U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR<br>Bureau of Labor Statistics Washington 25, D. C.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - SEPTEMBER 1954

Consumer prices in American cities averaged 0.3 percent lower in September than in August 1954, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. A decrease of 1.3 percent in food prices was mainly responsible for the decline, although costs of transportation and reading and recreation also went down. Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, medical care, residential rents, fuel, and personal care advanced during the month.

The Consumer Price Index for September 1954 was 114.7 (1947-49=100), 0.4 percent lower than a year ago, but 12.7 percent above the June 1950 level. On the 1935-39 base, the September index was 191.8.

FOOD The food price index in September was 112.4. The decline of 1.3 percent during the month was the largest change in any month since November 1953. Food prices in September averaged 1.2 percent lower than a year ago, 3.6 percent below the record high level of August 1952, but 11.8 percent higher than in June 1950.

The largest single factor in the decline in food prices between August and September was coffee, which had risen steadily in price since December 1953. Decreasing from an August average of $\$ 1.233$ per pound to $\$ 1.116$ in mid-September, coffee was $9 \frac{1}{2}$ percent lower than a month ago, but still 22 percent higher than last December. September coffee prices were lower in all 46 cities in the index, with reductions of from 3 to 13 percent from August.

Decreases in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables also were important in the food index decline during the month, as more plentiful local supplies reached the market. Largest decreases were for potatoes (down llit percent), apples (down 13辛 percent), and tomatoes (down almost 20 percent). Prices of sweetpotatoes, grapes, onions, celery, and green beans also were lower than in August. Orange prices continued to rise during September, as the California crop was short and the Florida crop had not yet reached the market. Since March of this year, orange prices have advanced almost 50 percent, to their highest level since 1920.

Record production brought egg prices down during the month, although au increase is usual in September. Continued large supplies of pork contributed to price reductions of 4 percent for ham and 2 percent for bacon. Prices of chuck roast and round steak were higher.

Fresh milk prices rose 1 percent between August and September, as is usual at this time of year.

HOUSING The housing index, which includes household furnishings and maintenance, as well as rents, rose 0.3 percent between August and September, reflecting higher prices for sheets (after August sales), rugs, and some furniture and appliances. Rents continued upwards, advancing 0.2 percent during the month. Prices of coal and fuel oil advanced seasonally. Some home maintenance items also were higher than in August. However, prices of bedroom suites, refrigerators, and sewing machines declined in a number of large cities.

APPAREL
Women's and girls' fall and winter apparel returned to the market at prices higher than those at the end of the previous season. The largest increases were for women's plain and fur-trimmed coats and rayon dresses. Lower prices of women's moderately-priced fur coats reflect the reduction in Federal excise taxes. Prices of women's year-round apparel advanced during the month as higher prices were reported for rayon dresses and lingerie, following the August sales. Higher prices for men's suits were offset by reductions in prices of work clothing. Men's fall and winter clothing returned to the market at about the level prevailing at the end of the previous season. Prices of footwear declined between August and September, returning to their July level.

OTHER COMMODITIES
AND SERVICES New car prices again declined, as dealers continued to make price concessions of various types. Prices of tires were lower than in August. Gasoline prices advanced in some cities, although there were price wars in others.

Most of the increase in medical care was due to higher rates for group hospitalization in a few cities. The personal care index rise reflected wide-spread advances in prices of toilet soap.

Substantial reductions in prices of television sets were almost offset by higher motion picture theatre admission charges.


## 1/ Includes restaurant meals not shown separately.

2/ Includes home purchase and other home-owner costs not shown separately.
$\overline{3}$ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.).
F/ Hot arailable.


