

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JANUARY 2010

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the January Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.2 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the index increased 2.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index was due to a rise in the energy index. An increase in the gasoline index was the main factor, and the indexes for fuel oil and natural gas rose as well, though the electricity index declined.

The index for all items less food and energy fell 0.1 percent in January. This decline was largely the result of decreases in the indexes for shelter, new vehicles, and airline fares. In contrast, the medical care index posted its largest increase since January 2008, and the index for used cars and trucks increased significantly for the sixth month in a row.

The food index increased in January, with the food at home component posting its largest increase since September 2008. Sharp increases in the indexes for dairy and related products and for fruits and vegetables accounted for most of the increase.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2010
	July 2009	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	
All items	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6
Food	-2	.0	-1	.0	.1	.1	.2	-4
Food at home	-5	-1	-3	.0	.0	.2	.4	-2.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.6
Energy .....	.5	3.7	.6	.6	2.2	.8	2.8	19.1
Energy commodities	1.0	6.7	1.1	.4	3.0	1.6	4.9	46.6
Gasoline (all types)	1.1	6.9	.9	.3	2.7	2.3	4.4	51.3
Fuel oil ¹	-3	5.0	-3	2.2	7.4	.0	6.1	19.3
Energy services	-2	.1	-1	.8	1.1	-3	.0	-4.7
Electricity	-4	-1	.3	.8	1.2	-2	-1.1	-1.9
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.5	.5	-1.5	.7	.9	-7	3.5	-12.2
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.0	.1	-1	1.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	-2	.3	.4	.2	.1	.1	2.9
New vehicles .....	.5	-1.0	.3	1.4	.5	-2	-5	4.1
Used cars and trucks .....	.0	2.0	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	11.5
Apparel .....	.4	.0	.2	-3	-3	.4	-1	1.7
Medical care commodities ¹	-1	.5	.6	.2	.1	-1	.7	3.5
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	-2	1.0
Shelter	-1	.1	.0	.0	-2	.0	-5	-1
Transportation services .....	.5	.5	.7	.5	.5	.3	-3	3.3
Medical care services .....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.5	3.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for January 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in January. The food at home index increased 0.4 percent, with four of the six grocery store food groups posting increases. The index for dairy and related products rose 2.1 percent in January, but still has declined over the past 12 months. The index for fruits and vegetables increased 1.3 percent due to a 2.8 percent increase in the index for fresh fruits. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.4 percent and the index for nonalcoholic beverages advanced 0.2 percent. The indexes for cereals and bakery products declined in January, falling 0.5 percent, and the index for other food at home declined 0.3 percent. The index for food away from home increased 0.1 percent in January. Over the last 12 months, the food index has declined 0.4 percent with the food at home index down 2.0 percent and the index for food away from home up 1.6 percent.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.8 percent in January, its ninth consecutive increase. The index for energy commodities increased 4.9 percent, with the gasoline index rising 4.4 percent. The index for household energy rose 0.5 percent in January. The fuel oil index increased 6.1 percent and the index for natural gas rose 3.5 percent, while the electricity index declined 1.1 percent. Over the past 12 months, the energy index has risen 19.1 percent, with the gasoline index up 51.3 percent but the index for household energy down 3.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy declined 0.1 percent in January after rising 0.1 percent in December. The shelter index declined 0.5 percent. The index for lodging away from home fell 2.1 percent, while the rent index was unchanged and the index for owners' equivalent rent declined 0.1 percent. The index for new vehicles fell 0.5 percent, its second consecutive decline, and the index for airline fares turned down in January, falling 2.5 percent after increasing in each of the past six months. The indexes for household furnishings and operations, for apparel, and for recreation all decreased 0.1 percent in January. In contrast, the medical care index rose 0.5 percent. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.7 percent and the medical care services index advanced 0.5 percent. Also increasing was the index for used cars and trucks, which rose 1.5 percent in January and has increased 12.9 percent over the past six months. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.6 percent over the past 12 months.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 216.687 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 212.568 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2010 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 18, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS FEBRUARY 2010

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the index increased 2.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The unchanged all items index was the result of a decline in the energy index being offset by slight increases in the indexes for food and for all items less food and energy. Within the latter group, declines in the indexes for apparel and household furnishings and operations were more than offset by continuing increases in the indexes for medical care and used cars and trucks. The 12-month increase in the index for all items less food and energy now stands at 1.3 percent, the lowest since February 2004.

