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INTRODUCTION

Household purchasing patterns may change over time. The Consumer Expenditure Survey (CE) collects information on how households allocate money across a selection of goods and services. Since the January 2002 release of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), expenditure weight data from the CE have been updated in the index every two years in an effort to make the CPI more accurate and current compared to the roughly 10-year update intervals previously used. The combination of these two datasets permits some examination of spending patterns between corresponding biennial timeframes, along with enough information to look at some components which influence aggregate expenditures. This paper attempts to discover, relative to the two time periods covered, which goods and services consumers buy, where are these consumers located, whether prices and consumption have changed, and where the largest changes were.

Expenditure data provided by the Consumer Expenditure Survey permit examination of spending patterns by households, both at fixed points in time and over time. Comparisons between time periods within the same region give knowledge on trends in consumer purchases. Additionally, insight on how geographic location affects purchasing patterns can be gained by comparing data across regions. With the hypothesis that expenditure decisions are different in part as result of where consumers live, examination of expenditures at the region level, as opposed to the national level, can perhaps give more detailed evidence of such differences between regions.

One of the arguments for increasing the frequency of expenditure weight updates in the CPI is to address the accuracy of the index. Prices which change significantly for items that account for a large portion of household budgets have more impact on the index than price changes for items not purchased in large amounts by households. If the weights given to the collected prices remain fixed over time, but households change the importance of an item in their market basket, the index misrepresents the level of inflation experienced by the average consumer. So the question is: do consumer expenditure patterns change every two years? And are regional experiences different from each other?

The primary basis of this work comes from the article published in the January 1987 *Monthly Labor Review* by Charles Mason and Clifford Butler.¹ This article meticulously summarized the definition and construction of the Consumer Price Index. The research compared two expenditure periods coinciding with revisions to the CPI. The authors examined consumption changes between the 1972-73 biennial period and the 1982-84 period. Mason and Butler formulated a relationship between several variables which may be used to categorize changes in the observed market baskets of goods and services purchased by consumers. This formula incorporated elements of price, population change, geographic location of consumers, definitional changes of items priced and collected in the CPI, and quantity of an item purchased. The causes of market basket change are not part of the calculation of where change occurred, which are merely observations that something did change with respect to one of the elements covered. Rather, issues of supply and demand, which play a major role in establishing household consumption patterns, are occasionally investigated in order to put the equations' results into perspective. Results are generally presented in terms of aggregate changes in consumption, which don't necessarily reflect the individual consumer's experience. Supply side

¹ "New basket of goods and services being priced in revised CPI" Mason, Charles and Butler, Clifford. *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1987 vol. 110 No. 1. pp. 3-22

factors which may have influenced the consumption decision, such as weather and labor costs are occasionally included to give background to the information on consumption changes, as are demand side concerns like substitute goods and consumer income.

A research summary written by Mary Lynn Schmidt² supports the concept that aggregate expenditure behavior is fluid and not fixed over time. She examines the effect on the consumer price index value and 12-month percent changes when more recent expenditure weights are used in the calculations. Since the expenditures are used in terms of an item's relative share of total expenditures, and not the level of expenditures as a whole, differences in results are attributable to allocation decisions made by households. Her research shows that changing the expenditure survey base period by even one year can affect the 12 month percent change in the index by a tenth of a percent or more.

SCOPE

Definition of Research Population:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. The CPI publishes indexes using two different population definitions: all urban consumers and urban wage earners and clerical workers.

The all urban consumers group of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) represents about 87 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the poor, the unemployed and retired persons as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers.

This paper is concerned exclusively with the CPI-U population. All data, calculations, and inferences are done using this assumption of population composition.

Geography of Research Population:

The Census Bureau has divided the United States into four regional areas, referred to as the Northeast, Midwest, South, and West.³ The CPI then divides the regions into primary sampling units (PSUs). The CPI collects data from 87 PSUs and calculates indexes for 38 areas: 31 major metropolitan areas of which 27 are published, four regional aggregations of large cities (more than 1,500,000 residents), four regional aggregations of mid-size cities (between 50,000 and 1,500,000 residents), and three regional aggregations (two published) for the smallest urban areas (less than 50,000 residents). Within each PSU, the population is classified in terms of consumer units. A consumer unit is defined as one or more people related by blood or marriage, or two or more people sharing major living

² "Effects of updating the CPI market basket" Schmidt, Mary Lynn. Monthly Labor Review December 1993 vol. 116 no. 12. pp. 59-62.

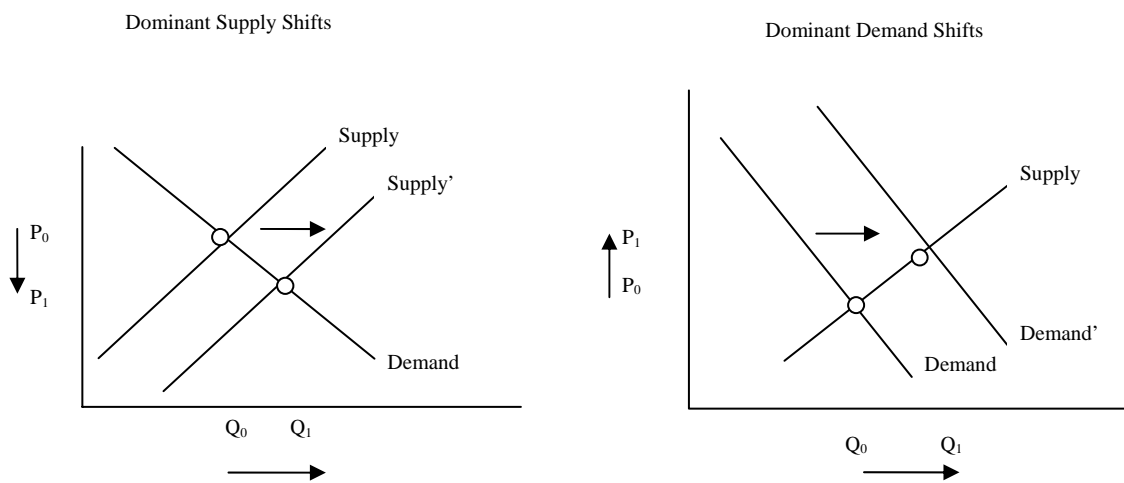
³ The Census regions divide the states into the following regions: Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont); Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin); South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia); and West (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming).

expenses. For the purposes of this paper, consumer units and households may be used interchangeably.

Data:

The Consumer Expenditure Survey program (CE) collects household expenditure data through computer-assisted personal interviews with a representative sample of the population. These data are used by the CPI program in updating the expenditure weights used in the calculation of the index by establishing the importance of particular item groups in the overall consumer market basket of items purchased by the population at a particular time.

Household consumption is governed by forces of supply and demand. Logistical details like the cost of getting items to the consumer, or how much a company must pay for labor, materials, and technology to produce goods and services determine supply decisions. Consumer choices, in turn, are affected by factors such as household composition, preferences and income, region of residence, culture, age, and the propensity to choose substitutes. Below are illustrations of how supply and demand interact to affect the market basket decisions made by households.



Total expenditures are affected by the combination of price and quantity where supply and demand meet. Expenditure movements are dominated by demand side or supply side shifts depending on whether price and quantity are moving in the same direction or in opposite directions, respectively; however, insufficient information is available to determine whether both supply and demand shifts are present or just one. It is also possible for the same expenditure level to be reached with various magnitudes and directions of supply and demand shifts.

By using more recent expenditure reports from consumers, the CPI can do a better job of accounting for shifts in supply and demand, and the resulting changes in consumption choices. This reduces the amount of substitution bias introduced into its fixed market basket structure. To this end, since January 2002, the CPI has been updating these weights every two years instead of the roughly 10 year cycle used previously, using two years of expenditure data to provide reliable estimates of expenditure weights.

The consumer expenditures provide a mechanism for evaluating household spending patterns, including spending level changes over time⁴. The CPI allows the examination of price changes over time, a component of total expenditures discussed briefly above. The data collected for this research were limited to the two most recently available biennial expenditure weight periods used to update the CPI, 2001-2002 and 2003-2004.

OVERVIEW

Population:

Population estimates for each metropolitan area used in analyzing regional expenditure changes originated from the Consumer Expenditure Survey program. These data include population estimates based on the Census, including the average number of consumer units and average consumer unit size per geographic area. Biennial population data allow the computation of average population change in each area for the periods studied.

Relative Importance:

Relative importances are budget shares that indicate how important a particular item purchase is to a household's overall purchasing behavior. The relative importance of an item is its expenditure or value weight expressed as a percentage of total expenditures on all items within an area. When the value weights are collected—most recently during the 2003-2004 Consumer Expenditure Survey—they represent average annual expenditures, and their relative importance ratios show approximately how the index population distributes expenditures among the CPI market basket of goods and services. Relative importance ratios represent an estimate of how consumers would distribute their expenditures as prices change over time.

BLS publishes the expenditure weight, or "relative importance," of each item in the CPI once a year, using December data. In fact, relative importances change every month, reflecting the change in relative prices. This is done by taking the price change (in ratio format) over the month for a given item, as represented by the CPI, and applying the ratio to the earlier relative importance. Once the index change for all items is calculated, that item relative importance can then be rebased to the new all items level. Since this study is concerned with expenditures and prices in concurrent time periods, unlike the CPI calculations, there is no need to update the relative importances for the purposes of this paper.

Price:

Price change in this paper is captured by utilizing price indexes for each available area and item. Monthly indexes are averaged across the 24 months of a biennial period to define an average price level. This is then compared to the likewise calculated average of the subsequent biennial period to approximate the change in prices for goods and services between 2001-2002 and 2003-2004.

⁴ The paper was unable to perform analysis on standard errors with the expenditure data results due to the difficulty of getting usable error data at the regional level.

Quantity:

An expenditure is defined as the product of the cost of an item and of the number of items purchased. Therefore, if the expenditure and price are both known, quantity is a variable which can be defined in absolute numbers. By taking into account price changes over a specified time period one may be able to make a simplistic generalization on aggregate consumption of a specified item given corresponding expenditure change information. Following the example put forth by Mason and Butler, this property can be used, in conjunction with consideration for other contributing factors, to derive implicit quantity change over time. The remainder of this paper will be concerned with a more rigorous examination of the detailed factors that go into explaining the expenditure changes.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

The relative importances discussed in this paper are strict budget shares for the relevant time period. The share of each item is calculated by dividing the total expenditures on that specific item in the target area by the total expenditures for all items in the target area. This represents what share of their budgets households are spending on any given item or service. These data can be suggestive of an item's importance to the household by comparing the share spent in the first time period to the share spent in the second time period for fluctuations in "importance" to the budget. This importance is represented by the following equation:

$$RI_{iAt} = \frac{E_{iAt}}{\sum_i E_{iAt}}$$

where RI_{iAt} represents the relative importance of item i in the CPI market basket for aggregate area A in time period t . E_{iAt} refers to the aggregate expenditures for item i in area A in time t .

The portion of household budgets spent on food and beverages increased between 2001-2002 and 2003-2004 for the Northeast, Midwest, and West regions. (See Table 1.) In the Northeast, this increase was due primarily to increased expenditures on food away from home and alcoholic beverages. The Midwest increased relative budget shares pretty much across the major food categories, including alcoholic beverages. The increased proportion of the budget in the West was fueled mainly by spending in meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, and alcoholic beverages. Conversely, the South dedicated less of their budgets to food and beverages overall, decreasing budget shares on all major food categories except alcoholic beverages.

Housing expenditures increased in all four regions, but housing expenditures as a share of total spending increased in the Midwest and South only. This increase in budget share reflected increased spending on shelter, a subcomponent of housing. Shelter consists of rent of primary residence, owners' equivalent rent of primary residence, lodging away from home and tenants' and household insurance. The bulk of expenditures in this category go to owners' equivalent rent, with rent of primary residence and lodging away from home distant second and third players. Both the Midwest and the South showed the largest increases in expenditures on owners' equivalent rent. The Northeast showed nearly unchanged total expenditures on shelter, reducing the relative importance of that

category compared to increased expenditures overall. Shelter in the West was pulled down in budgetary importance by a decrease in the dollars spent on rent of primary residence, combined with a small enough increase in expenditures on owners' equivalent rent that the proportion of the budget spent on this fell between the two time periods.

In the West, expenditures on apparel increased 7.4 percent, enough to increase the budget share allocated to apparel by nearly one percent from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. This was due in large part to increases in expenditures on women's apparel. The relative importance of apparel for the other regions declined as a direct result of decreased dollars spent for the Midwest and South, and sluggish growth in expenditures in the Northeast.

