	90.9	89.6	88.8	90.5	-----	89.6	93.1	97.7	97.3	99.8	-----	-----
October	95.7	94.1	94.0	106.6	98.3	92.2	91.1	90.5	92.1	-----	90.8	93.9	97.7	97.4	100.7	-----	-----
1936: Average	96.3	93.3	93.3	102.9	98.3	95.3	94.7	94.5	95.0	-----	94.6	95.6	98.5	98.4	98.9	-----	-----
January	95.8	94.3	94.2	106.3	98.3	93.1	92.2	91.7	92.9	-----	92.0	94.6	97.9	97.6	100.3	-----	-----
April	95.7	93.7	93.7	106.8	98.3	93.7	92.8	92.5	93.5	-----	92.6	94.7	98.3	97.6	99.1	-----	-----
July	95.9	91.8	91.8	102.7	98.6	94.7	91.1	93.8	94.4	-----	94.4	95.0	98.2	98.1	98.6	-----	-----
September	96.6	92.1	92.1	98.3	98.2	96.6	96.2	96.2	95.9	-----	96.1	96.5	98.7	98.9	98.0	-----	-----
December	97.9	94.8	94.9	99.3	98.1	98.9	98.9	99.2	98.6	-----	98.2	97.5	99.3	99.9	98.8	-----	-----
1937: Average	104.3	107.7	107.9	104.4	101.7	106.3	107.2	107.4	107.1	-----	106.5	103.4	101.8	103.0	103.7	-----	-----
March	102.6	102.1	102.2	104.1	101.2	104.5	105.1	104.9	105.3	-----	104.7	101.3	100.6	102.5	101.5	-----	-----
June	104.3	105.5	105.6	105.4	102.1	106.4	107.3	107.7	107.1	-----	106.5	103.3	101.8	102.8	101.7	-----	-----
September	106.7	114.8	115.1	105.1	102.6	108.8	109.3	109.9	109.9	-----	109.2	106.0	102.7	104.0	107.0	-----	-----
December	107.0	115.6	116.0	105.1	102.6	109.2	110.4	110.7	110.2	-----	109.5	106.0	103.3	104.2	107.5	-----	-----
1938: Average	103.3	103.2	103.3	93.9	100.8	104.6	105.1	105.3	104.7	-----	105.2	103.7	102.0	102.2	100.9	-----	-----
March	104.7	106.2	106.3	100.5	102.1	105.7	106.4	106.8	105.8	-----	106.2	104.2	101.9	102.0	105.2	-----	-----
June	103.1	104.7	104.8	91.7	100.1	104.2	104.6	104.7	104.1	-----	104.7	103.9	102.1	102.0	100.0	-----	-----
September	101.9	97.5	97.5	88.8	100.0	103.4	103.7	103.8	103.4	-----	103.9	103.1	101.9	102.2	98.0	-----	-----
December	101.7	98.8	98.9	89.0	100.0	103.2	103.5	103.5	102.8	-----	104.2	102.6	101.5	102.0	97.1	-----	-----
1939: Average	101.3	104.8	106.2	90.2	99.4	102.5	102.8	103.2	102.0	-----	103.1	102.2	100.3	99.8	96.3	-----	-----
March	100.9	103.0	103.4	89.3	99.9	102.3	102.6	102.7	102.1	-----	103.0	102.1	100.2	99.9	95.9	-----	-----
June	100.6	103.2	103.2	89.8	99.4	101.7	102.0	102.1	101.6	-----	102.4	101.8	100.0	99.5	95.0	-----	-----
September	101.1	105.3	107.5	90.5	99.2	102.0	102.4	102.7	101.4	-----	103.0	102.1	100.0	99.1	96.5	-----	-----
December	102.7	112.1	116.6	92.2	98.6	104.1	104.8	106.4	103.0	-----	103.9	103.2	100.6	99.9	98.3	-----	-----
1940: Average	100.5	115.0	120.5	90.1	98.3	104.1	104.9	106.6	102.8	-----	104.1	102.5	100.5	99.7	96.9	-----	-----
March	100.5	113.6	119.5	92.2	98.6	104.2	105.1	107.2	102.6	-----	104.2	102.4	100.4	99.5	96.6	-----	-----
June	100.1	115.2	121.2	89.5	98.2	103.8	104.6	106.5	102.3	-----	103.9	102.1	100.5	99.4	96.2	-----	-----
September	100.3	116.1	121.5	88.8	98.1	103.8	104.5	105.9	102.8	-----	103.9	102.1	100.5	99.8	97.7	-----	-----
December	100.4	116.5	121.4	88.5	98.3	104.7	105.6	107.2	103.9	-----	104.5	103.2	100.5	100.5	96.7	-----	-----
1941: Average	107.3	121.9	126.8	87.9	98.6	116.4	118.5	122.2	114.8	-----	115.7	111.6	105.9	107.4	99.4	-----	-----
March	101.6	117.3	122.4	87.8	98.6	107.5	108.8	110.7	103.7	-----	107.7	104.1	100.9	101.6	95.1	96.5	-----
June	105.3	122.9	127.0	87.8	98.6	112.9	115.1	118.2	111.8	-----	113.1	107.4	102.8	103.2	95.3	98.2	-----
September	112.0	124.8	130.1	87.8	98.6	124.4	127.3	132.5	122.6	-----	122.8	118.2	110.3	111.2	100.0	111.8	-----
December	116.8	125.6	130.6	87.8	98.6	129.0	131.5	137.2	126.5	-----	126.4	123.1	114.0	119.3	109.2	124.1	-----
1942: Average	122.2	129.9	136.6	90.0	98.6	132.4	134.6	140.6	129.4	-----	129.5	129.2	115.7	124.6	111.8	129.5	-----
March	121.2	129.7	136.2	90.2	98.6	132.6	134.7	140.6	129.8	-----	129.6	129.8	115.9	124.6	111.6	130.0	-----
June	122.3	130.1	137.2	90.2	98.6	132.7	134.9	141.0	129.6	-----	129.7	129.8	115.9	124.6	112.3	130.0	-----
September	123.6	130.5	137.8	90.2	98.6	132.8	135.0	141.0	129.5	-----	130.3	129.8	115.9	125.3	112.6	130.0	-----
December	123.7	130.5	137.8	90.2	98.6	133.0	135.2	141.2	130.0	-----	130.0	129.8	115.9	125.3	112.6	130.0	-----
1943: Average	125.6	130.9	138.2	90.2	98.6	139.4	136.8	143.0	131.1	-----	131.3	130.4	115.5	126.8	-----	-----	
March	124.5	130.5	137.8	90.2	98.6	135.9	135.7	141.8	130.5	-----	130.0	129.8	115.9	127.7	-----	-----	
June	125.4	130.9	137.8	90.2	98.6	140.4	136.5	142.8	130.8	-----	130.9	129.8	115.9	126.9	-----	-----	
September	126.3	131.3	138.8	90.2	98.6	141.7	137.4	143.8	131.5	-----	131.8	131.5	115.9	126.9	-----	-----	
December	127.9	131.7	138.8	90.2	98.6	142.7	138.7	144.7	133.0	-----	133.6	131.3	113.5	127.4	-----	-----	
1944: Average	136.4	133.0	139.6	90.2	98.6	157.1	153.5	172.7	136.3	-----	136.8	167.9	110.8	127.4	-----	-----	
March	129.0	132.5	139.3	90.2	98.6	143.6	139.7	145.7	134.1	-----	134.2	131.3	111.3	127.4	-----	-----	
June	138.4	132.9	139.8	90.2	98.6	160.9	158.1	183.3	135.8	-----	136.3	165.5	110.3	127.4	-----	-----	
September	140.7	133.3	139.8	90.2	98.6	164.6	161.1	186.9	138.0	-----	139.0	138.4	110.3	127.4	-----	-----	
December	143.0	133.7	139.8	90.2	98.6	167.8	163.2	190.0	139.5	-----	139.9	214.0	110.3	127.4	-----	-----	
1945: Average	145.8	136.2	143.3	90.2	98.6	172.0	167.8	196.0	142.8	-----	142.7	219.0	110.6	127.7	-----	-----	
March	144.5	135.5	141.2	90.2	98.6	170.1	165.7	192.8	142.3	-----	141.4	216.7	110.3	127.4	-----	-----	
June	145.8	135.2	142.8	90.2	98.6	171.8	167.5	195.5	142.8	-----	142.6	219.4	110.3	127.4	-----	-----	
September	146.8	137.6	145.2	90.2	98.6	173.3	169.2	198.3	143.3	-----	143.5	221.2	110.3	127.9	-----	-----	
December	148.3	134.6	146.0	90.2	98.6	175.4	171.5	200.9	145.5	-----	145.0	221.2	112.0	128.4	-----	-----	
1946: Average	159.2	144.8	151.4	97.9	106.9	185.9	180.9	210.8	155.6	-----	152.0	230.7	113.3	145.6	-----	-----	
March	150.2	136.5	144.4	90.2	100.0	177.3	173.5	202.6	149.0	-----	145.3	223.0	112.0	129.4	-----	-----	
June	156.1	147.8	149.6	95.2	104.1	183.1	180.0	210.7	154.5	-----	149.8	224.8	112.0	132.0	-----	-----	
September	165.6	149.1	152.6	97.7	106.8	191.6	184.8	215.3	158.5	-----	156.6	238.5	112.9	169.2	-----	187.8	
December	177.1	158.0	165.1	117.7	125.7	199.6	192.1	221.1	169.1	-----	161.6	244.0	118.1	182.7	-----	194.4	
1947: Average	184.4	165.4	167.5	127.7	-----	206.7	200.3	223.1	183.6	-----	-----	243.9	124.2	182.0	-----	-----	
March	182.3	165.8	175.1	122.7	133.8	205.4	198.5	225.9	177.2	-----	-----	168.6	244.0	120.7	185.3	-----	198.7
June	182.6	163.5	176.1	129.0	140.6	203.5	197.1	219.0	180.1	-----	-----	172.4	240.3	120.7	180.1	-----	194.4
September	187.5	167.1	163.4	130.9	-----	208.2	202.2	222.6	189.2	100.0	-----	-----	243.2	123.8	179.6	-----	-----
December	191.4	167.3	150.7	133.4	-----	214.8	209.0	227.0	197.8	105.2	-----	-----	249.9	133.8	180.6	-----	100.0
1948: Average	195.8	175.9	161.6	134.3	-----	226.8	221.8	233.1	217.0	115.0	-----	253.5	145.0	184.8	-----	95.2	
March	194.9	173.2	158.7	134.6	-----	222.6	216.9	232.4	207.8	110.8	-----	253.7	142.5	185.7	-----	99.6	
June	194.8	174.3	161.6	134.0	-----	227.8	223.2	232.2	220.8	116.3	-----	253.7	143.4	184.7	-----	94.4	
September	198.1	179.6	165.6	134.6	-----	231.3	226.9	235.1	225.2	119.0	-----	253.7	148.7	184.7	-----	92.0	
December	198.6	181.1	165.6	134.6	-----	231.0	226.3	235.9	222.5	118.7	-----	254.7	151.3	185.7	-----	91.1	

*September 1947 = 100.