The food index also edged up in February. The food at home index rose slightly, the net result of the major grocery store food group indexes posting a mix of modest increases and decreases. In contrast, the energy index declined in February. Decreases in the indexes for gasoline, electricity, and fuel oil more than offset an increase in the index for natural gas.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2010
	Aug. 2009	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	
All items	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.1
Food .....	.0	-.1	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	-.2
Food at home	-.1	-.3	.0	.0	.2	.4	.1	-1.5
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.4
Energy	3.7	.6	.6	2.2	.8	2.8	-.5	14.4
Energy commodities	6.7	1.1	.4	3.0	1.6	4.9	-1.3	34.4
Gasoline (all types)	6.9	.9	.3	2.7	2.3	4.4	-1.4	36.8
Fuel oil ¹	5.0	-.3	2.2	7.4	.0	6.1	-2.4	19.3
Energy services .....	.1	-.1	.8	1.1	-.3	.0	.5	-4.2
Electricity	-.1	.3	.8	1.2	-.2	-1.1	-.5	-2.7
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.5	-1.5	.7	.9	-.7	3.5	3.9	-8.4
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.2	.0	.1	-.1	.1	1.3
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.2	.3	.4	.2	.1	.1	-.1	2.5
New vehicles	-1.0	.3	1.4	.5	-.2	-.5	.1	3.5
Used cars and trucks	2.0	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	.7	14.1
Apparel .....	.0	.2	-.3	-.3	.4	-.1	-.7	.0
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.5	.6	.2	.1	-.1	.7	.8	3.5
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	-.2	.1	.9
Shelter .....	.1	.0	.0	-.2	.0	-.5	.0	-.4
Transportation services .....	.5	.7	.5	.5	.3	-.3	.4	3.3
Medical care services .....	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.5	.4	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for February 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in February after increasing 0.2 percent in January. The indexes for food away from home and food at home both rose 0.1 percent. Within the latter group, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs posted the largest increase among major grocery store food groups, rising 0.4 percent as the indexes for pork and for eggs both rose 2.6 percent. The index for other food at home rose 0.2 percent, and the index for cereals and bakery products was unchanged. The indexes for fruits and vegetables and for dairy and related products both decreased 0.1 percent in February after rising in January, and the nonalcoholic beverages index fell 0.4 percent. Over the last 12 months, the food index declined 0.2 percent, with the index for food away from home rising 1.4 percent but the food at home index falling 1.5 percent.

Energy

After rising 2.8 percent in January, the energy index declined 0.5 percent in February, the first decrease since April 2009. The decline was the result of a decrease in the gasoline index, which fell 1.4 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 2.8 percent in February.) The index for household energy rose 0.4 percent in February due to an increase in the index for natural gas, which rose 3.9 percent in February after increasing 3.5 percent in January. This more than offset declines in the fuel oil index, which fell 2.4 percent, and the electricity index, which fell 0.5 percent, its third consecutive decrease. Over the last 12 months the energy index has risen 14.4 percent with the gasoline index up 36.8 percent but the index for household energy down 3.0 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy, which declined 0.1 percent in January, increased 0.1 percent in February. The medical care index rose in February, increasing 0.5 percent for the second straight month. The index for medical care services increased 0.4 percent and the medical care commodities index rose 0.8 percent with the prescription drug index up 0.6 percent. The index for used cars and trucks continued to rise, increasing 0.7 percent in February, while the index for new vehicles rose 0.1 percent. The shelter index, which declined in January, was unchanged in February, as both rent and owners' equivalent rent were unchanged. The apparel index decreased 0.7 percent, as did the index for airline fares. The index for household furnishings and operations declined 0.4 percent, and the index for recreation fell 0.1 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 216.741 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 212.544 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index was unchanged on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for March 2010 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, April 14, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MARCH 2010

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the index increased 2.3 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index was mostly due to an increase in the fresh fruits and vegetables index, which rose 4.6 percent in March and accounted for over 60 percent of the all items increase. Other food at home indexes were mixed and the index for food away from home was unchanged.