In the Midwest, expenditures on transportation fell with purchases for used cars and trucks being the largest single contributor to the decline. While the South did not reduce total expenditures in transportation, the increase experienced was not enough to prevent a slight reduction in the budget share going to transportation expenses. The Northeast and the West both increased the share of their budgets spent on transportation, primarily through increases in motor fuel expenditures and motor vehicle insurance.

Medical care expenses increased in all four regions, but in the Northeast, the 2.9 percent increase was less than the rate of increase in overall spending, reducing its importance in the household budget. While expenditures on medical care services increased in the four regions--primarily due to hospital services increases--spending on medical care commodities increased in the Midwest, South, and West only, and declined in the Northeast.

The budgetary importance of recreation for households in the South increased, having the largest increase in video and audio expenditures among the four regions. Large declines in spending on recreation services, recreational reading materials, photography, and toys and games pulled down the importance of recreation in the other regions. Decreased spending on sporting goods additionally affected the Northeast and West.

In all four regions, education and communication expenses rose as a percent of all expenses for the average household. This increase was due in large part to increases in the share of household expenditures on education, especially tuition, other school fees, and childcare. While dollars spent on delivery services and cellular telephone services increased tremendously over this period, both categories are such small components of the budget (especially delivery services) that these changes had less effect on the importance of the education and communication major group in household budgets than tuition did.

The remaining categories of purchases are grouped in the other goods and services major group. This group includes items such as tobacco products, personal care products and services, and miscellaneous personal goods and services such as legal services. The percent of the household budget devoted to this major group fell for all four regions. The single item with the largest relative importance in this category, cigarettes, exhibited double digit percent change declines for three out of four regions.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research by Mason and Butler produced the following equation to represent various components of expenditure weight changes in the CPI:

$$E_{iAt} = E_{iA0} \times C_A \times G_{iA} \times P_{iA} \times D_{iA} \times R_{iA}$$

E_{iA0} refers to the aggregate expenditures for item i in aggregate area A in time 0 (the initial period in this study); C_A refers to the portion of the time t expenditures attributable to the population growth in area A ; G_{iA} is the expenditure relative for item i attributable to population movements between smaller areas a within aggregate area A ; P_{iA} shows the expenditure relative as a result of price changes for item i in area A ; D_{iA} represents the change in expenditures allocated to item i due to a change in the CPI definition of the item between the two time periods; and R_{iA} depicts the effect of quantity change on expenditures for item i . This last approximation of quantity change is the residual change in expenditures after other factors are accounted for. Caution must be used in interpreting this value, as some things are not easily quantifiable in absolute and homogeneous units, and other items may have embedded quality changes estimated by the CPI that are not accounted for in this calculation.⁵

This model is used as the foundation of analysis in this paper. However, because the CPI market basket was basically unchanged with respect to item definitions between the time periods being examined here, the factor for definitional change, D_{iA} , has been set to 1 and the functional equation has become:

$$E_{iAt} = E_{iA0} \times C_A \times G_{iA} \times P_{iA} \times R_{iA}$$

TOTAL POPULATION

Methodology:

The change in total population for the aggregate area represents a portion of the explanation behind changes in aggregate expenditures. The change in the population was calculated by dividing the average population in the later biennial period by the average population in the earlier biennial period. This is a constant for all item categories. For this analysis, each Census region was designated as an aggregate area comprised of the collection of CPI areas originating in the specified region. N_{at} represents the population in a given area a , defined as a component of aggregate area A , at time t and N_{a0} is the population in area a at time 0 .

$$C_A = \frac{\sum_{a \in A} N_{at}}{\sum_{a \in A} N_{a0}}$$

The dollar effect on expenditures from the population change is calculated by multiplying the earlier period expenditures by the population change.

⁵ Mason and Butler 1987

$$C_{iAt}^s = E_{iA0} \times (C_A - 1)$$

Highlights:

The average population growth from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004 was highest in the South, at 3.7 percent. The West followed with a 2.1 percent increase. The Midwest and Northeast experienced little change, at 1.2 and 1.1 percent, respectively. The population growth can be broken down into change in household size and change in the number of households in the region. Of 101 areas where data were collected in the Consumer Expenditure Survey, 41 showed an increase in reported household size, while 60 showed a decrease. Household size increased the most frequently in the South, with forty-six percent of areas in the South reporting an increase. (See Table 2.) The South was third among the four regions in the percent of local areas which experienced growth in the number of households. However, since the size of the local area greatly determines the level of impact the area has on the region, qualitative comparisons of population change show trends in the prevalence of larger household sizes or growing cities, but don't necessarily convey information on the region's experience as a whole.

More interestingly, the size of the urban area appears to be more closely related to the number of areas reporting increased family size or an increased number of households, rather than regional location. (See Table 3.) Large cities have the smallest number of areas reporting larger family sizes, while among the smallest urban areas, half the local areas reported increased family size. Between the four regions, the South had the largest number of medium and small urban areas, benefiting the most from increased family size.

GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATIONS OF PEOPLE

Methodology:

The movement of people from one area of the country to another can have an effect on total expenditures. This is due in part to regional differences in price levels, consumption patterns, and rates of price change. Assuming a household will purchase the same market basket of goods and services in the same location over time, this model takes the actual first period household level expenditures and updates them for prices and population changes in the second period, to account for population geographically moving itself around and changing in size, both locally and regionally. This is compared to expenditures updated for prices alone, which assumes everyone stays in the same spot over time. The result points to the effect the geographic location itself has on consumption, allowing for geographic variation in pricing, supply and demand, and preferences. This is represented by the equation:

$$G_{iA} = \frac{\sum_{a \in A} \left[e_{ia0} \times \left(\frac{p_{iat}}{p_{ia0}} \right) \times N_{at} \right] \div N_{At}}{\sum_{a \in A} \left[e_{ia0} \times \left(\frac{p_{iat}}{p_{ia0}} \right) \times N_{a0} \right] \div N_{A0}}$$

The average expenditure per person for item i in area a is represented by e_{ia} ; the price for an item in an area is shown by p_{ia} . The numerator is calculated by taking the product of the average annual expenditure per person for item i in area a in time 0 , the ratio of current price to previous price (updating time 0 expenditures to time t), and the total population in time t within the designated area. This is calculated for each area in the aggregate area A and summed. This value for total expenditure is then divided by the aggregate population in area A in time t . The denominator is calculated by taking the product of the average annual expenditure per person for item i in area a in time 0 , the ratio of current price to previous price, and the total population in time 0 within the designated area. This is calculated for each area in the aggregate area A and summed. This value for total expenditure is then divided by the aggregate population in area A in time 0 .

The dollar effect on expenditures from the population movement is calculated by multiplying the initial period expenditures plus the additional expenditures due to population growth by the movement factor.

$$G_{iAt}^{\$} = (E_{iA0} + C_{iAt}^{\$}) \times (G_{iA} - 1)$$

Highlights:

Overall expenditures were little affected by changing concentrations of the population within regions. The Midwest showed no effect at all, while the South population redistribution shows a slight 0.4 percent increase on expenditure outlays. In the Northeast and the West, declines in expenditures of 0.2 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, were attributable to population redistribution.

At the major group expenditure level, the Midwest did not have any change greater than 0.1 percent, indicating that any geographic shifts in the population had no significant effect on the regional aggregate experience. (See Table 4.)

Housing expenditures in the South increased 0.7 percent as a result of regional population redistribution, followed by 0.6 percent increases in spending on apparel and recreation. Medical care and transportation expenditures declined 0.2 percent, while the remaining major groups each showed a 0.4 percent increase in expenditures.

In the Northeast, food and beverages and transportation major groups were unaffected. Housing showed the largest impact with a decrease of 0.4 percent, followed by a 0.3 percent decline in apparel, indicating household moves to less expensive housing and apparel markets. The remaining major groups declined by smaller amounts or were virtually unchanged, with the exception of medical care, which showed a small increase in the second period.

In the West, medical care was the only major group to show an increase in expenditures as a result of population distribution, at 0.2 percent, while transportation was unaffected. Recreation, housing and apparel each showed a 0.3 percent decline in expenditures, and food and beverages, a 0.4 percent decrease. Education and communication experienced the largest decline in expenditures attributable to geographic factors at 0.6 percent.

As previously described, geographic distribution of the population generally had little impact on expenditure levels for the major groups in aggregate. (See Table 5.) However, some minor effects can be seen in the more detailed item categories. The largest declines in household expenditures attributable to changes in regional population distribution were in elementary and high school tuition and fees, with a 2.2 percent reduction in spending in the West. This was followed closely by a 2.1 percent decrease in intracity transportation in the West and 2.0 percent losses in both audio equipment in the Northeast and legal services in the West. The largest increases in spending were found in the South, with fuel oil and intracity transportation spending growing 6.6 and 4.7 percent, respectively. Expenditures for motor fuels other than gasoline went up 2.3 percent in the Northeast and 2.1 percent in the Midwest. Potential influences on this change include possible existing differences in the concentration of diesel or alternative-fuel vehicle ownership between local areas which experienced an influx of residents between 2001-2002 and 2003-2004 or a change in the concentration of these vehicles, and that prices for these alternative fuels increased disproportionately in particular local areas and not others within the two regions.

PRICE

Methodology:

The CPI is an economic indicator of price changes over time for a given market basket of goods and services. These data are collected and calculated for 38 metropolitan areas, the four Census regions urban areas, including the metropolitan areas, and the U.S. city average. A total of 87 urban areas are used to make these approximations. This allows for the computation of the price change effect in a given period of time, with minimal confounding of substitution effects on price.

The factor of price change in this study is computed by averaging the price indexes in each of the two biennial periods, and dividing the later price index average by the older price index average for each area and item using the following formula:

$$P_{iA} = \frac{\frac{1}{T_t} \sum_{m \in t} IX_{iAm}}{\frac{1}{T_0} \sum_{m \in 0} IX_{iAm}}$$

The CPI index values for item i in area A in month m are represented by IX_{iAm} ; T_t refers to the total number of time periods m within the reference period t ; and T_0 is the total number of periods m within reference period 0 . The numerator for the price ratio is calculated by summing the price indexes IX_{iAm} for a given area and item for each month in time t and dividing by T_t (the total number of months in

time t). The denominator is calculated by summing the price indexes for a given area and item for each month in time 0 and dividing by T_0 (the total number of months in time 0).

The dollar effect of the price change on aggregate expenditures is represented by multiplying the sum of the original expenditure and the previously calculated dollar factors by the price change.

$$P_{iAt}^{\$} = (E_{iA0} + C_{iAt}^{\$} + G_{iAt}^{\$}) \times (P_{iA} - 1)$$

Highlights:

Overall prices increased by a high of 5.7 percent in the Northeast to a low of 3.8 percent in the Midwest. Increases in food and beverages prices ranged from 3.9 percent in the Midwest to a high of 5.4 percent in the West. Housing prices in the Northeast jumped 7.1 percent, 2.5 percent more than the next highest increase. Apparel prices declined by around 3 to 4 percent in all four regions. Regional price increases for transportation, medical care, and recreation were all within 1 percentage point of each other. Education and communication prices increased 2.5 percent in the South compared to 5.0 percent in the West. Price changes for other goods and services varied between the regions with prices in the South and the Midwest increasing 3.0 and 3.8 percent respectively, while prices increased 5.1 percent in the West and 8.1 percent in the Northeast. (See Table 6.)

At the detailed item level, the largest changes were seen in personal computers and peripheral equipment prices, which were down in all four regions, dropping an average of 37 percent from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. (See Table 7.) Televisions prices declined between 25.8 and 22.3 percent, while prices for other video equipment, not including televisions and cable television, also fell by 28 percent to 22.3 percent in all four regions. Information and information processing other than telephone services prices fell by roughly 20 percent in every region.

Fuel oil prices jumped more than 25 percent over this period in the Northeast, South and West, with prices in the Midwest increasing 20.2 percent. Gasoline prices increased in all four regions, from 20.9 percent in the Midwest to 25.0 percent in the West. Prices for motor fuels other than gasoline also rose, from 10.5 percent in the South to 19.9 percent in the Northeast.

The West experienced a 19 percent increase in prices for college tuition and fees, and in state and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax. College tuition increases in the other regions were slightly behind the West, running between 15 and 18 percent. The Midwest increase for state and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax nearly matched the West's at 18.7 percent, while the Northeast and South were much further behind with increases of 10.6 and 6.7 percent, respectively.