1/ These are the same inderes shown in colum 1 , converted to a base of $1935-39=100$.
(/) Foods, fuels, rents, and fer other items priced monthly; other comadities and services priced quarterly.
$3 /$ May 1950; Pormerly priced February, May, August, November.
5/ June 1950; formerly priced Karch, June, September, December.
table 3. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX -- PERCENT CEANGES FROM AUGUST 1954 TO SEPTEMBER 1954
U.S. City Average and Five Citien Priced Monthly

All Items and Comodity Groups

| City | $\underset{\text { Itema }}{\text { All }}$ | Food | Housing | Apparel | Trangportation | Medical Care | Pertonal Care | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reading } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Recreation } \end{gathered}$ | Other <br> Goods \& Services |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | -0.3 | - 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | - 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Chicago ------------------ | - 0.3 | - 2.5 | 0.6 | 0 | - 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.1 | - 0.3 |
|  | - 0.5 | - 1.9 | 0 | 0.3 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Los Angeles m-o----------- | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.3 | -0.5 | -0.3 |
| Mew York --------m----me- | - 0.3 | - 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.1 | - 0.8 | - 0.2 |
| Fhiladelphie ------------ | 0 | - 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 |


| Oreup |  | Atlanta | $\begin{gathered} \text { Balti } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ | Chicago | $\begin{gathered} \text { cinein-1 } \\ \text { niti } \end{gathered}$ | Detroit | $\begin{gathered} \text { Los } \\ \hline \text { Angeles } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hew } \\ \text { York } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Phila- } \\ \text { delphia } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { St. } \\ \text { Louls } \end{array}$ | San |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| September 1954 Indexes (1947-49 = 100) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114.7 | 116.3 | 115.2 | 117.4 | 114.3 | 116.2 | 115.4 | 112.7 | 116.2 | 115.7 | 116.2 |
|  | 112.4 | 113.3 | 114.2 | 110.2 | 114.3 | 114.2 | 112.3 | 111.8 | 115.2 | 115.4 | 114.1 |
|  | 111.6 | 112.4 | 113.3 | 109.2 | 113.8 | 113.0 | 110.7 | 111.2 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 113.5 |
| Corcals and bekery preducta | 122.6 | 116.9 | 121.9 | 116.6 | 121.1 | 117.9 | 126.9 | 125.2 | 120.7 | 118.8 | 131.0 |
|  | 106.7 | 111.8 | 108.8 | 101.7 | 108.6 | 105.8 | 107.1 | 107.5 | 108.6 | 106.6 | 109.1 |
|  | 105.8 | 108.1 | 108.9 | 103.6 | 107.5 | 103.1 | 102.8 | 106.0 | 108.3 | 101.6 | 105.4 |
|  | 110.5 | 118.9 | 111.9 | 109.6 | 112.0 | 117.1 | 107.9 | 107.2 | 117.8 | 118.3 | 109.8 |
|  | 116.0 | 107.8 | 116.5 | 121.5 | 123.0 | 118.7 | 112.8 | 116.3 | 117.3 | 127.2 | 117.5 |
| Fovsime | 119.5 | 124.1 | 114.4 | 127.9 | 117.0 | 122.6 | 124.7 | 115.8 | 114.3 | 119.7 | 117.5 |
|  | 128.8 | 131.3 | 124.7 | 145.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gan and electricity | 107.9 | 111.3 | 99.6 | 106.3 | 115.2 | 108.1 | 109.5 | 108.2 | 102.3 | 103.8 | 130.1 |
| Solid frels and trel oil | 122.4 | 117.7 | 121.1 | 123.0 | 123.1 | 119.0 | - | 123.0 | 117.3 | 136.8 | - |
|  | 106.0 | 109.6 | 99.1 | 108.5 | 101.5 | 109.0 | 107.7 | 106.0 | 109.4 | 102.7 | 104.8 |
|  | 117.4 | 129.4 | 111.1 | 121.1 | 119.7 | 110.2 | 108.1 | 118.9 | 113.8 | 119.0 | 109.0 |
| APPAREL | 104.3 | 110.3 | 103.1 | 106.9 | 104.1 | 102.9 | 104.8 | 104.4 | 106.3 | 103.9 | 103.1 |
|  | 106.4 | 112.1 | 101.4 | 111.4 | 104.9 | 108.3 | 109.0 | 105.9 | 104.6 | 108.0 | 105.5 |
|  | 99.0 | 105.3 | 100.1 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 95.6 | 98.7 | 99.6 | 105.6 | 96.2 | 98.7 |
|  | 116.5 | 122.5 | 116.8 | 119.8 | 122.0 | 113.0 | 117.7 | 115.3 | 111.1 | .118 .7 | 115.1 |
|  | 90.9 | 92.0 | 95.1 | 94.1 | 87.0 | 87.6 | 82.7 | 94.3 | 93.2 | 96.0 | 87.8 |
|  | 126.4 | 120.0 | 135.3 | 133.1 | 127.2 | 118.0 | 123.1 | 129.7 | 137.3 | 125.1 | 140.2 |
|  | 125.7 | 121.1 | 233.4 | 122.7 | 124.8 | 126.8 | 122.9 | 124.0 | 132.3 | 136.1 | 123.4 |
|  | 113.5 | 115.5 | 107.4 | 115.1 | 109.3 | 119.1 | 117.5 | 107.7 | 117.2 | 113.8 | 111.8 |
|  | 106.5 | 108.6 | 117.9 | 110.6 | 98.3 | 109.2 | 99.1 | 104.5 | 113.7 | 93.3 | 106.1 |
|  | 120.1 | 118.1 | 123.1 | 118.2 | 117.9 | 124.7 | 114.5 | 121.3 | 123.5 | 113.8 | 115.8 |