The index for energy and for all items less food and energy were both unchanged in March. Within energy, an increase in the electricity index was offset by declines in the indexes for gasoline and natural gas. Within all items less food and energy, the indexes for medical care, new vehicles, and used cars and trucks posted increases, while the indexes for shelter, household furnishings and operations, and apparel declined.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Mar. 2010
	Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	
All items	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.3
Food	-1	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
Food at home	-3	.0	.0	.2	.4	.1	.5	-7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	1.2
Energy .....	.6	.6	2.2	.8	2.8	-5	.0	18.3
Energy commodities	1.1	.4	3.0	1.6	4.9	-1.3	-1.0	39.6
Gasoline (all types) .....	.9	.3	2.7	2.3	4.4	-1.4	-8	41.4
Fuel oil ¹	-3	2.2	7.4	.0	6.1	-2.4	.7	27.2
Energy services	-1	.8	1.1	-3	.0	.5	1.4	-1.8
Electricity .....	.3	.8	1.2	-2	-1.1	-5	2.1	-5
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.5	.7	.9	-7	3.5	3.9	-7	-5.5
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.0	.1	-1	.1	.0	1.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.3	.4	.2	.1	.1	-1	-1	1.9
New vehicles .....	.3	1.4	.5	-2	-5	.1	.1	3.0
Used cars and trucks	1.7	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	.7	.5	16.3
Apparel .....	.2	-3	-3	.4	-1	-7	-4	-4
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.6	.2	.1	-1	.7	.8	.4	3.7
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.0	.1	-2	.1	.1	.8
Shelter .....	.0	.0	-2	.0	-5	.0	-1	-6
Transportation services .....	.7	.5	.5	.3	-3	.4	.4	3.8
Medical care services .....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	3.8

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for March 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in March after rising 0.1 percent in February. The index for food away from home, which had increased every month since January 2003, was unchanged in March. In contrast, the index for food at home rose 0.5 percent, its largest increase since September 2008. The index for fruits and vegetables rose 3.4 percent due to the sharp rise in the fresh fruits and vegetables index. Other grocery store food groups registered only small changes in March. The meats, poultry, fish, and eggs index increased 0.2 percent, while the indexes for dairy and related products and for nonalcoholic beverages were unchanged and the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for other food at home declined slightly. The food index has risen 0.2 percent over the last 12 months, with the food at home index still down 0.7 percent over that period despite the March increase.

Energy

The energy index, which fell 0.5 percent in February, was unchanged in March. The gasoline index declined for the second straight month, falling 0.8 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 4.5 percent in March and have increased 41.4 percent over the past 12 months.) The index for household energy rose in March, increasing 1.3 percent mostly because of a 2.1 percent rise in the electricity index. The fuel oil index rose 0.7 percent, but the index for natural gas declined 0.7 percent. Over the last 12 months the energy index has risen 18.3 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in March after rising 0.1 percent in February. The shelter index declined in March, falling 0.1 percent due to a 0.1 percent decline in owners' equivalent rent. The index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.4 percent in March, its ninth decline in the past 10 months. The index for apparel fell 0.4 percent and the recreation index declined 0.1 percent. In contrast to these declines, the medical care index rose 0.3 percent in March with the index for hospital services increasing 1.1 percent. The index for used cars and trucks continued to rise, increasing 0.5 percent, and the new vehicles index rose 0.1 percent. Over the last 12 months the index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.1 percent, its smallest increase since January 2004. This is largely explained by the continued deceleration of the shelter index, which has now fallen 0.6 percent over the last 12 months.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 217.631 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 213.525 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.5 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for April 2010 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 19, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS APRIL 2010

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.1 percent in April, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the index increased 2.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The index for energy decreased 1.4 percent in April and accounted for the seasonally adjusted decline in the all items index. The indexes for gasoline and natural gas both decreased significantly, outweighing increases in the indexes for fuel oil and electricity.