IMPLICIT QUANTITY

Methodology:

The residual effects capture, in part, some measure of quantity change. Since we have expenditures from both periods and have calculated the other factors of the expenditure change, we can solve for the

remaining component. This is done by rearranging the equation which relates the factors to expenditures:

$$E_{iAt} = E_{iA0} \times C_A \times P_{iA} \times G_{iA} \times R_{iA}$$

Solving for R gives the following equation:

$$R_{iA} = \frac{E_{iAt}}{E_{iA0} \times C_A \times P_{iA} \times G_{iA}}$$

This value R_{iA} represents what's left over to explain a change in expenditure, after accounting for population and price changes. While this value is a measure of implicit quantity, the nature of the data must be considered. The CPI merges goods and services into discreet groups. For theoretical and logistical reasons, individual items priced do not stand alone in the index structure, but rather a category of several goods or services is the primary unit of measure, and a specific item within that category is chosen for recurrent pricing. While this item is usually picked with a method using probability proportional to sales volume to best reflect actual consumer behavior, it is then generally priced for four years until a new sample is rotated in. In practice, this means that while the index category may be girls' apparel, for example, there are many clothing choices for a consumer to purchase within that category and changes in this choice may not be fully reflected in the index. Rather, the change in total expenditure not explained by price may be a reflection of substitution within the item category. This substitution can be a replacement of one product for another that may cost more or less than the previously priced item, or reflect a change in the quality of an item.

Television purchases are one example of this. A 32 inch tube TV commonly purchased may see its price unchanged over a period of time. A 27 inch plasma TV may then arrive in stores at a significantly higher price than the old tube TVs. Total expenditures increase, but it's the 32 inch tube TV being priced. This implies a quantity increase, since the price was unchanged (and let's assume population is likewise unchanged). However, it could be that the new expenditures are reflecting not an increase in the number of TVs purchased, but rather the type or quality of the TV has changed as households move toward plasma TVs rather than tube TVs. In this case, it may be that fewer overall TVs are purchased, but they're better or more expensive ones than before. While new purchasing behaviors are collected in surveys for the CPI to update the market basket, processing time means that this movement is captured over time but may not coincide with the initial expenditure reports. There is no definitive way to tell with publicly available data whether pure quantity increase or this substitution example is the correct explanation. Item categories that are fairly homogenous are better for drawing conclusions based on simple quantity change, such as bananas or electricity. In all cases, this measure indicates the change in the level of investment households are willing to finance for item categories.

The dollar effect of the residual on aggregate expenditures is represented by multiplying the sum of the original expenditure and the previously calculated dollar factors by the residual factor.

$$R_{iAt}^{\$} = (E_{iA0} + C_{iAt}^{\$} + G_{iAt}^{\$} + P_{iAt}^{\$}) \times (R_{iA} - 1)$$

The components' dollar effects can be combined to calculate an estimate of total expenditure in the second period by using the following equation:

$$E_{iAt}^{estimated} = E_{iA0} + C_{iAt}^{\$} + G_{iAt}^{\$} + P_{iAt}^{\$} + R_{iAt}^{\$}$$

Charts 1-4 show the dollar amounts each described component contributed to the change in total average annual expenditures in the four Census regions.

Highlights:

Generally, households in the regions consumed more in 2003-2004 than they did in 2001-2002. (See Table 8.) The West had the largest increase, at 3.2 percent, in overall consumption. The South showed the least overall change, inching up a slight 0.7 percent. The Northeast, Midwest, and West increased purchases of food and beverages by more than 4 percent, while the South decreased purchases by 4.6 percent. The Northeast was the only region to experience a decline in housing consumption, led primarily by drastic decreases in lodging away from home. The Midwest experienced the largest increase in housing-related consumption, with home purchases, household fuels, and home furnishings contributing most of the increase.

The Midwest was the only region to experience a decline in apparel purchases, and the South was nearly unchanged. The Northeast and the West posted large increases of 8.4 and 12.6 percent, respectively. Women's dresses and women's underwear, nightwear, sportswear, and accessories had a large positive influence on the apparel indicator for both regions, as did men's pants and shorts. Transportation is another major group where the South was only slightly changed and the Midwest was the only region to have a decline in purchases, led by a large decrease in purchases of used cars and trucks. The Northeast and the South showed decreases in the consumption of medical care, while the Midwest and West showed increases in excess of 6 percent. Education and communication expenditures increased with regard to quantity for all regions, while consumption of other goods and services decreased.

At a more detailed level, purchases for services for care of invalids and elderly at home fell 76.5 percent in the Midwest and 60.3 percent in the South, the largest declines in quantity measure along with nursing homes and adult daycare in the Northeast, at 64.7 percent. (See Table 9.) Sports vehicles including bicycles purchases declined 60 percent in the Northeast, while overall sporting goods purchases decreased 32.4 percent from 2001-2002 to 2003-2004. Quantities of frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks purchased fell 42.1 percent in the South, 38.5 percent in the Midwest, and 38.1 percent in the Northeast. Investments in funeral expenses declined in both the South and the Northeast, at 38.9 and 41.8 percent respectively. Expenditure levels, accounting for price changes, declined 37.7 percent for music instruments and accessories in the West and 33.7 percent in the South, implying a reduction in the number of musical instruments purchased, or a substitutionary movement towards less expensive instruments. Similarly, purchase levels of audio equipment in the West fell 34.1 percent.

In contrast, purchases on care of invalids and elderly at home skyrocketed 287 percent in the Northeast, while nursing homes and adult daycare increased 158.6 percent in the West and 69.4 percent in the Midwest. Delivery services purchases increased 142.9 percent in the South, 108.9

percent in the West, and 79.6 percent in the Northeast. Musical instruments and accessories purchases in the Midwest and sporting goods purchases in the South both increased 61.9 percent. Televisions purchases went up 70 percent in the West and 64.4 percent in the Northeast, while personal computers and peripheral equipment purchases were up 70.5 percent in the West and 60.5 percent in the Northeast.

Summary results of selected categories compared across regions

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

In the Northeast, the data show prices for beef and veal products increased between 2001-2002 and 2003-2004, on average by 15 percent, while consumption decreased around 7 percent on average. Geographic shifts played little role in expenditure growth, and prices had the largest role in increased average expenditures. The West experience was similar, with the 18 percent increase in prices offsetting the 5 percent decline in purchases. Average household expenditures were nearly unchanged, and the relative importance declined, in the Midwest, indicating the 13.6 percent increase in prices was offset by the nearly 9.4 percent decline in consumption. Not only did the relative importance of beef and veal decline in the South, average household expenditures fell nearly 2 percent before adjusting for inflation. Prices in the South increased 14.5 percent, and consumption fell 13.2 percent, the largest decline in the four regions.

Expenditures on fresh fish and seafood were affected by geographic shifts in the South, increasing 1.4 percent directly as a result of household location. Prices were virtually unchanged in the South, and purchases rose 6.2 percent. In contrast, expenditures in the West fell one percent as a result of geographic shifts, but rose 28.1 percent as households purchased more fresh fish and seafood with prices increasing 2.1 percent. Northeast aggregate expenditures fell a slight 0.7 percent due to geographic shifts, but prices rose 5 percent and consumption increased 4.7 percent, with the relative importance virtually unchanged. In the Midwest, prices fell 6.1 percent, and consumption increased 19.6 percent.

Consumption of processed fish and seafood rose 23.8 percent in the Midwest, with prices falling a slight 1.1 percent and nearly no change in expenditures attributable to geographic movements. Prices rose only slightly less in the South, 0.9 percent, but consumption increased 6.2 percent and expenditures rose 0.9 percent as a result of geographic shifts. Prices rose in both the West and the Northeast, 2.6 and 3.9 percent respectively, with little change in expenditures as a result of geographic location. However, consumption of processed fish and seafood rose in the West 9.6 percent while it fell 13 percent in the Northeast.

Alcoholic beverages were increasingly popular, in spite of price increases. Purchases of alcoholic beverages at home increased an average of 29 percent in the Northeast as prices rose an average 3.4 percent. Consumption rose 20.3 percent in the West, with geographic movements contributing a 0.8 percent decline in expenditures more than offset by a 3.6 percent increase in prices. Prices rose 4.0 percent in the South and 3.0 percent in the Midwest, and consumption rose 15.7 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.

Even though prices for alcoholic beverages away from home increased an average 8.5 percent in the Northeast and 5.5 percent in the Midwest, consumption continued to increase at a rate of 15.3 percent and 7.8 percent, respectively, between 2001-2002 and 2003-2004. Geographic population shifts contributed to a 0.9 percent increase in expenditures on alcoholic beverages away from home in the South, adding to the 3.9 percent increase in prices and a 20.6 percent increase in consumption. In the West, expenditures actually fell 1.3 percent as a result of geographic shifts. Prices increased 7.7 percent and consumption rose the least out of the four regions at 3.1 percent.

HOUSING

Expenditures on rent of primary residence in the Midwest were unaffected by movements between local areas, and purchases were virtually unchanged as rental prices rose 4.8 percent. Expenditures fell 0.9 percent in both the Northeast and the West as a result of geographic movements, and rental prices rose 8.7 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. The two regions were very different in consumption, however, which rose 1 percent in the Northeast but fell 6.5 percent in the West. Prices in the South rose 5.3 percent and expenditures increased 0.7 percent due to movements between local areas, even though consumption fell 2.4 percent.

Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence, which attempts to capture what owned housing is worth on a flow basis, increased in all four regions, from 4.2 percent in the Midwest to 8.4 percent in the Northeast. Expenditures on owners' equivalent rent fell 0.5 percent in the Northeast as a result of changing household location, but increased 0.8 percent in the South. Consumption of owned homes increased 1.6 percent in the West, 2.4 percent in the Northeast, 5.6 percent in the South, and 7.3 percent in the Midwest.

Price increases for electricity were at 4.6 percent for the South, 2.6 percent in the Northeast, and 2.0 percent in the Midwest. Prices declined a slight 0.3 percent in the West, but expenditures rose 0.3 percent due to geographic movements. Consumption increased 5 percent in the Midwest, 8.6 percent in the West, and 10.6 percent in the Northeast, but fell slightly in the South by 0.6 percent.

Perhaps playing into this general move toward greater electricity consumption were increases in prices for utility natural gas service. In the Midwest, prices rose 24.7 percent and consumption fell 4.7 percent. Prices rose 18.0 percent in the South, expenditures increased 0.5 percent for geographic shifts, and consumption still fell 11.2 percent. The Northeast experience was similar, with prices up 17.8 percent, expenditures due to geographic shifts up 0.4 percent, and consumption down 0.7 percent. Prices for utility natural gas service rose the least in the West, 8.2 percent, and consumption still fell 5.3 percent.

APPAREL

Geographic shifts increased the total expenditures on men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear in the South by 0.9 percent, while geographic shifts contributed to a 0.9 percent decline in expenditures in the West. Prices had no effect on expenditures in the South and Northeast, while prices declined 6.2 percent in the West and 3.4 percent in the Midwest. The Midwest was the only region to show an increase in expenditures as a result of greater consumption, at 3.4 percent. Consumption plummeted 33.8 percent in the South, and fell 19.2 and 10.7 percent in the Northeast and West, respectively.

Expenditures on women's outerwear fell 0.9 percent in the West due to geographic shifts, but rose 0.6 percent in the Midwest. Prices fell in all four regions by three to eight percent. Purchases fell a slight 1.1 percent in the Midwest, but rose in the other regions. Consumption in the West jumped the most, at 31.1 percent, followed by a 26.8 percent increase in the South, and a 4.6 percent rise in the Northeast.

The South and the West both saw a 0.7 percent change in expenditures on women's dresses as a result of geographic shifts, up in the South and down in the West. Prices fell slightly in the South, but rose 1.8 percent in the West, 2.2 percent in the Northeast, and 4.8 percent in the Midwest. Even though the South and the Midwest had price changes in opposite directions, both experienced a fall in consumption of more than 32 percent. Purchases jumped 25 percent in the West and 53.6 percent in the Northeast.

Men's footwear saw a 1.2 percent decline in expenditures as a result of population movements in local areas in the Northeast, but was the only region to show an increase in consumption, with a 25.9 percent jump in expenditures. Prices fell in the Northeast by 9.7 percent, 5.6 percent in the South, and 2.8 percent in the West. Prices were nearly unchanged in the Midwest, but purchases fell 15.1 percent. The South exhibited little change in purchases even with the price decrease, and the West saw declines in men's footwear purchases, falling 7.7 percent.

TRANSPORTATION

Expenditures on new vehicles were up in the West by 0.5 percent and down 0.5 percent in the South as the population concentrations changed in the local areas. Prices were down in all regions, with a low 2.0 percent decline in the South to a 3.2 percent decline in the West. Purchases increased in all regions, from a smaller 7.3 percent increase in the Northeast, to the larger increases of 15.9 percent in the West, 18.7 percent in the South, and 20.8 percent in the Midwest.

