

Historical Consumer Price Index Percent Changes 1914 – 2020

| Year | % Change | Year | % Change |
|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| 1914 | 1.0 | 1930 | -2.3 | 1946 | 8.3 | 1962 | 1.0 | 1978 | 7.6 | 1994 | 2.6 | 2010 | 1.6 |
| 1915 | 1.0 | 1931 | -9.0 | 1947 | 14.4 | 1963 | 1.3 | 1979 | 11.3 | 1995 | 2.8 | 2011 | 3.2 |
| 1916 | 7.9 | 1932 | -9.9 | 1948 | 8.1 | 1964 | 1.3 | 1980 | 13.5 | 1996 | 3.0 | 2012 | 2.1 |
| 1917 | 17.4 | 1933 | -5.1 | 1949 | -1.2 | 1965 | 1.6 | 1981 | 10.3 | 1997 | 2.3 | 2013 | 1.5 |
| 1918 | 18.0 | 1934 | 3.1 | 1950 | 1.3 | 1966 | 2.9 | 1982 | 6.2 | 1998 | 1.6 | 2014 | 1.6 |
| 1919 | 14.6 | 1935 | 2.2 | 1951 | 7.9 | 1967 | 3.1 | 1983 | 3.2 | 1999 | 2.2 | 2015 | 0.1 |
| 1920 | 15.6 | 1936 | 1.5 | 1952 | 1.9 | 1968 | 4.2 | 1984 | 4.3 | 2000 | 3.4 | 2016 | 1.3 |
| 1921 | -10.5 | 1937 | 3.6 | 1953 | 0.8 | 1969 | 5.5 | 1985 | 3.6 | 2001 | 2.8 | 2017 | 2.1 |
| 1922 | -6.1 | 1938 | -2.1 | 1954 | 0.7 | 1970 | 5.7 | 1986 | 1.9 | 2002 | 1.6 | 2018 | 2.4 |
| 1923 | 1.8 | 1939 | -1.4 | 1955 | -0.4 | 1971 | 4.4 | 1987 | 3.6 | 2003 | 2.3 | 2019 | 1.8 |
| 1924 | 0.0 | 1940 | 0.7 | 1956 | 1.5 | 1972 | 3.2 | 1988 | 4.1 | 2004 | 2.7 | 2020 | 1.2 |
| 1925 | 2.3 | 1941 | 5.0 | 1957 | 3.3 | 1973 | 6.2 | 1989 | 4.8 | 2005 | 3.4 | Average | |
| 1926 | 1.1 | 1942 | 10.9 | 1958 | 2.8 | 1974 | 11.0 | 1990 | 5.4 | 2006 | 3.2 | 107 Year – 3.20 | |
| 1927 | -1.7 | 1943 | 6.1 | 1959 | 0.7 | 1975 | 9.1 | 1991 | 4.2 | 2007 | 2.8 | 10 Year – 1.70 | |
| 1928 | -1.7 | 1944 | 1.7 | 1960 | 1.7 | 1976 | 5.8 | 1992 | 3.0 | 2008 | 3.8 | | |
| 1929 | 0.0 | 1945 | 2.3 | 1961 | 1.0 | 1977 | 6.5 | 1993 | 3.0 | 2009 | -0.4 | | |

Consumer Price Index Defined

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

A measure that examines the average change over time of market prices paid by urban consumer for a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. It is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them.

What is a 'Basket of Goods'

Basket of goods refers to a relatively fixed set of consumer products and services valued on an annual basis and used to track inflation in a specific market or country. The goods in the basket are often adjusted periodically to account for changes in consumer habits. The basket of goods is used primarily to calculate the Consumer Price Index.

What Is in the Basket of Goods?

The basket of goods includes food and beverages such as cereal, milk and coffee. It also includes housing costs such as bedroom furniture. Apparel, transportation expenses, medical care costs, and recreational expenses including pets, toys and admissions to recreational events like museums also make the list. Finally, education and communication expenses round out the basket's contents, and the government also includes a few random items such as tobacco, haircuts and funeral expenses.

Statistics were gathered on 1/13/21 from <http://www.usinflationcalculator.com/inflation/consumer-price-index-and-annual-percent-changes-from-1913-to-2008/>. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an index of changes in the cost of goods and services to a typical consumer, based on the costs of the same goods and services at a base period. The CPI is frequently called the Cost of Living Index. It does differ however from a full cost of living measure in many important ways. This document is being provided as a reference to assist you in selecting an overall inflation rate to be assumed in your analysis. Please keep in mind that historical data is no indication of future results. In order to keep the analysis and its projections in line, we must monitor and re-visit your strategy/analysis at least annually to adjust assumptions if necessary.