The food index increased 0.2 percent in April, while the index for all items less food and energy was unchanged. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose sharply in April and accounted for the food increase; other grocery store food groups were mixed and the index for food away from home rose slightly. Within all items less food and energy, the indexes for recreation, airline fares, and medical care all rose in April. Offsetting these increases were declines in the indexes for apparel and for household furnishings and operations. The continuing stability of the index for all items less food and energy has resulted in an increase over the last 12 months of 0.9 percent, the smallest 12-month increase since January 1966.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2010
	Oct. 2009	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	
All items	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	2.2
Food .....	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.5
Food at home .....	.0	.0	.2	.4	.1	.5	.2	.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	1.1
Energy .....	.6	2.2	.8	2.8	-.5	.0	-1.4	18.5
Energy commodities .....	.4	3.0	1.6	4.9	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	37.0
Gasoline (all types) .....	.3	2.7	2.3	4.4	-1.4	-.8	-2.4	38.3
Fuel oil ¹	2.2	7.4	.0	6.1	-2.4	.7	2.3	28.0
Energy services .....	.8	1.1	-.3	.0	.5	1.4	-.5	-.2
Electricity .....	.8	1.2	-.2	-1.1	-.5	2.1	.7	.6
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.7	.9	-.7	3.5	3.9	-.7	-4.4	-2.9
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.0	.1	-.1	.1	.0	.0	.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.4	.2	.1	.1	-.1	-.1	-.3	1.2
New vehicles	1.4	.5	-.2	-.5	.1	.1	.0	2.5
Used cars and trucks	3.1	1.9	2.2	1.5	.7	.5	.2	16.6
Apparel	-.3	-.3	.4	-.1	-.7	-.4	-.7	-.9
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.1	-.1	.7	.8	.4	.2	3.5
Services less energy services .....	.1	.0	.1	-.2	.1	.1	.2	.8
Shelter .....	.0	-.2	.0	-.5	.0	-.1	.0	-.7
Transportation services .....	.5	.5	.3	-.3	.4	.4	.4	3.9
Medical care services .....	.2	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for April 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in April, the same increase as in March. The April increase was due to an increase in the index for meats, poultry, fish and eggs, which rose 1.4 percent in April and has now increased four months in a row. Other grocery store food group indexes were mixed. The index for nonalcoholic beverages increased 0.4 percent in April, while the index for other food at home was unchanged. The fruits and vegetables index, which rose 3.4 percent in March, declined 0.2 percent in April. The index for dairy and related products fell 0.8 percent and the cereals and bakery products index declined 0.3 percent. The index for food away from home, which was unchanged in March, rose 0.1 percent in April. For the past 12 months the food index has risen 0.5 percent, with the index for food at home unchanged and the index for food away from home up 1.1 percent.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.4 percent in April after being unchanged in March. The gasoline index, which fell 0.8 percent in March, declined 2.4 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 2.9 percent in April.) Over the past 12 months, the gasoline index has increased 38.3 percent. The index for household energy declined in April, falling 0.4 percent after rising 1.3 percent in March. A 4.4 percent decline in the index for natural gas more than offset a 2.3 percent increase in the index for fuel oil and a 0.7 percent rise in the electricity index. Despite the April decline, over the last 12 months the energy index has risen 18.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in April, as it was in March. The shelter index and its major components of rent and owners' equivalent rent were all unchanged in April. The index for new vehicles was also unchanged. The index for airline fares increased sharply in April, rising 2.2 percent. The index for recreation rose 0.3 percent in April, the medical care index increased 0.2 percent, and the index for used cars and trucks rose 0.2 percent. In contrast, the apparel index fell 0.7 percent and the index for household furnishings and operations declined 0.5 percent. Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy has risen 0.9 percent. The shelter, apparel, and recreation indexes have all declined over that period.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.009 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 213.958 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for May 2010 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 17, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MAY 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.2 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the index increased 2.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

For the second month in a row a decline in the energy index accounted for the seasonally adjusted decrease in the all items index.