Expenditures on used cars and trucks fell 0.7 percent in the West and rose 0.8 percent in the South this time due to geographic shifts, and again prices fell in all four regions by roughly 11 percent. However, purchases fell 12.2 percent in the South and 38.5 percent in the Midwest, rose a modest 1.4 percent in the West, and jumped 61.6 percent in the Northeast.

It is interesting to note that while gasoline is generally considered a good with fairly inelastic demand, as prices increased by a range of 20.9 (Midwest) to 25.0 (West) percent in the four regions, gallons of gas purchased fell at least 2 percent (Northeast) and as much as 5.5 percent (Midwest), indicating consumers did actually modify their behavior and either switched to a cheaper grade gasoline or bought fewer gallons and therefore traveled fewer miles.

Airline fares were moderately influenced by geographic movements, increasing expenditures 1.4 percent in the South and decreasing expenditures in the West by 1.3 percent. Prices were virtually unchanged in the South, and declined 1.2 percent in the Midwest, 3.7 percent in the Northeast, and 5.0 percent in the West. Consumption was stagnant in the South, and grew 2.5 percent in the Northeast and 6.7 percent in the Midwest. Purchases of airline fares jumped 30.7 percent in the West. In all

cases, consumption of other intercity transportation also increased at least 12 percent as prices declined.

MEDICAL CARE

Again indicating some variability in expenditures between local areas within the region, the South showed a 0.8 percent decrease in expenditures on prescription drugs and medical supplies. Prices increased fairly uniformly across the regions, from 7.0 to 8.6 percent. But while consumption was nearly unchanged in the Midwest and the West, it fell 15.4 percent in the Northeast and 5 percent in the South. This may indicate households are filling fewer prescriptions or a move toward less expensive generic substitutes not captured in the pricing component. Certainly, in contrast, purchases of nonprescription drugs increased during that period.

Purchases of nonprescription drugs increased 7.4 percent in the Northeast, even though prices were unchanged. Purchases increased 16.0 percent in the South, with prices increasing 1.7 percent, and 15.5 percent in the West while prices edged up 1.0 percent. In contrast, purchases in the Midwest fell 1.4 percent as prices rose 1.9 percent.

For hospital services, geographic shifts increased expenditures 0.6 percent in the Northeast and 0.5 percent in the West. Prices rose in all regions, with 13.1 percent in the Midwest, 14.7 percent in the South, and 15.3 percent in the West. The highest price increase was 19.7 percent in the Northeast. Even so, consumption of hospital services was practically unchanged in the Northeast, while it fell 4.1 percent in the South. The West's purchases rose 3.4 percent while purchases in the Midwest increased 15.4 percent.

Prices for nursing homes and adult daycare increased from 9.5 percent in the Northeast to 11.8 percent in the Midwest. Unique among the four regions, purchases in the Northeast plummeted some 65 percent. Relatively speaking, consumption in the South rose a modest 29 percent, in light of the 69.4 percent increase in the Midwest and the 158.6 percent jump in the West.

The Midwest and the West both showed health insurance purchases unfazed by 15 to 16 percent increases in prices, with consumption of the service increasing 7.4 and 4.6 percent, respectively. In direct contrast to these experiences, consumption fell 8.1 percent in the South and 3 percent in the Northeast with prices rising 15.4 and 16.2 percent, respectively.

RECREATION

Expenditures increased 1.1 percent in the West for sports vehicles including bicycles as a result of geographic population shifts and declined 0.7 percent in the Midwest. It is interesting to see the different regional combinations of price and quantity, as prices fell 2.7 percent in the Northeast and 3.9 percent in the Midwest, but consumption in the Northeast dropped 60 percent and rose 5.8 percent in the Midwest. Prices were practically stagnant in the West, and consumption increased 11.8 percent. In perhaps the largest shift in preferences among the four regions, purchases of sports vehicles including bicycles in the South skyrocketed 142.6 percent in just an average 2 years, even with prices increasing 5.3 percent.

There was apparently a trade-off, however, as consumption of sports equipment in the South fell 10.4 percent even though prices fell an average 3.3 percent. With prices up a slight 1.0 percent in the West and expenditures down 1.0 percent for geographic shifts, consumption also fell 13.9 percent. Prices fell 4.2 percent in the Northeast and 5.6 percent in the Midwest. Purchases of sports equipment rose 6.4 and 31.4 percent, respectively.

Geographic shifts played a role in increasing expenditures on newspapers and magazines by 0.6 percent in the South, and decreasing expenditures 0.8 percent in the West. Prices increased 4.0 percent in the Northeast, Midwest, and South, and 5.9 percent in the West. All four regions decreased purchases roughly 13 percent on average.

Expenditures on recreational books were up 1.1 percent in the South but down 0.9 percent in the West as a result of changing population distribution within local areas. Prices fell less than one percent in the Midwest and the West, inched up 1.2 percent in the South, and rose 3.2 percent in the Northeast. Even as consumption was constant in the Midwest, it fell 5.5 percent in the West, 6.4 percent in the South and 9.6 percent in the Northeast in an inverse pattern reflecting the magnitude of price change.

EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION

College tuition and fees prices increased at least 14.9 percent in all regions, with the highest increase in the West at 19.3 percent, where expenditures fell 1.2 percent as a result of geographic shifts. Consumption of college services edged up just 1.0 percent in the Midwest, as the West increased 3.7 percent and the South, 4.5 percent. The Northeast, with the lowest price increase, had the largest increase in consumption, at 13.9 percent.

Local area residency played a role in the Northeast and West, decreasing expenditures on elementary and high school tuition and fees by 1.5 and 2.2 percent, respectively. Prices increased between 13.1 and 14.8 percent in all four regions. Consumption of services provided by elementary and high school tuition and fee payments also fell in both the Northeast, 4.4 percent, and the West, 4.2 percent. Consumption increased 11 percent in the South and 33.1 percent in the Midwest.

Expenditures on local telephone services rose in all regions as a result of price increases, with the West seeing the smallest increase of 4.6 percent and the other regions' prices rising between 7.2 and 8.8 percent. The West also had the largest decline in consumption of local telephone services, falling 16.9 percent, followed by a 16 percent decrease in the Midwest, and roughly 13 percent in both the Northeast and South.

This is contrasted by increases in cellular telephone service purchases, as prices were unchanged or decreasing up to 5.2 percent. The largest increase in consumption was in the Northeast, surging 57.5 percent on average, followed by the West with 42.1 percent. The South and Midwest followed with increases of 38.9 and 35.3 percent, respectively.

OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES

Prices for cigarettes rose 20.1 percent in the Northeast, and 4.8 percent in the West and 4.3 percent in the Midwest. Unique among the regions, prices for cigarettes in the South did not rise in the second

biennial period, and consumption still fell 10.2 percent. The Midwest and the West also showed declines around 9 percent. Cigarette purchases fell by the largest amount in the region with the largest price increase, down 16.4 percent in the Northeast.

Expenditures on funeral expenses attributable to geographic shifts were down 1.1 percent in the Northeast. Prices were up 8 to 9 percent in all four regions, and consumption fell in three of the four. Investments in funeral expenditures were down just 6.8 percent in the West, compared to the 38.9 percent decline in the South and a 41.8 percent drop in the Northeast. Purchases actually increased 25.5 percent in the Midwest.

Changing concentrations of the population in the local areas had some impact in the South, West, and Northeast on expenditures for financial services, increasing 0.8 percent in the South and declining 1.3 percent in the West and 0.7 percent in the Northeast. Prices rose the least in the South, 4.5 percent, and consumption correspondingly fell the least at 17.1 percent. Prices rose the most in the Northeast, 8.5 percent, but consumption fell the next smallest amount at 17.4 percent. Prices rose 7.4 percent in the Midwest and 6.6 percent in the West, and purchases fell 19.4 and 25.1 percent, respectively.

Expenditures on care of invalids and elderly at home fell 1.8 percent in the Northeast, 1.1 percent in the West, and 0.8 percent in the South as a result of geographic population shifts. Prices were up 3.9 percent in the Northeast and 5.6 and 5.7 percent in the West and Midwest, respectively. Prices increased the most in the South, rising 10.4 percent. Even though the West and Midwest experienced similar price changes, purchases of services for care of invalids and elderly at home increased 59.4 percent in the West and plummeted 76.5 percent in the Midwest. The South, with the highest price increase, had the second greatest decline in consumption at 60.3 percent. The Northeast, with the smallest price increase, had the largest increase in consumption, leaping 287 percent.

Summary

Not only can the relative importance of items give insight into how households allocate their funds, but we can also examine a few underlying factors behind the changes in expenditures that result in changes in relative importance over time. Closer examination shows that, among the four factors, price change had the largest impact and accounted for 42.8 percent to 65.9 percent of the changes in regional expenditures from the 2001-2002 period to the 2003-2004 period. The level of consumption was the second leading cause of expenditure change in three of the four regions studied. Population growth in the regions pushed up expenditures by 12.8 percent to 39.6 percent. Although impact of geographical shifts is more evident at the detailed item level, the largest effect of this factor at the aggregate level was seen in the South region where 4.5 percent of the change in expenditures during the period was due to the geographic movement of people.

Overall, expenditures in the regions increased by 8.1 percent in the Midwest, 8.7 percent in the Northeast, 9.3 percent in the South, and 10.2 percent in the West. In every region, price was the leading cause of expenditure change, while geographic movement had the smallest effect. The effect of price change was followed by changes in the level of consumption and then population change in all of the regions except for the South, where the order of these last two factors was reversed.

In the Northeast, price changes accounted for 65.9 percent of the change in total expenditures with level of consumption and population change a distant second and third, accounting for 19.2 and 12.8 percent. The effect of geographic shift was minimal at 2.2 percent.

In the Midwest and West, price remained the factor with the largest impact (47.4 percent and 42.8 percent, respectively), but consumption level had a much larger impact than in the Northeast. Consumption accounted for 37.8 percent of the change in expenditures in the Midwest and 33.7 percent in the West. Population change was the third largest factor for both regions, although at 20.9 percent it ran a closer third in the West than in the Midwest (14.2 percent). Geographic shift had little effect on expenditure changes in the West, 2.7 percent, and virtually no impact on Midwest expenditure changes at 0.6 percent.

While the level of each factor's impact varied among these three regions, the order of impact was the same. However, the South region did not follow this pattern. As in the other regions, changing prices accounted for the largest portion (47.5 percent) of expenditure change in the South, but the impact of price change was followed rather closely by the impact of population change which accounted for 39.6 percent of the overall change in expenditures. Change in the level of consumption accounted for only 8.5 percent of total expenditure change, the lowest of any region; while the largest effects of geographic shift were seen in the South region where this factor accounted for 4.5 percent of total expenditure change.

Price changes clearly play a major role in increased aggregate expenditures, contributing nearly two-thirds of the rise in expenditures in the Northeast. The level of consumption, as households decide how much of a good or service to purchase, also contributes to the total expenditures. This effect was most prominent in the Midwest and the West. Population growth pushed aggregate expenditures up the most in the South and the least in the Northeast. In some cases, where households are located within a region plays some small role in how much is spent on goods and services, as with the four-and-a-half percent increase in expenditures in the South attributed to this geographic shifting. In any case, purchasing patterns clearly varied according to region of residence.