For other footnotes see p. 79.

TABLE F.—HOUSEFURNISHINGS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ²	Sewing machines	Washing machines	Vacuum cleaners	Refrigerators, ice	Refrigerators, gas	Refrigerators, electric	Stoves, cook, gas	Dinnerware, 53-piece set	Tumblers, glass	Towels, bath	Sheets, muslin	Curtains, cotton*	Blankets, all-wool, 4 lb.	Blankets, all-wool, 3½ lb.	Blankets, cotton and 5 percent wool	Electric light bulbs	Brooms
1935: Average	94.8	91.3	99.5	92.9	97.0	97.0	91.4	94.5	94.7	102.2	99.8					102.8	103.4
March	94.6	90.5	99.3	92.9	96.9	96.9	90.9	93.8	93.9	102.0	99.2					107.7	102.7
July	95.0	90.9	99.5	92.9	97.1	97.1	91.3	93.8	94.5	101.6	99.0					100.4	105.4
October	94.8	92.1	99.8	92.9	97.3	97.3	92.0	95.9	95.8	103.8	102.5					99.6	102.7
1936: Average	95.7	95.5	99.1	92.9	95.6	95.4	93.2	96.7	96.2	100.5	102.5					99.7	99.0
January	95.2	93.6	99.9	92.9	96.7	96.7	92.0	95.9	95.8	100.9	97.1		92.9	93.9	100.0	98.4	101.4
April	95.6	93.8	99.1	92.9	95.4	95.1	92.6	95.9	95.5	100.9	102.6					99.6	98.6
July	95.6	95.7	98.6	92.9	95.5	95.2	93.2	95.9	95.8	99.0	102.6					100.0	97.3
September	95.9	97.3	98.9	92.9	95.3	95.1	93.9	97.9	96.4	100.4	103.8					100.0	98.6
December	96.2	97.5	99.4	92.9	95.2	95.0	94.3	97.9	97.6	101.5	105.5		100.4	101.1	103.2	100.1	100.0
1937: Average	100.9	102.8	100.4	102.3	101.3	101.1	101.9	105.3	103.9	104.8	111.0					100.2	100.7
March	100.1	99.9	99.5	100.0	100.9	100.5	98.9	104.1	102.1	105.4	111.7					100.1	100.0
June	100.9	102.4	99.9	100.0	101.9	101.8	102.9	104.1	103.9	106.1	113.0					100.1	101.4
September	101.5	105.5	101.0	107.1	102.2	102.2	104.0	108.2	106.1	106.1	111.9					100.4	101.4
December	103.9	106.4	102.1	107.1	102.8	102.7	105.6	108.2	106.4	102.0	108.6		106.9	108.2	106.1	100.4	100.0
1938: Average	104.0	106.4	101.6	100.6	104.7	104.5	105.3	104.1	102.9	96.4	95.9					100.6	99.8
March	104.2	106.9	102.0	100.0	104.8	104.6	105.7	106.2	104.2	97.6	99.9					100.6	100.0
June	104.4	106.6	102.1	100.0	104.9	104.8	105.1	104.1	102.7	94.8	94.8					100.6	100.0
September	104.3	106.2	101.3	100.0	104.9	104.7	105.1	102.1	101.5	95.4	90.5					100.6	100.0
December	103.0	105.4	100.5	100.0	104.9	104.7	104.9	102.1	101.5	95.7	93.4		100.8	102.3	96.1	100.6	98.6
1939: Average	102.8	104.3	99.9	100.0	101.5	101.8	105.9	101.7	100.3	94.8	91.6					99.4	98.5
March	102.3	105.0	100.0	100.0	102.1	101.7	104.9	101.0	100.6	94.6	91.0					99.7	98.6
June	103.2	103.8	99.8	100.0	101.5	101.8	106.3	101.0	99.4	93.9	89.9					99.2	97.3
September	102.7	103.5	100.0	100.0	101.4	101.6	106.3	102.1	100.3	94.5	91.2		105.8	107.0	97.4	99.1	98.6
December	103.0	104.6	99.5	100.0	98.9	101.3	106.7	103.1	100.3	96.2	94.5		105.0	107.0	94.8	99.1	100.0
1940: Average	101.3	104.2	98.3	100.0	95.8	88.8	106.6	102.4	100.1	96.0	93.5					89.6	100.6
March	101.1	104.3	98.5	100.0	96.1	88.7	106.5	102.1	99.7	90.6	95.7					99.1	100.0
June	100.9	104.3	98.5	100.0	96.0	88.1	106.5	102.1	100.0	95.7	91.7					85.8	100.0
September	101.1	104.3	98.1	100.0	96.0	87.2	106.4	102.1	100.0	95.3	92.4		117.3	116.6	99.0	84.3	101.4
December	101.9	103.8	97.5	100.0	93.3	85.5	107.4	103.1	100.9	96.5	94.6		120.2	120.5	100.0	84.2	101.4
1941: Average	104.7	112.4	99.1	106.5	96.9	89.3	115.1	111.3	101.5	102.8	105.7					84.4	105.0
March	101.9	106.4	97.1	107.1	92.9	85.9	109.5	104.1	100.6	97.8	97.5					84.4	102.7
June	102.8	109.8	97.1	107.1	95.9	89.9	112.6	112.4	101.2	98.9	101.9					84.4	102.7
September	107.4	117.9	99.5	107.1	96.9	92.3	117.3	114.4	101.8	105.4	115.3		121.2	127.3	106.5	84.4	106.8
December	109.3	122.0	105.4	107.1	106.1	94.3	127.9	119.6	103.0	115.2	123.6		121.2	129.5	109.7	84.4	110.8
1942: Average	107.6		106.6	107.1	108.9		133.0	123.1	105.8	131.6	137.4					80.7	116.0
March	107.4	125.5	106.9	107.1	109.2	98.4	132.9	122.7	106.1	132.6	139.5					84.4	114.9
June	107.4	125.0	106.4	107.1	109.2		133.3	123.7	106.1	132.6	138.9					84.4	116.2
September	107.4		106.9	107.1	109.2		133.3	123.7	106.1	133.7	139.5		130.8	140.9	119.4	76.6	117.6
December	107.4		106.9	107.1	109.2		133.1	123.7	106.1	133.7	140.1		130.8	140.9	119.4	74.0	117.6
1943: Average	108.2		108.8	113.0			135.8	124.5	106.6	143.2	140.1					72.0	131.6
March	107.4		108.0	107.1	109.2		134.3	123.7	106.1	139.1	140.1					72.7	122.9
June	108.6		108.6	115.9	109.2		135.7	124.7	106.1	143.4	140.1					71.4	128.2
September	108.6		109.7	115.9			136.8	124.7	106.1	145.6	140.7		138.4	143.1	125.7	71.4	133.5
December	108.6		109.7	115.9			139.2	125.7	109.0	149.9	140.7		148.0	152.0	125.7	71.4	153.9
1944: Average	108.6		109.7	122.7			146.2	127.4	111.4	160.9	141.4					74.3	179.3
March	108.6		109.7	122.7			140.2	125.7	109.0	156.4	141.3					72.7	169.6
June	109.8			124.6			146.0	127.7	111.9	157.5	141.3					75.3	186.2
September	109.8			125.1			148.1	127.7	111.9	166.2	141.9		148.0	154.2	131.9	75.3	186.2
December							157.0	129.7	114.8	170.5	141.9		149.9	158.7	135.0	75.3	186.2
1945: Average							154.8	132.8	118.8	179.0	149.2					76.1	186.2
March							158.0	129.7	114.8	173.8	143.1					75.3	186.2
June							157.5	131.7	120.7	180.3	146.9					76.6	186.2
September							152.8	134.7	120.7	183.6	150.1		157.5	172.1	131.9	76.6	186.2
December							151.9	137.7	120.7	182.5	162.8		161.3	174.3	131.9	76.6	186.2
1946: Average							161.4	147.6	133.4	203.5	192.2					78.4	188.7
March							153.3	140.7	132.5	177.1	164.0					76.6	189.0
June							157.4	146.8	135.4	195.6	184.8					76.6	186.2
September	117.4	145.5	128.1	142.8	113.0	113.7	167.7	150.8	135.4	219.5	207.4		167.0	174.3	163.2	80.5	187.6
December	135.4	169.1	135.5	154.7	118.9	127.4	178.3	158.9	135.4	241.2	237.6		167.0	176.6	178.9	81.8	194.5
1947: Average	141.4	188.4	139.7			136.2	190.4	169.8		235.3	242.3						188.6
March	137.2	179.6	139.0	154.7	121.9	129.0	187.9	169.0	138.3	246.6	242.0					81.8	190.4
June	138.1	187.2	141.0	154.7	137.8	132.2	190.2	169.0	144.2	232.5	240.1					81.8	189.0
September	143.6	195.9	142.0			143.4	192.6	172.9		226.1	240.1	100.0	161.4				184.8
December	152.7	200.5	137.0			146.2	198.4	172.9		233.6	249.7	100.2	160.7				190.4
1948: Average	159.0	202.8	135.2			150.6	201.7	180.8		238.7	255.8	101.8					194.6
March	154.5	201.2	135.5			148.1	200.6	178.3		234.7	256.0	102.7					193.2
June	158.2	198.8	134.0			145.9	200.8	179.9		239.0	256.9	102.7					194.6
September	162.7	205.6	134.5			154.3	202.6	181.4		243.2	256.4	103.4	160.7				194.6
December	164.5	208.0	136.5			158.2	205.1	189.2		240.0	256.4	97.7	162.9				

