Appendix
Price Deflators, 1959-98 ${ }^{1}$

| Year | Price deflator $^{2}$ | Year | Price deflator $^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1959 | 4.814 | 1979 | 1.933 |
| 1960 | 4.745 | 1980 | 1.703 |
| 1961 | 4.694 | 1981 | 1.543 |
| 1962 | 4.639 | 1982 | 1.454 |
| 1963 | 4.582 | 1983 | 1.409 |
| 1964 | 4.524 | 1984 | 1.351 |
| 1965 | 4.453 | 1985 | 1.304 |
| 1966 | 4.323 | 1986 | 1.280 |
| 1967 | 4.206 | 1987 | 1.235 |
| 1968 | 4.034 | 1988 | 1.187 |
| 1969 | 3.825 | 1989 | 1.132 |
| 1970 | 3.614 | 1990 | 1.074 |
| 1971 | 3.465 | 1991 | 1.030 |
| 1972 | 3.356 | 1992 | 1.000 |
| 1973 | 3.160 | 1993 | 0.971 |
| 1974 | 2.846 | 1994 | 0.947 |
| 1975 | 2.607 | 1995 | 0.921 |
| 1976 | 2.466 | 1997 | 0.895 |
| 1977 | 2.315 | 1998 | 0.874 |
| 1978 | 2.151 |  | 0.860 |

${ }^{1}$ Derived from the Consumer Price Index-All Urban Consumers provided by the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics (1992=100). The method for computing the Consumer Price Index (CPI) before 1995 shows a slightly higher rate of inflation than that derived from the newer method used in recent years. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the new method used from 1995 through 1998 has resulted in lowering the CPI inflation rate by 0.49 percentage point per year.
${ }^{2}$ To calculate price in constant 1992 dollars, multiply current price by price deflator. Each yearly price deflator is the ratio of 100 to the CPI.