Appendix

Table 1. Relative Importances of selected items by region, 2001-2002 and 2003-2004

	Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04
ALL ITEMS	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
MAJOR GROUP: FOOD AND BEVERAGES	15.199	15.618	14.829	15.016	15.783	15.045	14.328	14.689
FOOD AT HOME	8.165	8.127	7.791	7.882	8.475	8.166	7.708	7.902
Food away from home	5.969	6.196	5.960	5.974	6.421	5.847	5.644	5.704
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.645	0.806	0.671	0.727	0.616	0.707	0.645	0.743
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.421	0.488	0.407	0.433	0.270	0.324	0.332	0.339
MAJOR GROUP: HOUSING	44.151	43.671	39.773	41.464	40.164	41.203	43.445	42.661
Rent of primary residence	6.299	6.398	4.637	4.550	5.483	5.378	7.440	6.831
Lodging away from home	4.565	2.881	3.095	3.048	2.527	2.295	2.998	2.961
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	23.971	24.705	22.038	23.064	21.550	22.881	23.994	23.776
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.620	0.671	0.111	0.136	0.103	0.134	0.077	0.069
Gas (piped) and electricity	3.274	3.514	3.836	4.016	4.255	4.196	2.736	2.721
HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND OPERATIONS	3.763	3.893	4.333	4.824	4.070	4.092	4.129	4.134
MAJOR GROUP: APPAREL	4.605	4.496	4.490	3.951	4.308	3.958	3.931	3.965
Men's apparel	0.936	0.853	0.929	0.793	0.842	0.696	0.800	0.754
Boy's apparel	0.250	0.217	0.251	0.228	0.243	0.236	0.199	0.215
Women's apparel	1.644	1.683	1.722	1.377	1.553	1.389	1.353	1.473
Girls' apparel	0.341	0.292	0.300	0.302	0.311	0.262	0.253	0.246
Footwear	0.911	0.935	0.763	0.667	0.858	0.818	0.766	0.721
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.220	0.173	0.245	0.229	0.213	0.200	0.194	0.206
MAJOR GROUP: TRANSPORTATION	15.291	15.658	18.377	16.743	17.986	17.953	17.346	17.582
New and used motor vehicles	7.201	7.305	9.604	7.974	9.273	9.011	8.486	8.293
Motor fuel	2.567	2.906	3.332	3.561	3.435	3.789	3.179	3.552
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	1.138	1.030	1.316	1.079	1.281	1.056	1.496	1.304
Motor vehicle insurance	2.155	2.243	2.208	2.231	2.376	2.542	2.144	2.207
Motor vehicle fees	0.446	0.468	0.515	0.538	0.361	0.377	0.479	0.513
Public transportation	1.502	1.443	1.033	1.005	0.867	0.804	1.129	1.270
MAJOR GROUP: MEDICAL CARE	5.223	5.207	5.993	6.629	6.532	6.631	5.184	5.603
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	0.895	0.763	1.129	1.137	1.310	1.259	0.810	0.807
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	0.370	0.368	0.448	0.457	0.423	0.487	0.414	0.469
Professional services	2.525	2.539	2.733	2.954	2.858	2.858	2.552	2.705
Hospital and related services	1.142	1.231	1.370	1.716	1.593	1.678	1.143	1.324
Health insurance	0.291	0.307	0.312	0.364	0.347	0.349	0.265	0.298
MAJOR GROUP: RECREATION	5.903	5.517	6.459	6.184	5.467	5.712	6.248	6.069
Video and audio	1.768	1.894	1.855	1.905	1.829	2.035	1.702	1.718
Pets, pet products and services	0.510	0.584	0.577	0.667	0.615	0.592	0.607	0.701
Sporting goods	0.589	0.360	0.725	0.749	0.543	0.845	0.857	0.785
Recreation services	1.900	1.753	1.949	1.672	1.496	1.368	1.900	1.844
Recreational reading materials	0.404	0.344	0.435	0.382	0.306	0.270	0.390	0.337

Table 1. Relative Importances of selected items by region, 2001-2002 and 2003-2004 - Continued

	Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04	2001-02	2003-04
MAJOR GROUP: EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	6.138	6.382	6.173	6.340	5.786	6.025	6.007	6.099
Educational books and supplies	0.165	0.149	0.204	0.197	0.189	0.173	0.248	0.240
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.783	2.985	2.501	2.792	1.860	2.111	2.470	2.549
Postage and delivery services	0.182	0.185	0.173	0.212	0.170	0.181	0.170	0.196
Telephone services	2.273	2.278	2.457	2.362	2.787	2.801	2.234	2.163
Information and information processing other than telephone services	0.734	0.785	0.839	0.777	0.780	0.760	0.885	0.951
MAJOR GROUP: OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	3.490	3.451	3.905	3.672	3.975	3.474	3.510	3.332
Tobacco and smoking products	0.750	0.704	0.969	0.856	0.854	0.717	0.577	0.504
Personal care products	0.607	0.696	0.738	0.721	0.753	0.757	0.707	0.770
Personal care services	0.625	0.689	0.645	0.677	0.672	0.694	0.618	0.628
Miscellaneous personal services	1.327	1.179	1.318	1.176	1.492	1.116	1.390	1.187

Table 2. Percent change in household characteristics by region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Percent of urban areas in which the average household size increased	33.33%	37.50%	46.15%	40.00%
Percent of urban areas in which the average number of households increased	72.22%	66.67%	64.10%	55.00%

Table 3. Percent change in household characteristics by city size

	Large Cities	Mid-Size Cities	Small Urban Areas
Percent of urban areas in which the average household size increased	32.26%	41.30%	50.00%
Percent of urban areas in which the average number of households increased	64.52%	73.91%	45.83%

Table 4. Major group indexes of geographic shift by region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All Items	99.8	100.0	100.4	99.7
Food And Beverages	100.0	100.1	100.4	99.6
Housing	99.6	100.1	100.7	99.7
Apparel	99.7	100.1	100.6	99.7
Transportation	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.0
Medical Care	100.2	99.9	99.8	100.2
Recreation	99.9	100.0	100.6	99.7
Education And Communication	99.8	100.0	100.4	99.4
Other Goods And Services	99.8	100.0	100.4	99.5

Table 5. Detailed indexes of largest changes in geographic shift by region

Region	Detailed Category	Geo Shift Index	Relative Importance	
			2001-02	2003-04
Northeast	Audio equipment	98.0	0.133	0.081
	Care of invalids and elderly at home	98.2	0.047	0.173
	Elementary and high school tuition and fees	98.5	0.438	0.435
	Domestic services	98.7	0.237	0.235
	Intracity transportation	98.8	0.569	0.567
	Music instruments and accessories	101.2	0.038	0.050
	State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	101.2	0.181	0.203
	Tobacco products other than cigarettes	101.3	0.043	0.042
	Other motor fuels	102.3	0.007	0.008
	Delivery services	102.8	0.005	0.009
Midwest	Other household fuels	99.2	0.083	0.097
	Sports vehicles including bicycles	99.3	0.422	0.399
	Men's pants and shorts	99.6	0.233	0.190
	Other appliances	99.6	0.188	0.212
	Baby food	99.6	0.068	0.077
	Women's outerwear	100.6	0.128	0.110
	Gardening and lawncare services	100.7	0.149	0.200
	Other pork including roasts and picnics	100.7	0.102	0.095
	Elementary and high school tuition and fees	100.8	0.273	0.388
	Other motor fuels	102.1	0.005	0.006
South	Nursing homes and adult daycare	98.9	0.065	0.086
	Music instruments and accessories	99.1	0.055	0.034
	Floor coverings	99.1	0.044	0.044
	Used cars and trucks	99.2	2.721	2.006
	Prescription drugs and medical supplies	99.2	1.304	1.248
	Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	102.2	2.395	2.178
	Clocks, lamps, and decorator items	102.2	0.398	0.373
	Parking and other fees	102.6	0.109	0.107
	Intracity transportation	104.7	0.140	0.107
	Fuel oil	106.6	0.037	0.048
West	Elementary and high school tuition and fees	97.8	0.278	0.277
	Intracity transportation	97.9	0.196	0.183
	Legal services	98.0	0.428	0.333
	Wine at home	98.6	0.241	0.286
	Dishes and flatware	98.6	0.110	0.105
	Other household fuels	101.0	0.056	0.052
	Sports vehicles including bicycles	101.1	0.375	0.393
	State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	101.1	0.319	0.363
	Bedroom furniture	101.1	0.320	0.363
	Delivery services	101.6	0.008	0.018

Table 6. Major group indexes of price change by region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All Items	105.7	103.8	104.2	104.3
Food And Beverages	104.9	103.9	104.9	105.4
Housing	107.1	104.2	104.6	104.1
Apparel	96.8	95.3	95.6	96.5
Transportation	104.8	103.9	104.6	104.5
Medical Care	108.7	109.2	108.4	108.8
Recreation	102.5	102.0	102.9	102.1
Education And Communication	104.3	103.8	102.5	105.0
Other Goods And Services	108.1	103.8	103.0	105.1

Table 7. Detailed indexes of largest changes in prices by region

Region	Detailed Category	Price Index	Relative Importance	
			2001-02	2003-04
Northeast	Personal computers and peripheral equipment	61.7	0.347	0.323
	Televisions	75.7	0.200	0.231
	Other video equipment	77.7	0.053	0.054
	Other information processing equipment	81.1	0.079	0.082
	Computer software and accessories	84.1	0.039	0.038
	Other motor fuels	119.9	0.007	0.008
	Cigarettes	120.1	0.702	0.660
	Eggs	120.5	0.090	0.101
	Gasoline (all-types)	123.3	2.560	2.899
	Fuel oil	125.1	0.529	0.577
Midwest	Personal computers and peripheral equipment	64.5	0.408	0.329
	Other video equipment	72.0	0.079	0.072
	Televisions	74.2	0.232	0.201
	Computer software and accessories	78.9	0.055	0.050
	Other information processing equipment	79.5	0.100	0.055
	Fuel oil	120.2	0.028	0.039
	Other household fuels	120.4	0.083	0.097
	Gasoline (all-types)	120.9	3.327	3.555
	Eggs	122.7	0.072	0.082
	Utility natural gas service	124.7	1.522	1.696
South	Personal computers and peripheral equipment	65.3	0.342	0.298
	Other video equipment	76.2	0.061	0.060
	Televisions	77.2	0.213	0.243
	Other information processing equipment	78.8	0.120	0.061
	Telephone services, long distance charges	83.3	1.018	0.920
	Eggs	117.6	0.095	0.100
	Utility natural gas service	118.0	0.761	0.760
	Other household fuels	120.9	0.066	0.086
	Gasoline (all-types)	122.2	3.406	3.757
	Fuel oil	125.6	0.037	0.048
West	Personal computers and peripheral equipment	61.9	0.449	0.442
	Other video equipment	74.6	0.083	0.067
	Televisions	77.7	0.199	0.246
	Other information processing equipment	81.7	0.088	0.089
	Clocks, lamps, and decorator items	82.3	0.459	0.366
	State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	119.0	0.319	0.363
	College tuition and fees	119.3	1.223	1.393
	Uncooked beef steaks	120.1	0.221	0.261
	Gasoline (all-types)	125.0	3.111	3.480
	Fuel oil	131.3	0.021	0.017

Table 8. Major group indexes of quantity change by region

	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
All Items	101.6	102.9	100.7	103.2
Food And Beverages	104.9	104.1	95.4	104.9
Housing	99.3	106.9	102.6	101.6
Apparel	108.4	98.6	100.7	112.6
Transportation	104.6	93.7	100.8	104.1
Medical Care	98.0	108.3	98.9	106.4
Recreation	97.7	100.4	106.4	102.4
Education And Communication	106.9	105.8	106.7	104.4
Other Goods And Services	98.2	96.8	89.1	97.4

Table 9. Detailed indexes of largest changes in quantities by region

Region	Detailed Category	Quantity Index	Relative Importance	
			2001-02	2003-04
Northeast	Nursing homes and adult daycare	35.3	0.066	0.024
	Sports vehicles including bicycles	40.0	0.345	0.126
	Funeral expenses	58.2	0.313	0.183
	Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	61.9	0.020	0.012
	Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	66.3	4.379	2.723
	Used cars and trucks	161.6	1.295	1.740
	Televisions	164.4	0.200	0.231
	Other linens	176.1	0.222	0.334
	Delivery services	179.6	0.005	0.009
	Care of invalids and elderly at home	387.0	0.047	0.173
Midwest	Care of invalids and elderly at home	23.5	0.084	0.020
	Housing at school, excluding board	56.8	0.239	0.143
	Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	61.5	0.031	0.018
	Used cars and trucks	61.5	3.297	1.687
	Women's dresses	67.8	0.202	0.135
	Sewing machines, fabric and supplies	161.4	0.069	0.103
	Music instruments and accessories	161.9	0.052	0.078
	Floor coverings	165.5	0.038	0.059
	Nursing homes and adult daycare	169.4	0.079	0.141
	Tools, hardware and supplies	178.4	0.176	0.290
South	Care of invalids and elderly at home	39.7	0.266	0.109
	Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	57.9	0.024	0.014
	Funeral expenses	61.1	0.264	0.165
	Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	66.2	0.206	0.131
	Music instruments and accessories	66.3	0.055	0.034
	Televisions	154.6	0.213	0.243
	Repair of household items	164.0	0.064	0.111
	Dishes and flatware	169.0	0.070	0.102
	Sports vehicles including bicycles	242.6	0.244	0.593
	Delivery services	242.9	0.007	0.019
West	Technical and business school tuition and fees	54.4	0.107	0.061
	Music instruments and accessories	62.3	0.103	0.059
	Audio equipment	65.9	0.163	0.093
	Fuel oil	68.5	0.021	0.017
	Housing at school, excluding board	71.5	0.206	0.157
	Televisions	170.0	0.199	0.246
	Personal computers and peripheral equipment	170.5	0.449	0.442
	Delivery services	208.9	0.008	0.018
	Repair of household items	228.3	0.072	0.175
	Nursing homes and adult daycare	258.6	0.032	0.085

Charts 1-4. Dollar distributions of total expenditures between the discussed components of change