Percent Change -- June 1954 to September 1954

|  | - 0.3 | - 1.1 | - 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - 0.8 | -0.31 | - 0.2 | 0.3 | - 1.4 | - 0.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOCD | - 1.2 | - 1.2 | - 1.6 | - 1.3 | - 0.5 | - 2.8 | - 0.7 | 0.2 | - 1.1 | - 1.0 | - 1.0 |
|  | - 1.5 | - 1.3 | - 2.0 | - 1.5 | - 0.8 | - 3.2 | - 1.1 | 0.1 | - 1.4 | - 1.1 | - 1.2 |
| Carsals and bakery products ---mo--0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | - 0.3 | 2.2 | 0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | - 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
|  | - 4.0 | - 5.2 | - 5.4 | - 4.2 | - 4.4 | - 3.6 | -3.6 | - 2.3 | - 4.3 | - 4.7 | - 2.3 |
|  | 2.8 | 0 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.8 | - 0.2 | -0.1 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 0.1 |
| Fruits and regetablea | - 5.6 | 0.8 | - 5.3 | - 3.6 | - 4.0 | -11.5 | - 3.3 | - 0.7 | - 3.8 | - 5.8 | -8.8 |
| Other foode at howe | 0.7 | -0.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| ECusime | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Rent | 0.4 | 1/0.6 | $1 / 0.8$ | 1/4.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gan and electricity | 0.3 | $=0.1$ | - 2.2 | - 0 | - 0.3 | - 0.6 | 0 | - 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Solid frels and frel | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.7 | 3.4 | 2.9 | - |
|  | 0.2 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 1.1 | -0.5 | - 0.5 | 0.8 | - 0.2 | 0.6 | - 3.7 | $-0.3$ |
|  | 0.2 | 0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| APPAREL | 0.1 | - 1.1 | 0.9 | $-1.1$ | 1.5 | - 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | - 0.8 | -0.1 |
|  | - 0.6 | - 1.7 | - 0.3 | - 2.1 | -0.3 | - 0.8 | - 0.3 | - 0.4 | - 0.2 | - 1.5 | -0.1 |
| Women's and girla' | 0.5 | - 1.0 | 2.1 | - 1.4 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | - 0.5 | -0.3 |
|  | 0.2 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 2.0 | -0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | - 1.1 | 0 | - 0.2 | 0.8 |
|  | -0.1 | - 0.8 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | - 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |
|  | - 1.9 | - 5.8 | - 1.8 | - 0.8 | 0.5 | - 1.3 | - 2.1 | - 3.6 | 0.1 | -8.1 | - 1.9 |
| MEDICAL CARE -----m--- | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | - 0.1 | 0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
|  | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| READIMO AID RECREAFICII | 0.1 | - 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.9 | - 1.1 | - 1.6 | -0.7 | -0.8 | 1.5 | - 2.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 0 | -0.3 | 0 | - 0.4 | 0.1 | - 0.2 | - 0.6 | -0.2 | 0 | - 2.6 | - 0.4 |