TABLE G.—MISCELLANEOUS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ²	All miscellaneous goods and services ³	All services, excluding rent	Medical care and drugs	Medical care, excluding drugs	Physicians' fees								Dentists' fees			
					Total	General practitioners' fees				Surgeons' and specialists' fees			Total	Fillings	Extractions	Cleaning teeth
						Total	Office visits	House visits	Obstetrical cases	Total	Appendectomy, adult	Tonsillectomy, child				
1935: Average	98.1	99.5	99.0	98.9	99.3	99.3	99.6	99.1	98.9	99.3	99.4	99.4	98.4	97.8	98.5	98.8
March	98.1	99.7	98.9	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.7	98.9	98.8	99.2	98.2	99.4	98.2	97.8	98.3	98.4
July	98.2	99.4	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.7	99.1	98.8	99.2	98.2	99.4	98.6	97.8	98.9	99.1
October	97.9	99.3	99.0	98.9	99.3	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.4	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.9
1936: Average	98.7	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.2	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.5	98.6	97.7	99.0	99.1
January	98.2	99.2	99.2	99.1	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.2	99.5	98.7	99.4	98.6	97.8	98.9	99.1
April	98.4	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.3	99.2	99.5	98.7	99.4	98.4	97.5	98.9	99.1
July	98.7	98.7	99.2	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.3	99.2	99.5	98.7	99.4	98.5	97.5	98.9	99.1
September	99.0	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.3	99.2	99.5	98.7	99.4	98.5	97.5	98.9	99.1
December	99.1	99.1	99.6	99.7	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.0	99.1	98.4	99.5	99.4
1937: Average	101.0	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.5	99.9	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.9	101.2	100.6	100.7
March	100.2	99.3	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.6	101.1	100.1	100.3
June	100.9	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.5	99.6	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.0	101.4	100.7	100.8
September	101.7	100.4	100.5	100.7	100.3	100.3	100.2	100.5	100.0	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.5	101.8	101.3	101.3
December	102.0	100.8	100.7	100.7	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	100.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.1	101.6	100.7	100.8
1938: Average	101.5	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.2	100.8	100.4	100.3	100.7	101.0	101.5	100.7	100.6
March	101.6	100.8	100.7	100.8	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.5	100.5	100.0	100.3	100.0	101.1	101.6	100.7	100.8
June	101.8	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.9	100.6	100.3	101.1	101.0	101.6	100.7	100.6
September	101.6	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.9	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.8	101.4	100.7	100.4
December	101.0	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.9	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	101.4	100.7	100.6
1939: Average	100.7	100.8	100.7	100.9	100.4	100.3	100.2	100.2	101.2	100.6	100.3	101.1	101.1	101.6	101.1	100.6
March	100.5	100.8	100.6	100.7	100.2	100.1	99.9	100.1	100.9	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	101.4	100.7	100.6
June	100.4	100.9	100.8	101.6	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	100.6	100.3	101.1	101.1	101.6	101.3	100.6
September	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.0	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	100.6	100.3	101.1	101.2	101.8	101.3	100.6
December	100.9	100.8	100.9	101.1	100.5	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	100.6	100.3	101.1	101.2	101.8	101.3	100.6
1940: Average	101.1	100.9	100.8	101.0	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	99.5	100.3	98.5	101.1	101.8	100.8	100.5
March	100.8	100.7	100.8	101.0	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	99.2	100.3	98.3	101.1	101.8	100.7	100.6
June	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.0	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	99.5	100.3	98.3	101.1	101.8	100.7	100.6
September	101.4	101.2	100.7	101.0	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	99.5	100.3	98.3	101.0	101.8	100.7	100.4
December	101.8	101.5	100.8	101.0	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.3	99.5	100.3	98.3	101.0	101.8	100.7	100.4
1941: Average	104.0	102.1	101.4	101.6	100.7	100.7	100.5	100.2	103.2	100.5	101.5	99.2	101.5	102.4	101.1	101.0
March	101.9	101.4	100.9	101.2	100.5	100.5	100.4	100.2	102.6	100.3	101.4	98.9	101.2	102.3	100.7	100.4
June	103.3	101.6	101.2	101.4	100.6	100.6	100.4	100.2	103.4	100.3	101.4	98.9	101.4	102.3	100.7	100.9
September	105.0	102.3	101.7	101.8	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.3	103.4	100.6	101.4	99.5	101.9	102.5	101.3	101.5
December	107.7	103.9	102.3	102.5	101.1	101.0	100.7	100.3	104.8	101.4	102.5	100.1	102.0	102.7	101.9	101.5
1942: Average	110.9	106.7	104.2	104.6	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.2	107.7	103.3	104.4	101.9	104.1	105.7	103.0	103.0
March	110.1	105.7	103.1	103.2	101.4	101.3	101.1	101.7	105.2	101.7	102.5	100.7	102.9	105.1	101.9	101.6
June	110.9	106.6	104.0	104.2	102.5	102.4	102.0	101.8	106.5	102.8	104.8	100.7	103.9	105.1	102.5	103.3
September	111.4	107.5	105.1	105.7	104.1	104.1	103.4	103.3	109.8	103.7	105.3	101.8	105.1	107.1	103.7	103.9
December	112.8	108.3	105.9	106.5	104.9	104.7	103.7	104.0	111.1	106.2	105.9	106.4	105.8	107.6	105.0	104.5
1943: Average	115.8	111.4	109.2	110.2	109.5	109.3	108.4	107.6	118.6	109.4	110.6	107.8	108.8	109.2	107.8	108.8
March	114.5	109.9	107.7	108.4	107.3	107.2	105.8	106.6	114.6	108.2	110.4	105.9	107.0	108.1	106.2	106.4
June	115.7	111.2	109.4	110.3	109.6	109.7	109.2	107.6	118.7	109.2	111.0	107.1	108.7	109.0	106.8	109.2
September	117.0	112.6	110.5	111.6	111.3	111.4	110.7	109.1	122.1	110.7	112.2	108.9	109.9	109.7	109.2	110.2
December	118.1	113.7	110.9	112.8	112.2	112.4	112.2	109.7	122.9	111.5	112.2	110.6	111.7	112.2	110.4	111.6
1944: Average	121.3	116.8	112.6	114.6	113.9	114.0	113.8	111.4	123.8	113.6	114.5	112.8	114.8	113.8	115.1	115.2
March	119.1	114.8	111.8	113.8	113.1	113.2	113.1	110.5	123.3	112.9	113.9	111.8	113.8	113.1	113.5	114.2
June	121.7	117.5	112.5	114.5	113.7	113.7	113.3	111.3	123.7	113.7	114.5	112.9	115.0	114.2	114.7	115.4
September	122.4	118.1	113.2	115.3	114.6	114.7	114.5	112.3	124.1	114.3	115.1	113.5	115.6	114.4	117.2	115.7
December	123.1	118.3	113.8	115.9	115.2	115.3	115.5	112.4	124.9	114.9	115.7	114.1	116.6	114.9	117.2	117.4
1945: Average	124.1	119.3	115.3	117.7	116.6	116.6	117.2	113.3	126.1	116.9	118.2	115.7	119.7	118.8	121.4	119.5
March	123.6	118.8	114.7	116.9	115.9	116.1	116.6	113.0	125.3	115.2	116.3	114.1	118.6	117.7	119.7	118.6
June	124.0	119.2	115.2	117.5	116.5	116.4	116.8	113.3	125.7	117.1	119.1	115.2	119.5	118.6	122.2	118.9
September	124.6	119.0	115.7	118.1	116.8	116.6	117.2	113.3	126.1	117.7	119.1	116.3	120.8	120.2	122.8	120.1
December	124.8	120.0	116.7	119.3	118.3	118.2	119.5	113.9	128.6	119.1	119.7	118.5	121.7	120.7	122.8	121.7
1946: Average	128.8	123.6	121.6	124.8	122.4	122.4	123.5	118.0	133.7	122.3	122.4	122.3	126.9	127.3	128.4	125.8
March	125.9	121.3	118.5	121.3	119.2	119.0	119.9	115.0	129.9	120.2	119.7	120.7	123.2	122.3	125.3	122.9
June	127.9	123.2	120.9	124.2	121.3	121.1	121.5	117.3	133.3	122.4	123.1	121.8	127.3	128.3	129.0	125.7
September	129.9	125.1	123.7	127.2	124.6	124.8	126.4	119.9	135.8	123.8	124.2	123.5	128.6	130.1	129.6	126.7
December	136.1	127.5	126.4	130.1	127.4	127.8	129.7	122.5	139.2	124.9	124.2	125.7	132.1	132.6	133.3	130.8
1947: Average	139.9	129.9	131.6	135.3	130.2	130.3	131.5	125.3	143.7	129.4	128.2	130.7	137.4	137.7	139.0	-----
March	138.2	128.9	129.8	133.5	129.3	129.6	131.0	124.8	141.3	127.4	125.9	129.0	135.5	135.6	136.4	134.6
June	139.1	129.5	131.3	135.0	129.9	130.0	131.7	124.8	142.6	129.1	128.7	129.6	136.9	137.7	137.6	135.6
September	140.8	130.6	133.4	137.1	131.3	131.3	132.0	126.5	145.9	131.2	129.7	132.8	139.6	140.0	141.5	-----
December	144.4	132.3	134.7	139.4	131.9	131.7	132.3	126.6	148.0	132.5	130.7	134.4	140.5	140.2	144.2	-----
1948: Average	149.9	137.3	140.1	144.4	135.5	135.2	136.9	128.5	153.4	135.8	133.1	138.7	144.8	145.1	146.8	-----
March	146.2	134.1	137.6	141.5	133.1	132.8	133.3	127.7	149.7	133.6	131.2	136.0	141.7	141.7	144.5	-----
June	147.5	136.1	140.3	144.6	136.2	136.1	138.4	128.5	155.1	135.9	132.8	139.3	143.6	144.0	145.7	-----
September	152.7	140.3	142.1	146.6	136.9	136.6	138.7	129.2	155.5	137.8						