Chart 1. Northeast

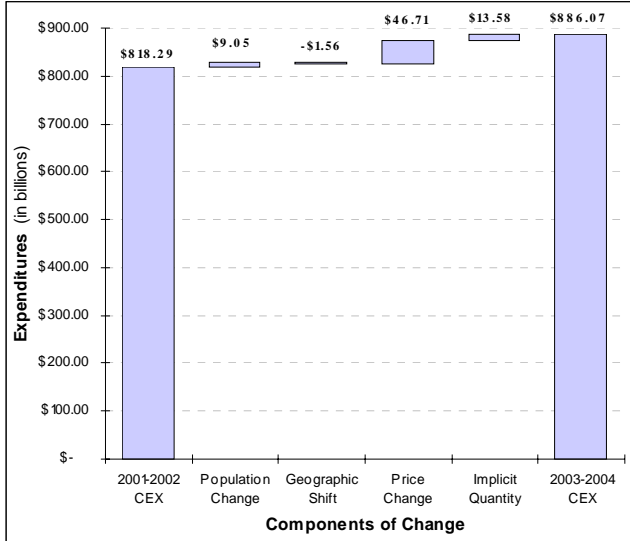


Chart 2. Midwest

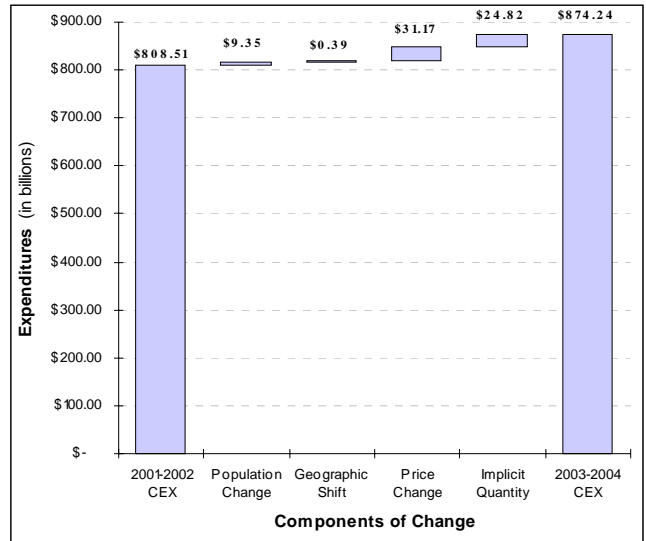


Chart 3. South

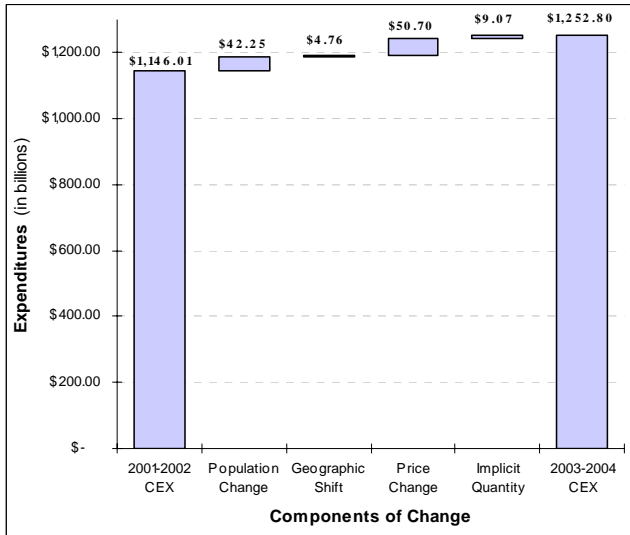


Chart 4. West

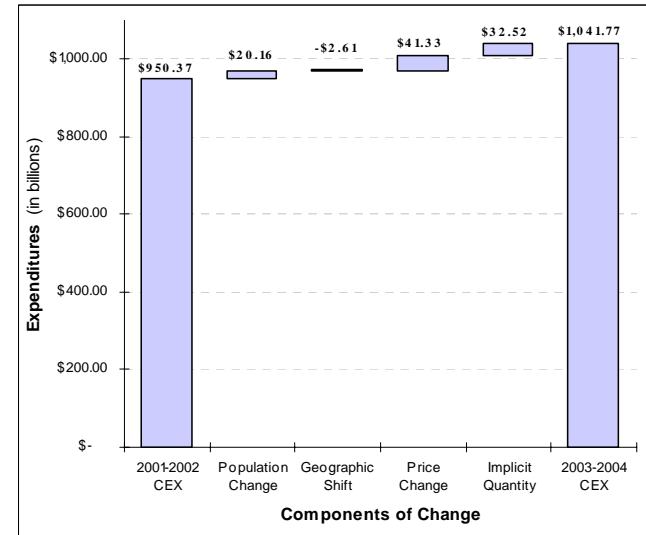


Table A. Selected indexes and relative importances, Northeast

Category	RI_0102	Geo Shift	Prices	Quantity	RI_0304
ALL ITEMS	100.000	99.8	105.7	101.6	100.000
MAJOR GROUP: FOOD AND BEVERAGES	15.199	100.0	104.9	104.9	15.618
FOOD AT HOME	8.165	100.1	105.1	101.3	8.127
Cereals and bakery products	1.242	100.1	104.2	98.7	1.195
Beef and veal	0.600	100.3	115.3	93.1	0.603
Pork	0.423	100.4	103.3	103.1	0.422
Poultry	0.448	99.9	104.3	99.6	0.434
Fish and seafood	0.394	99.6	104.5	98.0	0.375
Fresh fish and seafood	0.243	99.3	105.0	104.7	0.248
Processed fish and seafood	0.151	100.0	103.9	87.0	0.128
Eggs	0.090	100.0	120.5	99.6	0.101
Dairy and related products	0.839	100.3	105.3	105.4	0.872
Fresh fruits	0.486	99.9	105.2	100.0	0.477
Fresh vegetables	0.475	99.8	110.0	97.5	0.475
Processed fruits and vegetables	0.254	100.4	106.0	96.1	0.243
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks	0.624	100.2	100.3	102.9	0.602
Carbonated drinks	0.286	100.6	101.1	106.2	0.288
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.020	100.5	102.9	61.9	0.012
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.318	99.8	99.3	102.6	0.301
Coffee	0.120	99.9	100.9	82.3	0.093
Other beverage materials including tea	0.189	99.6	98.5	120.4	0.208
Food away from home	5.969	99.7	104.7	106.4	6.196
Full service meals and snacks	2.752	99.6	104.6	110.0	2.946
Limited service meals and snacks	2.415	100.0	104.7	107.1	2.527
Food at employee sites and schools	0.308	99.8	105.5	90.1	0.272
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors	0.111	100.2	101.8	105.3	0.111
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.645	100.3	103.4	129.2	0.806
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.293	101.0	105.2	111.8	0.325
Distilled spirits at home	0.092	99.7	104.2	142.1	0.126
Wine at home	0.260	99.6	100.7	145.8	0.355
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.421	99.4	108.5	115.3	0.488
MAJOR GROUP: HOUSING	44.151	99.6	107.1	99.3	43.671
Rent of primary residence	6.299	99.1	108.7	101.0	6.398
Lodging away from home	4.565	100.2	101.4	66.5	2.881
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	23.971	99.5	108.4	102.4	24.705
Fuel oil	0.529	100.3	125.1	93.1	0.577
Electricity	2.104	100.1	102.6	110.6	2.232
Utility natural gas service	1.169	100.4	117.8	99.3	1.282
Floor coverings	0.035	99.6	96.8	95.0	0.030
Window coverings	0.076	99.5	94.8	155.7	0.104
Furniture and bedding	1.025	99.9	96.5	101.9	0.940
Appliances	0.292	100.0	92.3	130.3	0.329
Housekeeping supplies	0.809	100.5	98.3	110.0	0.821
Domestic services	0.237	98.7	106.0	101.5	0.235
Gardening and lawn care services	0.290	100.6	103.0	83.0	0.233
Moving, storage, freight expense	0.050	99.5	102.8	107.4	0.051

Table A. Selected indexes and relative importances, Northeast - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
MAJOR GROUP: APPAREL	4.605	99.7	96.8	108.4	4.496
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.250	99.3	100.2	80.8	0.187
Men's furnishings	0.195	99.7	108.0	106.6	0.210
Men's shirts and sweaters	0.267	99.8	88.7	110.1	0.243
Men's pants and shorts	0.207	100.1	89.8	118.1	0.205
Boy's apparel	0.250	99.7	100.5	92.9	0.217
Women's outerwear	0.178	99.7	95.3	104.6	0.165
Women's dresses	0.124	99.7	102.2	153.6	0.181
Women's suits and separates	0.907	99.9	96.9	107.0	0.878
Women's underwear, nightwear, sportswear and accessories	0.405	100.2	93.6	125.0	0.443
Girls' apparel	0.341	99.9	101.7	90.1	0.292
Men's footwear	0.290	98.8	90.3	125.9	0.304
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.192	99.5	89.7	112.1	0.179
Women's footwear	0.429	99.7	103.9	108.6	0.451
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.220	98.8	92.0	92.8	0.173
Jewelry and watches	0.302	99.6	93.7	130.2	0.343
MAJOR GROUP: TRANSPORTATION	15.291	100.0	104.8	104.6	15.658
New vehicles	4.670	99.9	97.5	107.3	4.560
Used cars and trucks	1.295	100.3	88.8	161.6	1.740
Gasoline (all-types)	2.560	100.3	123.3	98.0	2.899
Other motor fuels	0.007	102.3	119.9	100.5	0.008
State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	0.181	101.2	110.6	107.3	0.203
Parking and other fees	0.245	99.6	107.0	103.2	0.252
Airline fare	0.745	99.9	96.4	102.5	0.687
Other intercity transportation	0.180	99.3	96.6	115.3	0.186
Intracity transportation	0.569	98.8	116.5	92.7	0.567
MAJOR GROUP: MEDICAL CARE	5.223	100.2	108.7	98.0	5.207
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	0.895	100.4	107.4	84.6	0.763
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	0.370	100.2	100.8	105.3	0.368
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	0.255	100.2	100.0	107.4	0.256
Physicians' services	1.444	100.2	103.1	108.7	1.514
Dental services	0.646	99.3	108.5	99.1	0.645
Hospital services	1.076	100.6	119.7	99.8	1.207
Nursing homes and adult daycare	0.066	100.1	109.5	35.3	0.024
Health insurance	0.291	100.3	116.2	97.1	0.307
MAJOR GROUP: RECREATION	5.903	99.9	102.5	97.7	5.517
Televisions	0.200	99.3	75.7	164.4	0.231
Cable television	1.058	100.2	111.4	109.0	1.201
Audio equipment	0.133	98.0	90.3	74.1	0.081
Audio discs, tapes and other media	0.101	100.3	99.4	94.1	0.089
Pets and pet products	0.307	100.2	102.2	109.0	0.320
Pet services including veterinary	0.203	100.1	109.4	127.0	0.264
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.345	100.3	97.3	40.0	0.126
Sports equipment	0.238	100.6	95.8	106.4	0.228
Toys and games	0.379	99.9	85.1	95.2	0.286
Recreation services	1.900	99.7	106.0	93.5	1.753

Table A. Selected indexes and relative importances, Northeast - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
Recreational reading materials	0.404	99.9	103.7	88.1	0.344
Newspapers and magazines	0.257	100.0	104.0	86.7	0.216
Recreational books	0.146	99.6	103.2	90.4	0.127
MAJOR GROUP: EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	6.138	99.8	104.3	106.9	6.382
Educational books and supplies	0.165	100.4	111.5	86.3	0.149
College tuition and fees	1.393	100.1	114.9	113.9	1.704
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.438	98.5	113.1	95.6	0.435
Child care and nursery school	0.831	99.2	111.1	75.6	0.646
Technical and business school tuition and fees	0.060	99.3	115.2	140.1	0.090
Postage	0.178	100.9	108.5	96.6	0.176
Delivery services	0.005	102.8	117.2	179.6	0.009
Telephone services, local charges	0.853	99.8	108.8	87.3	0.755
Telephone services, long distance charges	0.896	99.9	84.4	112.5	0.793
Cellular Telephone services	0.524	99.8	94.8	157.5	0.729
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	0.347	100.5	61.7	160.5	0.323
Computer software and accessories	0.039	99.8	84.1	125.5	0.038
Computer information processing services	0.263	100.0	91.2	146.5	0.328
Other information processing equipment	0.079	99.1	81.1	138.3	0.082
MAJOR GROUP: OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	3.490	99.8	108.1	98.2	3.451
Cigarettes	0.702	100.3	120.1	83.6	0.660
Tobacco products other than cigarettes	0.043	101.3	107.8	96.0	0.042
Personal care products	0.607	100.2	99.2	123.4	0.696
Legal services	0.222	99.3	108.4	104.3	0.233
Funeral expenses	0.313	98.9	108.9	58.2	0.183
Financial services	0.211	99.3	108.5	82.6	0.176
Care of invalids and elderly at home	0.047	98.2	103.9	387.0	0.173