1/ Change from March 1954 to September 1954.
table 5. COISUNIER PRICE INDEX - FOOD AMD ITS SUDOROUPG
September 1954 Indexes and Percent Changes, August 1954 to September 1954
U. S. City Average and 20 Large Cities
( $1947-49=100$ )

| city | Total Food |  | Total |  | Cereals \& Bakery Products |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Meats, Poultry } \\ & \& \text { Fish } \end{aligned}$ |  | DairyProducts |  | Fruits : Vegetables |  | Other |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Index | Percent Change | Index | $\begin{gathered} \text { Percent } \\ \text { Change } \end{gathered}$ | Index | Percent Change | Index | Percent Change | Index | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Percent } \\ \text { Change } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Index | Percent Change | Index | Percent Change |
| U.S. CIFT | 112.4 | - 1.3 | 111.6 | - 1.5 | 122.6 | 0.2 | 106.7 | - 0.8 | 105.8 | 0.7 | 110.5 | - 3.7 | 116.0 | - 3.0 |
| Atl | 113.3 | - 1.3 | 112.4 | - 1.5 | 116.9 | 0.3 | 111.8 | - 2.1 | 108.1 | - 0.2 | 118.9 | - 0.3 | 107.8 | - 3.0 |
| Baltimo | 114.2 | - 1.4 | 113.3 | - 1.8 | 121.9 | 0 | 108.8 | - 1.6 | 108.9 | 0.1 | 111.9 | - 5.1 | 116.5 | - 1.7 |
| Bost | 110.3 | - 1.0 | 109.2 | - 1.3 | 119.3 | 0.1 | 104.1 | - 0.4 | 108.2 | 2.6 | 107.2 | - 4.5 | 108.6 | - 3.6 |
| Chicago | 110.2 | - 1.5 | 109.2 | - 1.8 | 116.6 | - 0.3 | 101.7 | - 0.3 | 103.6 | - 0.4 | 109.6 | - 4.2 | 121.5 | - 3.6 |
| Ciacinnat | 114.3 | - 1.0 | 113.8 | - 1.4 | 121.1 | 0.4 | 108.6 | - 1.2 | 107.5 | - 0.3 | 112.0 | - 2.3 | 123.0 | - 2.7 |
| Cleveland | 110.8 | - 0.9 | 110.1 | - 1.1 | 120.3 | 1.5 | 104.4 | 0.2 | 103.1 | 3.0 | 104.8 | - 6.0 | 119.9 | - 2.7 |
| Detroi | 114.2 | - 1.9 | 113.0 | - 2.1 | 117.9 | - 0.1 | 105.8 | -0.9 | 103.1 | - 0.3 | 117.1 | - 5.2 | 118.7 | - 3.4 |
| Houston | 111.5 | - 0.7 | 110.6 | - 0.8 | 117.4 | - 0.3 | 103.7 | - 1.0 | 106.0 | 2.5 | 115.4 | - 0.1 | 113.7 | - 3.2 |
| Kansas City | 108.9 | - 1.5 | 108.3 | - 1.8 | 120.4 | 0.1 | 101.6 | - 1.2 | 108.1 | 4.3 | 106.3 | - 5.0 | 109.9 | - 4.9 |
| Los Angeles | 112.3 | , | 110.7 | - 0.1 | 126.9 | - 0.1 | 107.1 | - 0.8 | 102.8 | 0 | 107.9 | 3.2 | 112.8 | - 1.5 |
| Minneapoli | 112.2 | - 1.1 | 111.6 | - 1.3 | 125.0 | -0.1 | 100.7 | - 0.2 | 102.2 | 0.3 | 115.2 | - 4.6 | 125.0 | - 2.3 |
| New York | 111.8 | - 1.1 | 111.2 | - 1.4 | 125.2 | 0 | 107.5 | - 0.3 | 106.0 | 0.8 | 107.2 | - 3.3 | 116.3 | - 3.8 |
| Philadelphi | 115.2 | - 2.7 | 114.3 | - 2.0 | 120.7 | - 0.2 | 108.6 | - 1.5 | 108.3 | 0.3 | 117.8 | - 5.3 | 117.3 | - 2.8 |
| Pittsburgh | 113.4 | - 0.7 | 112.9 | - 0.8 | 124.2 | 1.0 | 102.6 | - 0.8 | 109.7 | 2.5 | 110.3 | - 3.9 | 125.5 | - 2.2 |
| Portland, Or | 112.1 | - 2.2 | 111.9 | - 1.5 | 124.3 | 0 | 109.9 | - 0.9 | 104.8 | - 0.2 | 104.9 | - 3.8 | 117.2 | - 2.2 |
| St. Louis | 115.4 | - 1.4 | 114.0 | - 1.5 | 118.8 | - 0.3 | 106.6 | - 2.1 | 101.6 | 2.6 | 118.3 | - 3.1 | 127.2 | - 2.5 |
| San Francis | 114.1 | - 0.2 | 113.5 | - 0.3 | 131.0 | 0 | 109.1 | 0.3 | 105.4 | 0.1 | 109.8 | - 1.0 | 117.5 | - 0.3 |
| Scranto | 110.7 | - 1.2 | 110.6 | - 1.5 | 118.4 | -0.2 | 106.2 | - 1.8 | 107.8 | 2.8 | 106.7 | - 3.5 | 113.9 | - 3.6 |
| Seattle | 111.7 | - 1.0 | 111.4 | - 1.2 | 126.2 | 0 | 107.1 | - 0.4 | 102.8 | 0 | 108.9 | - 2.9 | 115.4 | - 2.0 |
| Washington, D.C. | 112.1 | - 2.1 | 110.8 | - 2.6 | 120.1 | - 1.2 | 103.7 | - 1.4 | 112.0 | 0.1 | 106.7 | $-6.7$ | 114.4 | - 3.1 |