TABLE G.—MISCELLANEOUS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ²	Hospital rates						Optical services			Prescriptions and drugs								
	Total	Men's pay ward	Wom-en's pay ward	Semi-private room	Private room	Private nurse	Total	Eye-glasses	Lenses, bi-focal	Total	Pre-scriptions	Aspi-rin tablets	Qui-nine	Cold remedies, oint-ments	Tinc-ture of iodine	Castor oil	Milk of mag-nesia	Laxa-tives
1935: Average	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.8	96.6	100.0	99.5	99.3	101.0	99.7	99.4	98.9	97.9	99.2	99.6	100.3	102.8	99.6
Mar	96.4	96.7	96.4	96.5	96.2	100.0	99.3	99.0	101.2	99.9	99.4	99.4	97.9	99.6	100.1	100.3	103.3	99.6
July	96.8	96.7	96.9	96.5	96.8	100.0	99.6	99.3	101.2	99.6	99.4	98.5	97.9	99.6	98.4	100.3	102.3	99.6
Oct	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.3	96.8	100.0	99.9	99.7	101.2	99.5	99.4	98.5	97.9	98.3	100.1	100.3	102.3	99.6
1936: Average	97.6	98.4	97.7	97.4	97.4	100.0	99.4	99.5	98.8	99.5	99.5	100.1	98.8	98.1	100.1	100.3	100.4	99.6
Jan	96.9	96.7	96.9	97.3	96.8	100.0	99.3	99.3	98.8	99.8	99.7	99.4	97.9	98.3	100.1	100.3	103.3	99.6
Apr	97.7	98.7	97.9	97.3	97.5	100.0	99.3	99.3	98.8	99.4	99.2	99.4	97.9	97.6	100.1	100.3	102.3	99.6
July	97.7	98.7	97.9	97.3	97.5	100.0	99.3	99.3	98.8	99.3	99.4	99.4	97.9	98.3	100.1	100.3	99.2	99.6
Sept	97.7	98.7	97.9	97.3	97.5	100.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	99.6	99.7	101.2	100.4	98.3	100.1	100.3	98.2	99.6
Dec	98.0	98.7	97.9	98.1	97.8	100.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	99.7	99.7	101.2	100.4	98.3	100.1	100.3	99.2	99.6
1937: Average	100.3	99.8	100.3	100.4	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.9	101.3	102.1	99.0	100.1	100.3	99.2	99.9
Mar	99.9	98.7	100.1	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.7	98.8	99.8	99.9	102.1	100.4	97.6	100.1	100.3	99.2	99.6
June	100.1	98.7	100.1	100.5	100.3	100.0	100.2	100.1	101.2	99.8	99.9	100.3	102.9	98.3	100.1	100.3	99.2	99.6
Sept	100.6	100.5	100.6	100.5	100.6	100.0	100.6	100.4	101.2	100.2	99.9	102.1	102.9	99.6	100.1	100.3	99.2	99.6
Dec	101.9	102.5	101.6	102.1	101.8	100.0	100.6	100.4	101.2	100.5	100.1	100.3	102.9	101.7	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.3
1938: Average	102.5	102.5	102.4	102.6	102.5	100.0	100.1	100.2	99.6	100.6	100.6	99.8	100.6	102.0	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.3
Mar	102.3	102.5	102.2	102.1	102.4	100.0	100.6	100.4	101.2	100.5	100.4	100.3	100.4	101.7	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.3
June	102.5	102.5	102.2	102.9	102.4	100.0	99.9	100.1	98.8	100.6	100.8	99.4	100.4	101.7	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.3
Sept	102.8	102.5	102.7	102.9	102.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	98.8	100.6	100.6	99.4	100.4	102.4	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.3
Dec	102.8	102.5	102.7	102.9	102.8	100.0	99.9	100.1	98.8	100.7	100.6	100.3	100.4	102.4	100.1	100.3	99.2	101.3
1939: Average	103.0	102.5	102.8	103.0	103.1	100.0	101.0	101.0	100.4	100.3	100.6	99.7	100.4	101.8	100.1	98.6	98.3	99.7
Mar	102.9	102.5	102.7	102.9	103.1	100.0	99.9	100.1	98.8	100.4	100.6	100.3	100.4	101.7	100.1	98.4	99.2	99.6
June	102.9	102.5	102.7	102.9	103.1	100.0	101.5	101.5	101.1	100.2	100.6	99.4	100.4	101.7	100.1	98.4	98.2	99.6
Sept	102.9	102.5	102.7	102.9	103.1	100.0	101.5	101.5	101.2	100.1	100.6	99.4	100.4	101.7	100.1	98.4	97.2	99.6
Dec	103.3	102.5	103.2	103.7	103.4	100.0	101.5	101.5	101.2	100.2	100.6	99.4	100.4	101.7	100.1	98.4	98.2	99.6
1940: Average	103.5	104.2	103.4	103.7	103.3	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	99.9	100.7	98.8	101.8	101.7	96.0	98.4	97.3	99.6
Mar	103.3	104.4	103.2	103.7	103.1	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	100.0	100.6	99.4	102.9	101.7	96.8	98.4	97.2	99.6
June	103.5	104.4	103.2	103.7	103.4	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	99.7	100.6	98.5	100.4	101.7	95.1	98.4	97.2	99.6
Sept	103.6	104.4	103.7	103.7	103.4	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	99.8	100.8	98.5	100.4	101.7	95.1	98.4	97.2	99.6
Dec	103.6	104.4	103.7	103.7	103.4	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	100.0	100.8	98.5	105.4	101.7	95.1	98.4	97.2	99.6
1941: Average	105.5	107.1	105.7	105.9	104.8	100.4	102.0	102.1	101.2	100.8	101.9	98.5	108.9	102.0	95.8	98.1	98.7	99.6
Mar	103.8	104.4	103.7	104.4	103.4	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	100.0	100.8	98.5	105.4	101.7	95.1	98.4	97.2	99.6
June	104.4	106.3	104.7	104.4	103.8	100.0	101.8	101.9	101.2	100.6	102.0	98.5	107.9	101.7	95.1	98.4	97.2	99.6
Sept	106.2	108.2	106.4	106.8	105.6	100.0	102.1	102.2	101.2	101.4	102.5	98.5	110.4	102.4	96.8	98.4	100.3	99.6
Dec	109.4	112.0	110.5	110.0	107.9	102.1	102.4	102.6	101.2	102.0	103.2	98.5	115.5	102.4	96.8	98.4	101.3	99.6
1942: Average	113.7	116.9	115.5	114.2	111.8	108.5	103.1	103.4	101.2	103.1	104.6	98.9	124.9	102.2	98.3	98.4	101.3	99.2
Mar	111.7	113.8	112.5	112.3	110.4	106.2	102.4	102.6	101.2	102.8	104.3	98.5	123.0	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	97.9
June	113.2	115.8	114.7	114.0	111.4	109.4	102.8	102.9	101.2	103.3	105.0	98.5	125.5	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
Sept	115.3	119.6	117.8	115.5	112.8	110.4	103.8	104.1	101.2	103.2	104.8	99.4	125.5	101.7	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
Dec	117.0	121.4	119.9	117.1	114.2	111.5	104.1	104.5	101.2	103.5	105.0	99.4	128.0	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
1943: Average	122.8	126.9	126.3	122.2	120.1	114.5	106.8	107.9	101.2	103.8	105.5	99.6	128.7	102.4	98.4	98.2	101.3	99.6
Mar	120.0	123.4	123.0	120.3	117.4	112.6	105.9	106.7	101.2	103.7	105.2	100.3	128.0	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
June	123.0	127.3	126.2	122.7	120.5	113.7	107.1	108.2	101.2	103.8	105.7	99.4	128.0	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
Sept	124.4	129.2	128.2	123.6	121.5	114.8	107.4	108.6	101.2	103.9	105.7	99.4	130.2	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
Dec	126.0	131.1	129.9	125.2	123.3	121.2	108.3	109.7	101.2	104.0	105.9	99.4	130.2	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
1944: Average	128.3	133.2	132.6	127.5	125.1	124.8	109.0	110.5	101.2	104.7	107.2	100.0	130.2	102.4	99.5	98.4	101.5	99.6
Mar	126.8	131.1	130.9	126.0	123.9	123.4	108.6	110.1	101.2	104.2	106.4	99.4	130.2	102.4	98.4	98.4	101.3	99.6
June	128.2	133.0	132.5	127.6	124.9	124.5	108.6	110.1	101.2	104.8	107.3	100.3	130.2	102.4	100.1	98.4	101.3	99.6
Sept	129.4	134.9	134.1	128.4	125.9	125.9	109.5	111.2	101.2	105.0	107.8	100.3	130.2	102.4	100.1	98.4	101.3	99.6
Dec	129.9	134.9	134.1	129.2	126.6	127.7	109.8	111.6	101.2	105.2	108.0	100.3	130.2	102.4	100.1	98.4	102.3	99.6
1945: Average	132.3	136.0	136.0	133.3	128.9	129.4	110.1	112.0	101.2	105.6	108.7	100.1	135.4	103.0	100.1	98.4	101.0	100.3
Mar	131.3	134.9	134.6	132.4	128.0	128.8	109.8	111.6	101.2	105.6	108.5	100.3	137.1	103.1	100.1	98.4	101.3	99.6
June	131.9	134.9	135.7	133.2	128.3	128.8	110.1	112.0	101.2	105.6	108.5	100.3	137.1	103.1	100.1	98.4	101.3	99.6
Sept	132.8	136.8	136.8	134.0	129.0	129.9	110.4	112.4	101.2	105.8	109.0	100.3	137.1	103.1	100.1	98.4	100.3	101.3
Dec	134.8	138.7	137.9	135.6	131.8	131.0	110.4	112.4	101.2	105.7	109.2	99.4	134.1	103.1	100.1	98.4	100.3	101.3
1946: Average	150.6	158.4	157.7	149.1	145.4	141.0	112.1	114.0	104.2	107.5	112.5	99.4	143.8	103.1	99.7	99.1	101.1	101.3
Mar	143.1	150.3	149.6	142.0	138.1	135.3	111.3	113.1	103.6	106.5	110.4	99.4	143.2	103.1	100.1	98.4	100.3	101.3
June	149.5	158.0	157.1	149.2														