Table B. Selected indexes and relative importances, Midwest

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
ALL ITEMS	100.000	100.0	103.8	102.9	100.000
MAJOR GROUP: FOOD AND BEVERAGES	14.829	100.1	103.9	104.1	15.016
FOOD AT HOME	7.791	100.1	103.3	104.6	7.882
Cereals and bakery products	1.179	100.1	103.2	98.5	1.123
Beef and veal	0.608	100.3	113.6	90.6	0.587
Pork	0.419	100.3	105.8	101.2	0.421
Poultry	0.342	100.1	108.4	96.5	0.335
Fish and seafood	0.233	100.2	96.5	121.8	0.256
Fresh fish and seafood	0.115	100.2	93.9	119.6	0.121
Processed fish and seafood	0.118	100.2	98.9	123.8	0.135
Eggs	0.072	100.2	122.7	99.2	0.082
Dairy and related products	0.840	100.1	102.1	106.4	0.855
Fresh fruits	0.425	100.1	101.6	107.2	0.434
Fresh vegetables	0.383	100.1	102.0	106.3	0.389
Processed fruits and vegetables	0.258	100.1	101.9	105.7	0.260
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks	0.661	100.2	99.1	106.1	0.652
Carbonated drinks	0.386	100.1	99.5	106.6	0.383
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.031	99.9	102.4	61.5	0.018
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.244	100.3	98.1	111.2	0.250
Coffee	0.109	100.1	98.8	90.8	0.091
Other beverage materials including tea	0.158	100.0	104.6	110.2	0.170
Food away from home	5.960	100.0	104.6	102.4	5.974
Full service meals and snacks	2.514	100.0	104.2	102.8	2.519
Limited service meals and snacks	2.568	100.0	104.5	109.2	2.741
Food at employee sites and schools	0.349	100.1	106.6	82.6	0.288
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors	0.177	100.1	103.4	84.9	0.145
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.671	100.1	103.0	112.3	0.727
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.381	100.0	103.8	105.0	0.388
Distilled spirits at home	0.121	100.1	100.7	106.8	0.122
Wine at home	0.170	100.4	102.6	132.7	0.217
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.407	100.1	105.5	107.8	0.433
MAJOR GROUP: HOUSING	39.773	100.1	104.2	106.9	41.464
Rent of primary residence	4.637	100.2	104.8	99.8	4.550
Lodging away from home	3.095	99.9	105.7	99.8	3.048
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	22.038	100.0	104.2	107.3	23.064
Fuel oil	0.028	99.8	120.2	123.7	0.039
Electricity	2.314	100.0	102.0	105.0	2.320
Utility natural gas service	1.522	100.3	124.7	95.3	1.696
Floor coverings	0.038	99.7	99.4	165.5	0.059
Window coverings	0.087	100.0	95.7	125.3	0.097
Furniture and bedding	1.047	100.0	96.2	125.0	1.177
Appliances	0.390	100.0	92.6	129.2	0.436
Housekeeping supplies	0.873	99.9	97.3	122.2	0.969
Domestic services	0.194	100.0	108.4	113.0	0.223
Gardening and lawn care services	0.149	100.7	102.1	139.8	0.200
Moving, storage, freight expense	0.078	100.4	107.1	80.3	0.063

Table B. Selected indexes and relative importances, Midwest - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
MAJOR GROUP: APPAREL	4.490	100.1	95.3	98.6	3.951
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.190	100.1	96.6	103.4	0.178
Men's furnishings	0.210	99.8	100.2	100.2	0.197
Men's shirts and sweaters	0.269	100.0	92.9	83.1	0.194
Men's pants and shorts	0.233	99.6	92.0	94.9	0.190
Boy's apparel	0.251	100.3	88.0	110.2	0.228
Women's outerwear	0.128	100.6	92.5	98.9	0.110
Women's dresses	0.202	100.2	104.8	67.8	0.135
Women's suits and separates	0.908	100.0	92.7	95.3	0.751
Women's underwear, nightwear, sportswear and accessories	0.437	100.2	99.6	81.4	0.332
Girls' apparel	0.300	100.1	92.4	116.1	0.302
Men's footwear	0.252	99.9	100.7	84.9	0.201
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.169	99.8	93.2	109.1	0.160
Women's footwear	0.342	100.2	95.8	99.4	0.305
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.245	99.8	94.6	106.0	0.229
Jewelry and watches	0.280	100.4	98.7	136.0	0.354
MAJOR GROUP: TRANSPORTATION	18.377	100.1	103.9	93.7	16.743
New vehicles	4.779	100.2	97.0	120.8	5.250
Used cars and trucks	3.297	100.0	88.8	61.5	1.687
Gasoline (all-types)	3.327	100.0	120.9	94.5	3.555
Other motor fuels	0.005	102.1	115.6	101.8	0.006
State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	0.332	99.9	118.7	100.4	0.370
Parking and other fees	0.159	100.0	106.1	93.8	0.148
Airline fare	0.681	100.1	98.8	106.7	0.672
Other intercity transportation	0.169	100.1	94.7	117.2	0.175
Intracity transportation	0.179	100.1	106.4	86.9	0.155
MAJOR GROUP: MEDICAL CARE	5.993	99.9	109.2	108.3	6.629
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	1.129	99.9	108.6	99.2	1.137
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	0.448	99.9	101.6	107.5	0.457
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	0.321	99.9	101.9	98.6	0.301
Physicians' services	1.527	100.0	108.8	110.0	1.709
Dental services	0.667	99.8	109.5	100.4	0.684
Hospital services	1.291	100.0	113.1	115.4	1.576
Nursing homes and adult daycare	0.079	100.0	111.8	169.4	0.141
Health insurance	0.312	100.0	116.1	107.4	0.364
MAJOR GROUP: RECREATION	6.459	100.0	102.0	100.4	6.184
Televisions	0.232	100.1	74.2	124.6	0.201
Cable television	0.982	100.1	108.6	112.1	1.118
Audio equipment	0.130	99.7	86.4	106.2	0.111
Audio discs, tapes and other media	0.136	100.0	105.3	83.3	0.112
Pets and pet products	0.342	100.3	103.4	123.0	0.408
Pet services including veterinary	0.235	100.0	108.9	107.9	0.259
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.422	99.3	96.1	105.8	0.399
Sports equipment	0.293	100.1	94.4	131.4	0.340
Toys and games	0.493	99.8	86.4	88.6	0.352
Recreation services	1.949	100.1	108.9	84.1	1.672

Table B. Selected indexes and relative importances, Midwest - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
Recreational reading materials	0.435	99.9	102.3	91.9	0.382
Newspapers and magazines	0.269	100.0	104.0	87.2	0.228
Recreational books	0.165	99.8	99.6	100.2	0.154
MAJOR GROUP: EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	6.173	100.0	103.8	105.8	6.340
Educational books and supplies	0.204	99.8	112.1	92.3	0.197
College tuition and fees	1.336	99.8	117.7	101.0	1.482
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.273	100.8	113.3	133.1	0.388
Child care and nursery school	0.758	100.3	107.9	99.3	0.762
Technical and business school tuition and fees	0.044	100.4	115.3	88.0	0.041
Postage	0.169	100.1	107.7	120.7	0.205
Delivery services	0.005	99.9	114.1	124.1	0.006
Telephone services, local charges	0.858	100.0	107.2	84.0	0.723
Telephone services, long distance charges	0.903	99.9	85.4	105.4	0.759
Cellular Telephone services	0.697	100.0	99.9	135.3	0.881
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	0.408	99.7	64.5	134.0	0.329
Computer software and accessories	0.055	99.8	78.9	124.9	0.050
Computer information processing services	0.268	100.0	102.7	129.9	0.334
Other information processing equipment	0.100	99.8	79.5	74.2	0.055
MAJOR GROUP: OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	3.905	100.0	103.8	96.8	3.672
Cigarettes	0.911	100.0	104.3	91.4	0.812
Tobacco products other than cigarettes	0.052	99.8	110.8	72.2	0.039
Personal care products	0.738	100.0	97.1	107.7	0.721
Legal services	0.347	100.1	110.8	92.6	0.334
Funeral expenses	0.202	100.1	107.9	125.5	0.257
Financial services	0.225	100.2	107.4	80.6	0.183
Care of invalids and elderly at home	0.084	99.9	105.7	23.5	0.020

Table C. Selected indexes and relative importances, South

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
ALL ITEMS	100.000	100.4	104.2	100.7	100.000
MAJOR GROUP: FOOD AND BEVERAGES	15.783	100.4	104.9	95.4	15.045
FOOD AT HOME	8.475	100.2	104.9	96.7	8.166
Cereals and bakery products	1.229	100.3	104.8	93.1	1.140
Beef and veal	0.715	99.8	114.5	86.8	0.673
Pork	0.525	99.7	104.2	92.3	0.478
Poultry	0.432	100.4	104.5	93.2	0.400
Fish and seafood	0.335	101.2	100.5	106.2	0.342
Fresh fish and seafood	0.201	101.4	100.1	106.2	0.205
Processed fish and seafood	0.134	100.9	100.9	106.2	0.137
Eggs	0.095	100.2	117.6	93.9	0.100
Dairy and related products	0.846	100.2	104.8	98.5	0.830
Fresh fruits	0.445	100.3	106.5	97.2	0.438
Fresh vegetables	0.451	100.6	109.5	95.3	0.449
Processed fruits and vegetables	0.291	99.9	102.5	94.9	0.268
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks	0.672	100.2	101.1	96.1	0.620
Carbonated drinks	0.349	99.9	100.8	103.3	0.344
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.024	101.0	103.2	57.9	0.014
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.299	100.5	101.3	91.0	0.263
Coffee	0.099	100.3	101.8	96.2	0.093
Other beverage materials including tea	0.180	100.2	100.5	126.7	0.218
Food away from home	6.421	100.6	105.2	90.8	5.847
Full service meals and snacks	2.857	100.6	105.2	87.2	2.502
Limited service meals and snacks	2.856	100.4	105.1	95.3	2.722
Food at employee sites and schools	0.309	100.7	107.2	87.2	0.276
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors	0.141	100.5	103.6	108.3	0.150
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.616	100.4	104.0	115.7	0.707
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.342	100.1	106.7	101.3	0.351
Distilled spirits at home	0.113	99.7	104.0	121.2	0.135
Wine at home	0.161	101.4	99.4	143.4	0.221
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.270	100.9	103.9	120.6	0.324
MAJOR GROUP: HOUSING	40.164	100.7	104.6	102.6	41.203
Rent of primary residence	5.483	100.7	105.3	97.6	5.378
Lodging away from home	2.527	102.1	104.1	90.1	2.295
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	21.550	100.8	105.2	105.6	22.881
Fuel oil	0.037	106.6	125.6	102.1	0.048
Electricity	3.494	99.8	104.6	99.4	3.436
Utility natural gas service	0.761	100.5	118.0	88.8	0.760
Floor coverings	0.044	99.1	98.5	108.7	0.044
Window coverings	0.073	100.7	92.1	136.1	0.088
Furniture and bedding	1.100	101.0	99.2	97.5	1.019
Appliances	0.327	99.9	93.6	115.4	0.335
Housekeeping supplies	0.915	100.1	99.5	103.3	0.894
Domestic services	0.244	101.0	103.2	103.6	0.250
Gardening and lawn care services	0.258	100.2	101.2	108.6	0.269
Moving, storage, freight expense	0.086	101.5	107.0	83.1	0.073