TABLE 6. RETAIL FOOD PRICES FOR SEPTEMBER 1954 AND AUGUST 1954 w.s. City Average


The Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services customarily purchased by city wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Index numbers are presented on the base 1947-49 = 100, and show the average increase or decrease in prices from the 1947-49 average. For the convenience of users, indexes are also calculated on the base 1935-39 $=100$.

About 300 items are priced for the index to estimate the average change in prices of a fixed quantity of goods and services from one period to the next. Among these are all the important items that wage and clerical workers buy, and they are selected so that their average price change will be representative of the price changes on all items. Prices are collected in 46 cities which are representative of all cities in the United States.

Foods, fuels, rents, and a few other items are priced eve.y month in eacn city. Prices of most other goods and services are obtained every month in the 5 largest cities, every 3 months in 16 other large cities and in 9 medium-sized cities, and every 4 months in 16 small cities. In each city, prices are reported by representative retail stores and service establishments patronized by wage and clerical worker families.

Indexes are calculated for all cities combined (the U.S. city average) and for each of the 20 largest cities. No separate index numbers are calculated for the following 26 medium-sized and small cities which are included in the U.S. average:

| Anna, Illinois | Huntington, W. Virginia | Pulaski, Virginia |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Camden, Arkansas | Laconia, New Hampshire | Ravenna, Ohio |
| Canton, Ohio | Lodi, California | Rawlins, Wyoming |
| Charleston, W. Virginia | Lynchburg, Virginia | San Jose, California |
| Evansville, Indiana | Madill, Oklahoma | Sandpoint, Idaho |
| Garrett, Indiana | Madison, Wisconsin | Shawnee, Oxlahoma |
| Glendale, Arizona | Middlesboro, Kentucky | Shenandoah, Iowa |
| Grand Forks, N. Dakota | Middletown, Connecticut | Youngstown, Ohio |

In the calculation, price changes on individual items are weighted by their importance in wage-earner and clerical-worker lamily spending. City data are combined by weighting with 1950 population data to arrive at the U.S. city average.

Comparison of city indexes shows only that prices in one city changed more or less than in another. City indexes do not measure differences in price level between cities.

A detailed description of the index containing lists of items priced, their weights, cities included, and an explanation of the index calculation, its uses and limitations, is available in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1140 - "The Consumer Price Index - A Iayman's Guide," for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 20 cents.

A more technical description of the Consumer Price Index is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

Historical series of index numbers for the U.S. city average and 20 individual large cities are available upon request. These series include index numbers for All Items, Food, Apparel, and Rent for periods from 1913 to date; and for other groups of goods and services from 1947 to date.