TABLE G.—MISCELLANEOUS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period *	Household operation										Recreation					
	Total	Laun- dry bundle ser- vices	Resi- dential tele- phone ser- vices	Domes- tic ser- vices	Laundry soap			Cleans- er, scour- ing pow- der	Laun- dry starch	Match- es, kitchen	Toilet paper	Total	Newspapers			
					Total	Laun- dry soap, yel- ow	Laun- dry soap, gran- ulated						Total	Daily and Sun- day, deli- vered	Daily, sold on street	Sun- day, sold on street
1935: Average	100.4	100.5	101.2	100.0	99.5	101.4	100.0	101.6	99.6	99.4	101.1	96.7	95.4	94.7	95.0	100.0
1935: March	100.4	101.4	101.2	100.0	98.6	99.9	99.8	101.8	98.6	98.5	101.1	96.6	95.2	94.4	94.9	100.0
1935: July	100.5	100.9	101.2	100.0	99.7	101.8	100.0	101.8	99.9	99.6	101.1	96.5	95.2	94.4	94.9	100.0
1935: October	100.2	99.1	101.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	100.3	101.4	100.6	100.1	101.3	97.0	95.8	95.2	95.1	100.0
1936: Average	99.6	98.0	100.8	100.0	99.7	100.2	99.5	100.5	100.0	99.8	100.5	97.4	96.5	96.3	95.4	100.0
1936: January	100.1	98.9	101.3	100.0	100.1	101.8	99.5	101.1	100.6	100.1	101.1	97.1	95.8	95.2	95.1	100.0
1936: April	99.7	98.2	101.2	100.0	99.6	100.3	99.8	100.4	99.9	99.6	100.6	97.1	96.2	95.9	95.1	100.0
1936: July	99.4	97.6	100.5	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.4	99.9	99.6	100.6	97.2	96.1	95.9	95.1	100.0
1936: September	99.4	97.7	100.5	100.0	99.6	99.2	99.5	100.4	99.9	99.6	100.3	97.4	97.1	97.2	95.7	100.0
1936: December	99.4	97.7	100.5	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.0	100.4	99.9	100.1	100.1	98.3	97.1	97.2	95.7	100.0
1937: Average	100.2	100.0	99.4	100.0	101.4	101.7	100.3	100.3	101.6	101.6	100.1	100.2	98.5	99.1	96.5	100.0
1937: March	99.7	98.9	99.3	100.0	100.8	101.1	99.8	100.4	101.3	101.2	99.8	99.6	97.7	98.1	95.9	100.0
1937: June	100.1	99.6	99.3	100.0	101.7	101.8	100.6	100.4	101.9	101.7	100.3	100.3	98.0	98.5	95.9	100.0
1937: September	100.7	101.4	99.3	100.0	101.7	101.8	100.8	100.4	101.9	102.2	100.3	100.6	99.0	100.0	96.8	100.0
1937: December	100.7	101.6	99.3	100.0	102.0	102.6	100.8	100.0	101.9	102.2	100.1	101.6	100.3	101.4	98.3	100.0
1938: Average	100.2	101.0	99.5	100.0	100.6	99.8	100.3	99.3	100.5	100.6	99.8	102.5	103.7	103.9	104.9	100.0
1938: March	100.4	100.9	99.4	100.0	101.5	101.5	100.6	99.3	101.3	101.2	100.1	101.8	101.2	102.7	98.5	100.0
1938: June	100.3	101.1	99.5	100.0	100.7	99.2	100.3	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.1	103.1	104.9	104.5	108.4	100.0
1938: September	100.0	101.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	99.3	99.9	100.1	99.3	102.7	105.0	104.8	108.0	100.0
1938: December	99.7	100.5	99.5	100.0	99.4	98.1	100.0	99.0	99.3	99.6	99.3	102.9	105.3	105.3	108.0	100.0
1939: Average	99.4	100.5	99.3	100.0	98.6	97.1	99.7	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6	103.4	105.8	106.2	108.0	100.0
1939: March	99.6	100.5	99.4	100.0	99.1	97.7	100.0	99.0	99.3	99.0	98.8	102.9	105.8	106.3	108.0	100.0
1939: June	99.4	100.6	99.1	100.0	98.6	97.3	99.5	98.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	102.6	105.8	106.3	108.0	100.0
1939: September	99.2	100.5	99.4	100.0	98.0	96.5	99.2	97.9	97.9	98.5	98.2	104.3	105.8	106.3	108.0	100.0
1939: December	99.3	100.6	99.4	100.0	98.2	96.1	100.3	97.5	97.3	97.4	98.2	104.2	105.8	106.3	108.2	100.0
1940: Average	99.2	100.5	99.4	102.8	97.1	95.4	98.5	97.7	96.6	97.1	99.6	105.9	107.0	107.9	109.3	100.0
1940: March	99.2	100.2	99.4	100.0	97.8	95.7	99.5	97.9	97.3	97.4	99.5	104.1	106.2	106.9	108.4	100.0
1940: June	99.2	100.5	99.4	103.2	97.4	95.3	99.2	97.9	96.0	96.9	99.5	104.2	107.0	108.0	108.9	100.0
1940: September	99.1	100.5	99.4	103.2	96.5	95.0	97.4	97.5	95.0	97.4	99.8	108.0	107.7	108.6	110.4	100.0
1940: December	99.1	100.5	99.4	107.5	96.1	94.6	96.6	97.5	97.3	96.5	99.1	108.6	107.8	108.9	110.4	100.0
1941: Average	100.9	102.9	99.9	111.3	99.8	96.8	101.9	98.0	97.0	99.6	100.2	108.8	108.3	109.6	110.5	100.0
1941: March	98.9	100.5	99.2	107.0	95.4	94.3	96.0	97.9	96.0	96.5	99.5	108.2	107.8	108.9	110.4	100.0
1941: June	99.6	101.1	98.8	110.8	97.3	95.0	99.5	99.0	96.6	97.4	99.8	108.5	108.4	109.8	110.4	100.0
1941: September	101.7	103.8	98.8	111.8	103.6	97.7	107.3	97.5	98.6	99.6	101.3	108.7	108.5	109.9	110.6	100.0
1941: December	105.3	108.7	104.7	119.4	106.3	102.2	108.6	97.5	96.6	109.0	101.3	110.3	108.5	109.9	110.6	100.0
1942: Average	107.6	110.6	105.4	130.4	110.3	108.4	112.5	98.7	97.9	113.1	107.5	113.0	112.7	114.7	115.2	101.0
1942: March	107.1	109.9	104.7	122.6	109.9	106.0	112.3	98.6	98.6	112.7	108.0	111.8	111.0	113.0	113.0	104.4
1942: June	107.6	110.7	104.7	124.7	110.9	106.8	113.1	98.6	98.6	112.7	108.5	112.4	112.6	114.3	115.8	100.8
1942: September	108.1	111.1	104.7	139.2	110.9	107.2	113.1	99.0	97.3	113.7	107.5	107.5	113.3	114.2	116.3	117.0
1942: December	109.0	111.1	108.6	143.0	111.0	107.5	113.1	99.3	97.3	114.3	108.2	116.8	115.0	117.5	117.4	102.0
1943: Average	112.9	114.7	108.6	173.8	113.2	109.9	115.2	103.2	97.3	116.3	109.8	120.9	121.4	126.2	120.5	104.8
1943: March	110.0	112.8	108.6	154.2	111.4	107.5	113.6	99.3	97.3	114.3	109.5	119.6	120.4	125.0	119.4	104.1
1943: June	111.6	113.4	108.6	177.0	113.0	109.0	115.2	103.6	97.3	116.4	109.8	121.0	122.3	127.5	121.0	104.1
1943: September	112.7	114.9	108.6	186.5	114.2	111.4	115.7	105.6	97.3	117.3	110.0	122.2	122.5	127.5	121.0	105.4
1943: December	114.8	119.8	108.6	193.4	115.9	112.9	118.1	107.0	97.3	118.9	111.5	123.1	123.0	128.3	121.0	105.4
1944: Average	117.9	122.8	111.9	221.5	116.4	113.5	119.0	108.7	98.2	118.9	111.8	129.4	125.9	130.9	125.3	106.4
1944: March	116.2	122.2	108.6	209.3	116.6	113.3	119.7	107.0	97.3	118.4	111.5	124.7	123.4	128.7	121.4	105.8
1944: June	118.5	122.6	113.6	223.3	116.6	114.1	118.9	109.4	98.6	118.9	111.8	130.8	125.7	131.7	122.6	107.0
1944: September	118.8	123.2	113.6	228.1	116.3	113.3	118.9	109.7	98.6	118.9	112.1	132.1	127.7	131.7	130.1	107.0
1944: December	119.5	123.5	113.6	241.3	116.3	113.3	118.9	109.7	99.3	119.4	111.8	133.6	128.6	133.2	130.1	107.0
1945: Average	120.6	124.7	113.6	257.7	116.7	114.5	119.2	109.8	99.2	120.5	112.4	134.7	129.4	134.1	130.5	107.3
1945: March	119.8	123.6	113.6	247.9	116.5	113.7	119.2	109.7	98.6	120.4	112.1	134.3	129.1	134.0	130.1	107.0
1945: June	120.4	124.9	113.6	253.2	116.5	114.1	119.2	109.7	99.3	120.9	112.4	134.8	129.5	134.3	130.5	107.4
1945: September	121.3	125.6	113.6	269.4	116.8	114.9	119.2	109.7	99.3	120.9	112.7	135.3	129.5	134.3	130.5	107.4
1945: December	121.5	125.8	113.6	269.8	117.2	116.1	119.5	110.0	99.3	120.9	112.7	135.0	130.6	135.2	132.5	107.4
1946: Average	126.5	131.7	113.6	274.5	125.3	131.4	125.6	111.6	106.8	120.8	121.9	139.2	134.2	139.5	135.2	110.8
1946: March	122.4	128.9	113.6	275.5	116.9	116.1	120.3	110.0	98.6	120.4	112.5	135.9	131.2	136.1	132.5	108.2
1946: June	123.2	129.6	113.6	275.5	118.6	121.5	120.5	109.6	101.2	119.9	115.9	137.6	134.2	139.6	135.7	110.7
1946: September	125.9	132.1	113.6	273.2	123.0	133.9	121.5	112.8	115.8	120.9	125.7	141.3	135.6	141.0	137.3	111.5
1946: December	141.2	141.3	113.6	275.9	181.7	199.7	171.0	120.8	118.5	124.0	145.1	146.3	140.6	145.9	138.7	119.3
1947: Average	144.4	144.2	115.6	278.5	180.3	198.7	166.1	---	---	---	166.0	149.5	---	151.9	---	---
1947: March	142.3	141.2	114.0	272.3	181.1	199.0	168.1	127.7	115.1	130.3	157.3	148.6	145.8	150.9	145.4	123.1
1947: June	143.5	143.5	114.2	250.5	177.9	202.5	159.3	130.1	117.1	132.9	166.6	148.9	147.4	153.1	146.6	---
1947: September	143.5	145.7	117.8	281.2	169.4	188.6	154.3	---	---	---	170.7	150.1	---	153.1	---	---
1947: December	151.6	149.1	117.8	281.9	198.8	208.8	188.7	---	---	---	181.4	152.1	---	153.9	---	---
1948: Average	151.2	153.0	121.5	282.4	185.2	194.7	175.7	---	---	---	187.4	156.6	---	165.2	---	---
1948: March	152.2	151.0	120.6	281.9	193.2	206.5	181.2	---	---	---	188.3	153.3	152.7	156.6	145.9	148.0
1948: June	150.0	151.4	120.9	282.6	181.8	191.4	172.4	---	---	---	188.8	155.6	163.9	167.8	161.5	149.9
1948: September	150.4	152.9	122.7	282.6	179.9	187.7	171.5	---	---	---	188.0	159.3	165.5	169.9	161.5	152.6
1948: December	152.7	160.7	123.6</													