Table C. Selected indexes and relative importances, South - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
MAJOR GROUP: APPAREL	4.308	100.6	95.6	100.7	3.958
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.206	100.9	100.2	66.2	0.131
Men's furnishings	0.177	101.1	98.2	101.3	0.169
Men's shirts and sweaters	0.242	100.9	94.5	87.0	0.190
Men's pants and shorts	0.187	100.3	89.4	121.7	0.193
Boy's apparel	0.243	100.3	91.3	111.7	0.236
Women's outerwear	0.104	99.7	93.7	126.8	0.117
Women's dresses	0.212	100.7	98.8	67.3	0.135
Women's suits and separates	0.824	100.6	92.1	102.5	0.744
Women's underwear, nightwear, sportswear and accessories	0.369	100.8	96.4	108.9	0.370
Girls' apparel	0.311	100.8	95.3	92.4	0.262
Men's footwear	0.259	100.4	94.4	99.1	0.231
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.190	100.2	109.2	93.1	0.183
Women's footwear	0.409	100.4	96.8	106.9	0.404
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.213	100.2	96.5	102.7	0.200
Jewelry and watches	0.288	100.2	96.4	135.1	0.357
MAJOR GROUP: TRANSPORTATION	17.986	99.8	104.6	100.8	17.953
New vehicles	5.679	99.5	98.0	118.7	6.241
Used cars and trucks	2.721	99.2	89.2	87.8	2.006
Gasoline (all-types)	3.406	100.0	122.2	95.1	3.757
Other motor fuels	0.029	101.0	110.5	105.3	0.032
State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	0.238	100.1	106.7	109.1	0.263
Parking and other fees	0.109	102.6	106.9	94.3	0.107
Airline fare	0.584	101.4	99.6	100.4	0.561
Other intercity transportation	0.136	100.9	91.1	112.1	0.133
Intracity transportation	0.140	104.7	105.9	72.7	0.107
MAJOR GROUP: MEDICAL CARE	6.532	99.8	108.4	98.9	6.631
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	1.310	99.2	107.0	95.5	1.259
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	0.423	100.3	101.5	119.1	0.487
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	0.305	100.6	101.7	116.0	0.343
Physicians' services	1.698	99.8	106.0	101.3	1.726
Dental services	0.655	100.2	108.7	96.0	0.650
Hospital services	1.529	99.8	114.7	95.9	1.592
Nursing homes and adult daycare	0.065	98.9	109.7	129.0	0.086
Health insurance	0.347	99.9	115.4	91.9	0.349
MAJOR GROUP: RECREATION	5.467	100.6	102.9	106.4	5.712
Televisions	0.213	100.7	77.2	154.6	0.243
Cable television	1.076	100.0	110.6	113.5	1.282
Audio equipment	0.096	100.5	89.4	121.4	0.099
Audio discs, tapes and other media	0.107	100.7	99.8	85.7	0.087
Pets and pet products	0.391	100.2	104.0	94.4	0.365
Pet services including veterinary	0.224	100.6	111.3	95.4	0.227
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.244	100.3	105.3	242.6	0.593
Sports equipment	0.295	101.1	96.7	89.6	0.245
Toys and games	0.350	100.2	90.9	102.3	0.309
Recreation services	1.496	101.2	106.6	89.4	1.368

Table C. Selected indexes and relative importances, South - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
Recreational reading materials	0.306	100.8	102.9	89.8	0.270
Newspapers and magazines	0.182	100.6	104.0	87.2	0.157
Recreational books	0.124	101.1	101.2	93.6	0.113
MAJOR GROUP: EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	5.786	100.4	102.5	106.7	6.025
Educational books and supplies	0.189	100.1	111.3	86.3	0.173
College tuition and fees	0.746	100.4	117.3	104.5	0.871
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.315	100.0	114.8	111.0	0.382
Child care and nursery school	0.671	101.2	106.4	98.6	0.676
Technical and business school tuition and fees	0.062	101.2	116.2	75.2	0.052
Postage	0.163	100.5	108.3	96.3	0.162
Delivery services	0.007	101.1	114.0	242.9	0.019
Telephone services, local charges	0.985	100.2	107.9	87.2	0.881
Telephone services, long distance charges	1.018	100.5	83.3	113.8	0.920
Cellular Telephone services	0.784	99.9	97.0	138.9	1.001
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	0.342	100.2	65.3	140.4	0.298
Computer software and accessories	0.046	101.1	89.4	111.6	0.044
Computer information processing services	0.265	100.2	101.9	134.3	0.345
Other information processing equipment	0.120	100.7	78.8	67.1	0.061
MAJOR GROUP: OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	3.975	100.4	103.0	89.1	3.474
Cigarettes	0.783	99.5	99.6	89.8	0.661
Tobacco products other than cigarettes	0.066	99.4	113.0	73.5	0.052
Personal care products	0.753	100.9	100.4	104.6	0.757
Legal services	0.315	101.1	108.5	81.4	0.267
Funeral expenses	0.264	99.4	108.8	61.1	0.165
Financial services	0.208	100.8	104.5	82.9	0.172
Care of invalids and elderly at home	0.266	99.2	110.4	39.7	0.109

Table D. Selected indexes and relative importances, West

Category	RI_0102	Geo Shift	Prices	Quantity	RI_0304
ALL ITEMS	100.000	99.7	104.3	103.2	100.000
MAJOR GROUP: FOOD AND BEVERAGES	14.328	99.6	105.4	104.9	14.689
FOOD AT HOME	7.708	99.6	105.6	104.6	7.902
Cereals and bakery products	1.123	99.8	104.8	99.2	1.085
Beef and veal	0.573	99.5	118.0	94.9	0.595
Pork	0.376	99.7	105.2	103.1	0.379
Poultry	0.358	99.5	106.5	103.9	0.368
Fish and seafood	0.300	99.1	102.3	120.4	0.341
Fresh fish and seafood	0.174	99.0	102.1	128.1	0.210
Processed fish and seafood	0.125	99.4	102.6	109.6	0.131
Eggs	0.099	99.0	114.1	103.0	0.108
Dairy and related products	0.837	99.8	102.9	107.9	0.864
Fresh fruits	0.470	99.4	108.3	105.5	0.497
Fresh vegetables	0.489	99.2	106.9	103.9	0.502
Processed fruits and vegetables	0.236	99.9	103.8	97.1	0.221
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks	0.619	99.9	101.5	102.7	0.601
Carbonated drinks	0.303	100.1	102.7	108.0	0.313
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.034	100.4	100.3	74.0	0.023
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks	0.282	99.6	100.3	100.5	0.264
Coffee	0.099	99.3	99.0	109.6	0.100
Other beverage materials including tea	0.189	99.4	103.5	130.3	0.236
Food away from home	5.644	99.6	105.2	103.5	5.704
Full service meals and snacks	2.428	99.5	104.5	103.6	2.438
Limited service meals and snacks	2.575	99.7	105.6	106.7	2.697
Food at employee sites and schools	0.208	99.5	107.2	86.2	0.178
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors	0.116	99.6	106.1	85.2	0.097
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.645	99.2	103.6	120.3	0.743
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.288	99.4	105.6	114.7	0.323
Distilled spirits at home	0.116	100.0	101.6	122.5	0.134
Wine at home	0.241	98.6	101.7	126.8	0.286
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.332	98.7	107.7	103.1	0.339
MAJOR GROUP: HOUSING	43.445	99.7	104.1	101.6	42.661
Rent of primary residence	7.440	99.1	106.3	93.5	6.831
Lodging away from home	2.998	99.3	102.4	104.2	2.961
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence	23.994	99.8	104.9	101.6	23.776
Fuel oil	0.021	99.3	131.3	68.5	0.017
Electricity	1.905	100.3	99.7	108.6	1.928
Utility natural gas service	0.831	99.8	108.2	94.7	0.793
Floor coverings	0.039	100.8	103.6	167.4	0.063
Window coverings	0.104	100.1	99.6	146.3	0.141
Furniture and bedding	1.109	100.2	97.4	113.0	1.140
Appliances	0.369	99.4	95.3	106.0	0.346
Housekeeping supplies	0.730	100.2	100.6	110.8	0.759
Domestic services	0.259	99.0	106.0	103.6	0.263
Gardening and lawn care services	0.238	99.4	106.9	109.0	0.256
Moving, storage, freight expense	0.137	99.5	101.3	99.4	0.127

Table D. Selected indexes and relative importances, West - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
MAJOR GROUP: APPAREL	3.931	99.7	96.5	112.6	3.965
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.169	99.1	93.8	89.3	0.130
Men's furnishings	0.192	99.9	98.4	113.7	0.200
Men's shirts and sweaters	0.236	99.8	95.6	100.9	0.211
Men's pants and shorts	0.170	99.4	93.9	130.3	0.193
Boy's apparel	0.199	100.2	95.3	121.3	0.215
Women's outerwear	0.096	99.1	96.8	131.1	0.112
Women's dresses	0.093	99.3	101.8	125.0	0.109
Women's suits and separates	0.763	99.9	98.6	114.1	0.799
Women's underwear, nightwear, sportswear and accessories	0.357	100.1	94.6	134.4	0.423
Girls' apparel	0.253	100.0	99.0	105.5	0.246
Men's footwear	0.271	99.6	97.1	92.3	0.225
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.144	100.0	95.2	116.9	0.149
Women's footwear	0.352	98.8	98.7	108.5	0.346
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.194	100.1	91.6	124.4	0.206
Jewelry and watches	0.366	99.4	94.1	109.7	0.349
MAJOR GROUP: TRANSPORTATION	17.346	100.0	104.5	104.1	17.582
New vehicles	4.938	100.5	96.8	115.9	5.191
Used cars and trucks	2.399	99.3	88.7	101.4	1.996
Gasoline (all-types)	3.111	100.2	125.0	95.9	3.480
Other motor fuels	0.069	98.7	111.2	102.5	0.072
State and local registration, license, and motor vehicle property tax	0.319	101.1	119.0	101.5	0.363
Parking and other fees	0.138	98.7	105.6	104.5	0.140
Airline fare	0.782	98.7	95.0	130.7	0.892
Other intercity transportation	0.147	99.1	99.6	141.6	0.192
Intracity transportation	0.196	97.9	109.1	93.8	0.183
MAJOR GROUP: MEDICAL CARE	5.184	100.2	108.8	106.4	5.603
Prescription drugs and medical supplies	0.810	100.1	107.1	99.7	0.807
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	0.414	100.6	100.2	120.6	0.469
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	0.292	100.7	101.0	115.5	0.319
Physicians' services	1.347	100.1	106.6	111.8	1.497
Dental services	0.737	100.1	109.3	95.3	0.716
Hospital services	1.111	100.5	115.3	103.4	1.239
Nursing homes and adult daycare	0.032	99.2	110.1	258.6	0.085
Health insurance	0.265	100.1	115.4	104.6	0.298
MAJOR GROUP: RECREATION	6.248	99.7	102.1	102.4	6.069
Televisions	0.199	100.8	77.7	170.0	0.246
Cable television	0.795	99.8	110.1	111.8	0.910
Audio equipment	0.163	99.5	92.8	65.9	0.093
Audio discs, tapes and other media	0.143	99.8	104.0	81.7	0.113
Pets and pet products	0.345	100.4	101.2	132.1	0.431
Pet services including veterinary	0.262	99.4	112.9	98.3	0.269
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.375	101.1	99.5	111.8	0.393
Sports equipment	0.472	99.0	101.0	86.1	0.378
Toys and games	0.349	99.9	87.6	102.4	0.291
Recreation services	1.900	99.5	106.3	98.6	1.844

Table D. Selected indexes and relative importances, West - Continued

Category	RI_0102	Geo			RI_0304
		Shift	Prices	Quantity	
Recreational reading materials	0.390	99.1	103.0	90.9	0.337
Newspapers and magazines	0.195	99.2	105.9	86.8	0.166
Recreational books	0.194	99.1	99.4	94.5	0.168
MAJOR GROUP: EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	6.007	99.4	105.0	104.4	6.099
Educational books and supplies	0.248	99.6	113.0	92.5	0.240
College tuition and fees	1.223	98.8	119.3	103.7	1.393
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.278	97.8	114.2	95.8	0.277
Child care and nursery school	0.776	99.3	112.0	86.0	0.692
Technical and business school tuition and fees	0.107	99.5	112.6	54.4	0.061
Postage	0.162	100.0	107.6	109.3	0.178
Delivery services	0.008	101.6	111.4	208.9	0.018
Telephone services, local charges	0.767	99.6	104.6	83.1	0.619
Telephone services, long distance charges	0.812	99.5	90.2	98.8	0.671
Cellular Telephone services	0.655	99.8	100.9	142.1	0.874
Personal computers and peripheral equipment	0.449	100.1	61.9	170.5	0.442
Computer software and accessories	0.067	100.3	85.5	110.0	0.059
Computer information processing services	0.270	99.8	101.6	137.2	0.350
Other information processing equipment	0.088	99.5	81.7	134.3	0.089
MAJOR GROUP: OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	3.510	99.5	105.1	97.4	3.332
Cigarettes	0.519	100.1	104.8	90.8	0.461
Tobacco products other than cigarettes	0.052	99.4	106.7	73.5	0.038
Personal care products	0.707	99.9	99.5	117.6	0.770
Legal services	0.428	98.0	112.9	75.4	0.333
Funeral expenses	0.151	100.2	109.1	93.2	0.143
Financial services	0.294	98.7	106.6	74.9	0.216
Care of invalids and elderly at home	0.071	98.9	105.6	159.4	0.110