TABLE G.—MISCELLANEOUS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ²	Recreation—Continued							Personal care					
	Motion picture admissions			Tobacco products				Total	Men's hair cuts	Beauty shop services			
	Total	Adults	Children	Total	Cigars	Cigarettes	Pipe tobacco			Total	Women's hair cuts	Shampoo and wave set	Permanent waves
1935: Average.....	95.7	95.5	96.6	97.9	102.7	96.7	101.8	94.9	92.8	92.9	94.4	92.9	91.9
March.....	95.1	94.9	95.8	98.2	107.0	96.3	103.2	95.7	93.8	93.0	94.4	93.0	92.0
July.....	95.4	95.2	96.2	97.8	101.1	96.8	101.8	94.2	91.7	93.0	94.4	93.0	92.0
October.....	96.6	96.4	97.5	97.8	99.3	97.3	100.4	94.6	92.5	93.1	95.0	93.0	92.0
1936: Average.....	97.7	97.5	98.5	97.6	98.6	97.2	99.5	96.1	93.7	94.5	95.2	94.6	94.0
January.....	97.0	96.8	98.2	97.6	98.4	97.3	99.9	94.7	92.0	92.1	93.3	92.3	91.4
April.....	97.2	96.9	98.2	97.5	98.4	97.2	99.5	96.2	94.1	94.7	94.4	95.5	94.0
July.....	97.5	97.3	98.5	97.5	98.4	97.2	99.5	95.7	93.0	93.8	94.4	93.7	93.7
September.....	97.6	97.4	98.5	97.5	98.7	97.0	99.2	96.5	94.1	95.2	96.0	95.1	94.7
December.....	99.4	99.4	99.1	97.8	99.3	97.4	99.2	97.2	95.0	96.5	97.6	96.5	95.9
1937: Average.....	101.3	101.3	101.1	100.3	99.6	100.5	99.1	101.7	101.9	102.2	100.6	102.6	102.8
March.....	99.8	99.7	99.8	100.2	99.6	100.6	98.8	98.8	96.8	98.2	98.7	98.3	97.9
June.....	101.6	101.6	101.4	100.5	99.6	100.9	99.2	102.2	102.7	102.7	100.9	103.0	103.8
September.....	101.6	101.6	101.4	100.6	99.6	100.9	99.2	103.4	104.9	104.3	101.9	104.8	105.3
December.....	103.9	104.0	103.3	100.7	99.9	101.0	99.2	105.0	107.6	107.0	103.1	108.3	108.3
1938: Average.....	103.4	103.5	102.7	101.1	99.8	101.5	100.1	104.0	105.6	105.1	102.0	105.9	106.4
March.....	103.8	103.9	103.0	100.7	100.2	100.9	100.2	104.0	105.9	105.3	101.9	106.2	106.7
June.....	103.2	103.3	102.4	101.8	100.2	102.2	100.2	103.8	105.3	104.8	101.9	105.5	106.0
September.....	103.0	103.1	102.4	101.1	99.3	101.5	100.2	103.8	105.4	104.8	101.9	105.5	106.0
December.....	103.4	103.4	102.7	101.0	99.3	101.4	100.2	103.8	105.4	105.0	101.9	105.8	106.3
1939: Average.....	101.9	102.0	101.1	102.9	99.1	103.8	99.7	103.6	105.9	105.3	107.9	103.9	105.0
March.....	103.0	103.1	102.4	101.1	99.3	101.5	100.2	103.5	105.4	104.8	107.4	103.3	104.7
June.....	101.7	101.7	101.4	101.2	99.0	101.7	99.7	103.7	106.5	104.8	107.4	103.3	104.7
September.....	101.2	101.4	99.5	105.5	99.0	107.0	99.7	103.5	105.9	105.8	109.6	104.0	105.0
December.....	101.0	101.0	100.4	105.4	99.0	107.0	99.0	103.4	106.1	106.3	110.1	104.8	105.3
1940: Average.....	104.3	104.6	102.1	106.1	98.8	108.1	98.5	103.4	105.6	105.9	109.1	103.8	105.9
March.....	100.9	100.9	100.4	104.9	99.0	106.4	98.5	103.7	105.8	106.6	110.1	104.8	106.3
June.....	100.9	100.9	100.4	104.8	98.7	106.4	98.5	103.6	106.1	106.1	109.6	103.6	106.3
September.....	103.2	103.7	105.0	107.8	98.7	110.2	98.5	103.1	105.3	105.0	107.9	102.6	105.7
December.....	110.2	110.7	104.1	107.7	98.7	110.2	98.5	103.1	105.0	105.6	108.5	104.0	105.3
1941: Average.....	109.8	110.3	106.4	108.1	98.6	109.9	98.6	106.1	107.6	110.4	114.5	111.5	107.0
March.....	109.1	109.6	105.4	107.5	98.4	109.9	98.5	103.6	105.0	107.2	111.2	107.2	105.0
June.....	109.9	110.5	105.4	107.4	98.7	109.7	98.5	103.8	104.5	108.2	111.2	109.4	105.3
September.....	109.2	109.7	105.4	108.3	98.7	111.0	98.5	108.1	110.0	113.5	119.9	114.4	108.9
December.....	111.5	111.3	112.2	110.0	98.4	113.1	98.8	111.7	113.4	116.0	119.3	120.0	110.6
1942: Average.....	115.7	116.0	113.9	111.2	101.6	114.2	99.1	116.4	120.3	121.8	124.9	128.7	113.8
March.....	114.1	114.1	113.5	110.3	98.4	113.3	99.0	114.4	116.0	118.9	121.5	125.0	111.8
June.....	116.0	116.2	114.1	110.1	98.4	113.1	99.0	115.8	118.1	121.3	125.3	127.5	113.1
September.....	116.7	117.0	114.1	110.3	98.4	113.4	99.0	118.4	124.7	123.3	127.5	130.4	114.5
December.....	118.5	118.9	114.8	116.3	117.7	118.5	99.9	119.9	127.3	126.6	128.6	135.7	117.4
1943: Average.....	126.0	126.3	121.5	116.9	122.6	118.8	100.0	128.3	139.7	144.2	137.4	160.8	133.2
March.....	123.1	123.5	119.8	116.5	120.7	118.5	99.9	124.1	134.5	133.8	131.3	144.5	125.7
June.....	126.1	126.8	121.4	116.5	121.0	118.5	99.9	127.9	138.0	145.6	136.1	161.7	136.5
September.....	128.6	129.2	123.7	117.2	123.4	119.1	100.1	132.0	145.4	153.0	145.4	172.6	139.7
December.....	130.1	130.7	124.4	118.0	129.1	119.5	99.9	133.7	148.2	156.6	145.9	178.9	142.5
1944: Average.....	145.7	147.2	145.3	120.0	140.5	120.5	100.3	137.4	150.7	165.4	152.2	193.4	147.8
March.....	134.1	135.1	126.0	118.6	134.8	119.5	99.9	134.7	148.6	159.8	147.4	185.3	143.8
June.....	151.7	151.7	151.7	118.9	135.4	119.7	100.1	138.0	150.7	166.0	151.7	194.9	148.2
September.....	152.2	152.2	152.0	120.7	144.4	120.9	100.8	139.1	152.2	168.9	155.0	198.2	150.7
December.....	152.2	152.2	152.3	123.4	156.7	122.9	100.8	139.7	152.7	171.0	157.1	200.0	153.0
1945: Average.....	153.2	153.1	153.9	124.9	165.6	123.2	104.0	141.7	156.1	175.8	164.5	204.3	156.9
March.....	152.6	152.6	152.3	124.5	163.6	123.2	102.7	140.5	154.0	172.8	157.1	203.2	154.6
June.....	153.1	152.9	154.6	125.1	165.7	123.5	104.1	141.4	155.3	175.2	162.6	203.9	156.8
September.....	153.6	153.5	154.3	125.8	169.3	123.7	104.8	142.9	158.1	177.9	169.7	205.0	158.4
December.....	153.6	153.5	154.3	124.6	170.8	121.7	106.8	143.4	158.4	180.1	173.0	206.3	160.3
1946: Average.....	157.7	157.8	156.7	123.1	184.0	125.1	112.4	152.0	173.8	186.1	179.4	214.6	164.4
March.....	156.0	156.2	154.6	121.5	172.6	120.8	111.0	144.2	159.9	181.1	173.0	208.2	161.5
June.....	156.7	156.7	155.9	126.4	173.5	122.9	112.2	150.7	177.8	184.2	175.7	211.7	164.3
September.....	159.1	159.2	157.9	132.1	197.2	127.0	114.1	153.7	180.8	189.8	182.8	220.2	166.5
December.....	163.7	164.0	161.2	137.4	205.6	132.6	115.5	167.4	186.0	193.6	191.0	224.4	167.1
1947: Average.....	165.0	165.1	160.6	140.3	207.2	135.8	117.8	169.7	188.0	192.8	187.2	224.8	167.2
March.....	165.4	165.7	162.5	138.4	207.7	133.3	117.9	169.2	186.3	192.6	187.2	224.1	167.4
June.....	163.5	164.1	158.5	139.3	206.8	134.6	117.9	168.7	186.3	192.6	187.2	224.4	167.1
September.....	164.1	164.1	141.9	206.8	206.8	138.0	117.2	168.7	188.5	193.8	187.2	226.8	167.1
December.....	166.9	167.5	161.0	142.9	207.7	138.8	119.8	174.8	193.4	193.4	187.2	225.5	169.4
1948: Average.....	166.7	167.8	159.7	146.7	212.5	143.0	120.5	176.4	201.2	192.6	187.2	225.2	166.1
March.....	166.8	167.7	160.0	143.9	207.1	140.0	120.0	175.7	197.6	194.6	187.2	224.7	170.6
June.....	165.4	166.4	159.4	143.9	206.8	140.2	120.0	174.4	197.6	191.9	187.2	225.6	164.4
September.....	165.7	167.1	157.3	150.9	219.7	147.3	121.2	177.6	205.1	191.8	187.2	225.6	164.4
December.....	169.9	171.0	162.8	150.9	220.9	147.2	121.2	179.4	210.4	191.5	187.2	225.9	163.4

See footnotes on p. 79.

TABLE G.—MISCELLANEOUS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

(1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated)

Period ¹	Personal care—Continued									Transportation								
	Toilet goods									Total	Automobiles				Tires	Tubes	Gasoline	Motor oil
	Total	Toilet soap, floating	Shaving cream	Tooth paste	Face powder	Cleansing cream	Sanitary napkins	Razor blades	Toilet soap, hard-milled		Total	Chevrolets	Fords	Plymouths				
1935: Average	97.3	92.7	100.2	100.6	100.1	100.5	95.0	96.8	92.6	98.4	96.7	97.2	96.1	96.9	94.4	94.2	97.0	97.4
Mar	98.3	92.8	101.7	103.5	100.0	100.8	94.4	97.5	92.9	98.4	96.5	96.8	96.0	96.8	96.2	96.4	97.1	97.4
July	96.5	92.0	100.1	98.4	100.0	100.8	94.4	96.2	92.2	99.1	96.6	97.0	96.3	96.9	94.5	93.9	99.5	99.9
Oct	96.6	92.8	98.5	98.7	100.0	99.7	96.4	96.2	92.5	97.6	96.7	97.1	96.4	97.1	92.2	91.4	94.0	94.5
1936: Average	98.4	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.6	100.4	97.0	97.2	96.0	99.3	97.6	99.5	96.1	97.2	93.8	93.7	100.7	100.8
Jan	97.7	93.5	99.3	100.8	101.5	100.2	95.4	97.5	93.2	98.4	97.6	99.8	95.6	97.2	92.5	93.9	96.1	96.5
Apr	98.2	94.9	100.1	101.3	101.5	99.7	95.4	96.8	94.7	99.1	97.7	99.8	95.9	97.2	91.9	91.4	99.1	99.1
July	98.6	96.7	100.1	99.5	100.0	100.8	98.2	96.8	96.5	99.7	97.7	99.8	95.9	97.2	93.8	93.9	102.8	103.0
Sept	98.6	97.4	100.1	98.9	100.0	100.8	98.2	96.8	97.5	99.6	97.7	99.8	95.9	97.2	94.5	93.9	102.7	102.7
Dec	99.0	97.7	100.1	99.1	100.0	100.8	98.2	98.8	97.9	99.6	97.5	97.8	97.4	97.2	96.9	96.4	102.7	102.7
1937: Average	101.2	103.2	99.7	99.9	99.6	100.6	101.0	101.0	103.1	101.0	99.5	100.3	99.4	98.6	103.9	102.9	105.0	105.3
Mar	100.3	101.3	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.8	99.2	99.5	103.1	100.5	97.6	98.0	97.4	97.2	102.0	101.2	105.4	105.5
June	101.4	103.8	100.1	100.0	98.5	100.8	102.2	101.3	103.6	100.7	97.7	98.2	97.4	97.4	105.7	103.7	105.7	105.9
Sept	101.9	105.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.8	102.2	102.1	105.0	101.5	100.6	102.1	100.6	97.4	104.6	103.7	106.0	106.2
Dec	102.1	105.0	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.7	103.1	102.1	105.0	102.1	104.6	105.2	104.2	104.5	107.0	106.2	103.3	103.6
1938: Average	102.1	104.9	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.7	103.5	102.6	104.9	101.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.3	105.8	106.4	101.9	102.2
Mar	102.1	104.6	100.1	100.4	100.0	99.7	104.0	102.7	104.7	102.0	104.6	105.2	104.2	104.5	107.4	108.7	103.0	103.3
June	102.2	105.3	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.2	104.0	102.7	105.0	102.2	104.6	105.2	104.2	104.5	105.7	106.2	103.3	103.6
Sept	102.1	105.0	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.7	103.1	102.7	105.0	102.0	104.6	105.2	104.2	104.5	105.7	106.2	101.9	102.2
Dec	101.9	104.6	100.1	100.2	100.0	99.1	103.1	102.7	104.7	100.0	102.1	99.3	104.2	103.3	103.0	103.7	97.3	97.7
1939: Average	101.1	103.2	100.1	99.2	98.6	98.9	103.3	102.6	103.4	99.5	101.9	98.8	104.3	103.2	101.9	102.9	95.5	94.5
Mar	101.4	104.2	100.1	99.3	98.5	99.1	103.1	102.7	104.0	99.1	102.1	99.3	104.2	103.3	103.0	103.7	93.8	94.0
June	101.2	103.5	100.1	99.1	98.5	99.1	103.1	102.7	104.0	99.3	102.1	99.3	104.2	103.3	103.0	103.7	94.7	94.0
Sept	100.9	102.5	100.1	98.9	98.5	99.1	103.1	102.7	103.2	99.8	102.1	99.3	104.2	103.3	103.3	103.7	96.8	94.3
Dec	100.3	101.8	100.1	98.9	98.5	98.0	104.0	102.1	101.1	99.4	101.2	96.5	104.8	102.7	95.6	98.8	97.1	94.3
1940: Average	100.7	101.2	100.1	98.7	98.5	97.6	104.0	102.0	104.5	98.8	102.1	97.3	105.9	103.7	94.2	97.1	93.8	94.5
Mar	100.9	102.1	100.1	98.7	98.5	98.0	104.0	102.1	105.0	99.1	101.1	96.5	104.8	102.7	94.5	98.8	95.7	94.5
June	100.8	101.8	100.1	98.7	98.5	97.4	104.0	102.1	105.0	98.0	100.8	96.2	104.5	102.5	93.8	96.4	92.4	94.5
Sept	100.6	100.6	100.1	98.7	98.5	97.4	104.0	102.1	105.0	98.5	101.3	96.7	104.9	103.0	93.8	96.4	93.7	94.5
Dec	100.5	100.3	100.1	98.7	98.5	97.4	104.0	101.3	105.0	99.4	105.2	99.7	109.8	106.8	94.2	96.4	91.9	94.3
1941: Average	103.1	104.5	101.7	100.4	100.2	99.1	113.0	101.5	107.7	102.1	109.8	103.1	114.7	113.0	97.4	98.7	98.5	95.3
Mar	100.9	101.8	100.1	99.1	98.5	97.4	105.1	101.3	104.7	99.6	105.2	99.7	109.8	106.8	94.2	96.4	92.9	94.8
June	101.3	102.8	100.1	99.1	98.5	97.4	105.1	101.3	106.1	101.7	106.9	99.7	111.7	111.3	93.8	96.4	100.1	94.8
Sept	104.1	107.1	103.3	100.2	98.5	97.4	122.4	101.3	109.7	102.6	106.9	99.7	111.7	111.3	97.6	98.8	102.8	96.0
Dec	108.6	109.3	104.9	105.2	108.8	107.6	127.2	102.7	111.7	107.1	121.2	113.3	126.8	125.8	107.0	108.7	102.2	96.0
1942: Average	111.2	115.2	106.0	106.7	108.8	109.0	123.5	103.3	119.3	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.1	96.5
Mar	111.1	114.3	105.7	106.4	108.8	108.7	129.1	102.7	118.9	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	103.0	96.5
June	111.4	116.1	105.7	106.6	108.8	109.3	122.4	104.0	120.0	111.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.2	96.3
Sept	111.5	116.5	106.6	107.1	108.8	109.3	120.4	103.3	120.4	110.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	103.8	96.3
Dec	111.7	116.5	106.6	107.3	108.8	109.3	119.5	103.3	121.0	110.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.8	98.0
1943: Average	112.8	117.3	108.1	107.9	109.3	110.4	117.8	103.8	123.8	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.2	98.5
Mar	112.2	116.8	108.2	107.7	108.8	109.9	117.6	103.9	122.0	111.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.9	98.6
June	112.9	117.8	108.2	108.0	109.5	110.5	117.6	103.9	123.8	110.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.1	98.6
Sept	113.0	117.2	108.2	108.0	109.5	110.5	117.6	103.9	125.3	110.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.3	98.6
Dec	113.8	117.9	108.2	108.2	109.5	111.1	117.6	103.9	125.6	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.7	98.6
1944: Average	115.6	119.8	108.2	110.0	116.2	118.4	117.6	104.2	126.0	110.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.6	98.6
Mar	113.7	118.7	108.2	108.8	109.5	111.7	117.6	103.9	125.9	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.8	98.6
June	116.5	120.5	108.2	110.7	119.5	121.8	117.6	103.9	126.3	110.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.7	98.6
Sept	116.6	120.5	108.2	110.7	119.5	121.8	117.6	104.5	126.3	110.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.4	98.6
Dec	116.6	120.9	108.2	110.7	119.5	121.8	117.6	104.5	125.9	110.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.3	98.6
1945: Average	116.5	120.4	108.4	110.4	119.5	121.7	117.6	104.6	126.4	110.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.0	98.4
Mar	116.6	120.5	108.2	110.7	119.5	121.8	117.6	104.5	126.3	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.3	98.6
June	116.2	120.5	109.0	109.0	119.5	121.8	117.6	104.5	126.3	110.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.3	98.6
Sept	116.7	120.1	108.2	110.9	119.5	121.8	117.6	104.5	126.7	110.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	105.2	97.8
Dec	116.7	120.1	108.2	110.9	119.5	121.2	117.6	105.1	126.7	110.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	104.0	98.4
1946: Average	121.6	128.4	109.0	111.5	119.8	121.2	124.7	105.4	133.9	112.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	107.0	100.0
Mar	116.8	120.5	108.2	111.1	119.5	121.2	118.5	104.5	126.7	111.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	103.9	98.4
June	116.9	119.4	109.8	111.1	119.5	121.2	118.5	105.8	127.1	112.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	103.9	98.4
Sept	118.6	121.9	109.0	111.3	120.2	121.2	133.5	105.8	129.2	112.3	150.2	136.1	160.7	156.8	---	---	111.4	100.3
Dec	142.6	203.2	109.0	113.2	120.2	121.2	133.5	105.8	193.6	114.6	158.7	148.9	166.0	165.6	120.4	120.3	112.3	105.0
1947: Average	146.4	---	---	121.6	123.0	---	147.9	105.8	185.4	118.7	163.1	152.2	171.7	169.1	113.9	---	121.3	107.7
Mar	146.7	207.2	115.4	121.6	119.5	121.2	135.4	105.8	196.2	116.2	158.8	149.0	165.4	167.2	120.4	118.0	116.1	106.2
June	145.7	207.9	117.8	121.8	121.6	122.3	150.4	105.8	180.1	117.4	159.3	149.1	167.8	164.2	110.8	101.8	120.2	107.4
Sept	143.6	---	---	123.0	125.8	---	155.2	105.8	170.1	120.7	168.3	156.3	178.3	173.7	109.0	---	124.6	108.7
Dec	153.1	---	---	123.8	127.4	---	159.0	105.8	195.0	123.4	169.5	157.1	180.2	174.2	112.7	---	130.8	110.0
1948: Average	151.0	---	---	127.4	127.6	---	169.4	105.9	183.5	131.7	178.2	162.6	191.9	183.5	115.9	---	137.3	121.0
Mar	151.5	---	---	124.1	127.4	---	161.9	105.8	189.6	125.9	170.4	157.9	181.3	174.7	113.9	---	137.7	119.5
June	149.7	---	---	123.8	127.7	---	170.5	105.8	183.2	128.4	170.6	158.3	181.3	1				

TABLE G.—MISCELLANEOUS: Indexes of Retail Prices of Selected Articles Purchased by Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities of the United States, 1935-48¹—Continued

[1935-39 = 100, unless otherwise indicated]

Period ¹	Transportation—Continued													Postage	
	Auto repairs							Auto operators' licenses and fees	Auto-insurance	Streetcar and bus fares			Railroad fares, coach		
	Total	Chassis lubrication**	Chassis lubrication (new series)*	Front end suspension*	Adjust brakes (labor only)**	Complete brake adjustment*	Re-line brakes**			Overhaul and repair clutch**	Total	Streetcar fares			Bus fares
1935: Average.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	127.4	100.0	
Mar.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	127.4	100.0	
July.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	127.4	100.0	
Oct.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	127.4	100.0	
1936: Average.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.0	
Jan.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	127.4	100.0	
Apr.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	127.4	100.0	
July.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	82.9	100.0	
Sept.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	82.9	100.0	
Dec.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	82.9	100.0	
1937: Average.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	83.3	100.0	
Mar.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	82.9	100.0	
June.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	82.9	100.0	
Sept.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	82.9	100.0	
Dec.	100.0							100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.2	85.1	100.0	
1938: Average.	100.0							100.0	99.9	100.3	100.3	100.1	90.8	100.0	
Mar.	100.0							100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	85.1	100.0	
June.	100.0							100.0	99.9	100.5	100.5	100.2	85.1	100.0	
Sept.	100.0							100.0	99.9	100.5	100.5	100.2	98.9	100.0	
Dec.	100.0							100.0	99.9	100.5	100.5	100.2	98.9	100.0	
1939: Average.	99.8							100.0	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.2	96.8	100.0	
Mar.	100.0	100.0			100.0		100.0	100.0	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.2	96.6	100.0	
June.	100.0	100.0			100.0		100.0	100.0	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.2	96.6	100.0	
Sept.	99.7	99.1			100.0		100.0	100.0	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.2	96.6	100.0	
Dec.	99.8	99.1			100.0		100.0	98.9	100.4	100.5	100.5	100.2	96.6	100.0	
1940: Average.	99.5	99.2			99.3		100.0	99.6	100.5	99.0	100.8	100.9	100.2	87.5	100.0
Mar.	99.0	98.2			100.0		100.0	98.9	100.7	100.5	100.5	100.2	96.6	100.0	
June.	99.7	99.1			100.0		100.0	100.0	97.3	100.9	100.9	100.2	83.0	100.0	
Sept.	99.3	99.1			97.2		100.0	100.0	97.3	101.0	101.1	100.2	83.0	100.0	
Dec.	100.3	100.9			100.0		100.0	100.0	102.7	101.0	101.1	100.2	83.0	100.0	
1941: Average.	103.9	101.6			105.5		106.3	104.8	103.6	101.2	101.0	101.1	100.3	84.0	100.0
Mar.	101.4	100.9			102.8		101.8	101.1	102.7	100.7	101.0	101.1	100.2	83.0	100.0
June.	102.0	100.9			105.6		103.6	101.1	102.7	99.6	101.0	101.1	100.4	83.0	100.0
Sept.	105.1	102.6			108.3		108.9	104.6	103.3	99.4	101.0	101.1	100.4	83.0	100.0
Dec.	110.6	102.6			108.3		116.1	118.4	108.0	106.9	101.2	101.3	100.4	87.0	100.0
1942: Average.	113.0	101.8			112.5		120.5	122.9	146.9	112.5	101.6	101.7	101.6	96.2	100.0
Mar.	111.2	99.4			105.8		121.0	122.6	150.8	113.6	101.2	101.3	100.4	95.5	100.0
June.	114.0	102.6			115.9		121.0	123.6	150.8	114.1	101.8	101.8	102.0	95.5	100.0
Sept.	114.0	102.6			118.9		121.0	123.6	150.8	114.1	101.8	101.8	102.0	95.5	100.0
Dec.	113.7	102.6			113.4		121.0	123.6	150.8	108.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.8	100.0
1943: Average.	114.5	103.4			110.5		122.2	125.7	150.8	101.0	101.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	100.0
Mar.	114.3	103.3			109.1		122.5	125.5	150.8	108.8	101.8	101.8	102.0	102.8	100.0
June.	114.3	103.3			109.1		122.5	125.5	150.8	97.1	101.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	100.0
Sept.	114.6	103.3			111.2		122.5	125.5	150.8	97.1	101.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	100.0
Dec.	115.4	104.0			111.2		122.5	127.4	150.6	97.1	101.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	100.0
1944: Average.	115.9	104.0			111.2		123.4	128.6	150.6	98.0	101.6	101.6	101.9	106.1	109.7
Mar.	115.7	104.0			111.2		122.5	128.4	150.6	97.1	101.6	101.6	102.0	102.8	100.0
June.	116.0	104.0			111.2		124.0	128.4	150.6	98.2	101.6	101.6	102.0	107.7	114.6
Sept.	116.0	104.0			111.2		124.0	128.4	150.6	98.5	101.6	101.6	102.0	107.7	114.6
Dec.	116.3	140.0			111.2		124.0	129.4	150.6	98.5	101.7	101.7	101.2	107.7	114.6
1945: Average.	116.7	104.0			111.7		125.2	129.7	149.8	98.1	101.5	101.6	100.9	107.7	114.6
Mar.	116.3	104.0			111.2		124.0	129.4	149.8	97.9	101.5	101.6	101.0	107.7	114.6
June.	116.3	104.0			111.2		124.0	129.4	149.8	96.2	101.5	101.6	101.0	107.7	114.6
Sept.	116.6	104.0			111.2		125.5	129.4	149.8	98.2	101.5	101.6	101.0	107.7	114.6
Dec.	118.3	104.0			113.3		130.0	131.3	149.5	100.5	101.3	101.6	99.5	107.7	114.6
1946: Average.	120.4	104.8			114.1		131.6	136.0	127.4	117.2	104.5	105.1	99.8	107.7	114.2
Mar.	118.0	104.0			113.3		128.5	131.3	149.0	107.1	103.2	103.8	99.5	107.7	114.6
June.	118.3	104.0			113.3		128.5	132.3	149.0	113.1	104.1	104.7	99.5	107.7	114.6
Sept.	121.1	104.0			113.3		132.9	139.0	149.0	97.1	129.1	106.1	106.8	100.4	107.7
Dec.	127.0	108.7			118.1		139.5	146.4	97.1	129.1	106.2	106.9	100.6	107.7	112.2
1947: Average.	130.4								97.1	132.1	109.0	109.7	104.5	113.6	112.2
Mar.	129.5	111.1			120.5		139.5	150.5	97.1	130.5	108.2	108.7	103.5	107.7	112.2
June.	130.1	111.9			118.1		141.1	151.3	97.1	132.1	109.1	109.5	105.1	116.5	112.2
Sept.	130.8		100.0	100.0		100.0			97.1	133.7	109.3	109.9	105.1	116.5	112.2
Dec.	133.2		100.8	101.3		103.4			97.1	133.7	112.0	113.4	106.2	116.5	112.2
1948: Average.	138.0		103.4	105.8		107.2			100.0	156.9	122.0	124.1	111.4	127.5	112.2
Mar.	134.5		102.4	102.7		103.4			99.6	133.7	113.3	115.3	106.2	121.5	112.2
June.	137.6		103.3	104.7		107.8			100.6	157.7	117.6	118.4	112.7	121.5	112.2
Sept.	141.0		103.3	108.7		111.2			100.6	174.7	131.6	134.8	114.1	126.9	112.2
Dec.	141.6		106.5	110.1		107.8			100.6	175.3	132.1	135.0	115.6	126.9	112.2

¹September 1947 = 100. ²June 1939 = 100. ³See page 44 for description of method of calculation. ⁴Indexes for many items were calculated for periods in addition to those shown here (monthly from 1941 to 1946). Annual averages for these items were based on all available data. ⁵Index based on 34 cities. See table A, p. 86.

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