The index for energy decreased 2.9 percent in May and more than offset a slight increase in the index for all items less food and energy. The food index was unchanged. Within the energy component, the gasoline index accounted for most of the decrease, although all the major energy indexes declined.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in May, posting a monthly increase for only the second time this year. Contributing to the May rise were increases in a number of indexes including shelter, used cars and trucks, tobacco, apparel, and medical care. The index has increased 0.9 percent over the last 12 months.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2010
	Nov. 2009	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	
All items	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	2.0
Food .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.0	.7
Food at home .....	.0	.2	.4	.1	.5	.2	.0	.3
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	1.1
Energy	2.2	.8	2.8	-5	.0	-1.4	-2.9	14.7
Energy commodities	3.0	1.6	4.9	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-4.8	27.0
Gasoline (all types)	2.7	2.3	4.4	-1.4	-.8	-2.4	-5.2	27.0
Fuel oil ¹	7.4	.0	6.1	-2.4	.7	2.3	-1.4	27.1
Energy services	1.1	-.3	.0	.5	1.4	-.5	-.5	1.1
Electricity	1.2	-.2	-1.1	-.5	2.1	.7	-.4	.7
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.9	-.7	3.5	3.9	-.7	-4.4	-1.0	2.3
All items less food and energy .....	.0	.1	-.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.9
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.2	.1	.1	-.1	-.1	-.3	.1	1.1
New vehicles .....	.5	-.2	-.5	.1	.1	.0	.1	1.9
Used cars and trucks	1.9	2.2	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.6	16.2
Apparel	-.3	.4	-.1	-.7	-.4	-.7	.2	-.6
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.1	-.1	.7	.8	.4	.2	.1	3.4
Services less energy services .....	.0	.1	-.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.9
Shelter	-.2	.0	-.5	.0	-.1	.0	.1	-.7
Transportation services .....	.5	.3	-.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	4.3
Medical care services .....	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	.3	.0	3.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for May 2010

Food

The food index was unchanged in May after increasing 0.2 percent each of the last two months. The food away from home index rose 0.1 percent while the food at home index was unchanged. Within the food at home group, declines in the indexes for fruits and vegetables and for nonalcoholic beverages offset increases in the other major grocery store food group indexes. The fruits and vegetables index fell 1.1 percent after declining 0.2 percent in April. The index for nonalcoholic beverages declined 0.8 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.4 percent due to increases in the beef and pork indexes. The index for other food at home rose 0.3 percent, and the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for dairy and related products both increased 0.2 percent. For the past 12 months the food index has risen 0.7 percent, with the index for food at home up 0.3 percent and the index for food away from home up 1.1 percent.

Energy

The energy index declined 2.9 percent in May following a 1.4 percent decrease in April. The gasoline index declined 5.2 percent in May after falling 2.4 percent in April. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.7 percent in May.) The index for household energy also declined in May, falling 0.6 percent. The fuel oil index declined 1.4 percent, the index for natural gas fell 1.0 percent, and the electricity index decreased 0.4 percent. Despite the May decline, the energy index has risen 14.7 percent over the last 12 months, with all components increasing during that time period including a 27.0 percent increase in the gasoline index.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in May after being unchanged each of the previous two months. The shelter index increased for the first time since August 2009, rising 0.1 percent. The rise was mostly due to the index for lodging away from home, which increased 2.5 percent. The indexes for both rent and owners' equivalent rent were unchanged in May. Several transportation indexes rose in May. The index for used cars and trucks increased 0.6 percent and has now risen 16.2 percent over the last 12 months. The index for new vehicles also increased, rising 0.1 percent. The index for airline fares rose 1.9 percent in May after increasing 2.2 percent in April. The tobacco index rose 1.3 percent in May, and the indexes for apparel and for medical care posted small increases of 0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively. The index for household furnishings and operations was unchanged in May after declining in each of the previous four months. The index for recreation was also unchanged. Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy has risen 0.9 percent, well below the 2.0 percent average annual increase over the past 10 years.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.178 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 214.124 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for June 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 16, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JUNE 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.1 percent in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Similarly to April and May, a decline in the energy index caused the seasonally adjusted all items decrease in June. The index for energy decreased 2.9 percent in June, the same decline as in May, with a decline in the gasoline index accounting for most of the decrease. This more than offset an increase in the index for all items less food and energy, while the food index was unchanged for the second month in a row.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in June after increasing 0.1 percent in May. A broad array of indexes posted increases, including shelter, apparel, used cars, medical care, tobacco, and recreation. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for household furnishings and operations and for airline fares. The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy remained at 0.9 percent for the third month in a row.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended June 2010
	Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	
All items	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.1
Food .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.0	.0	.7
Food at home .....	.2	.4	.1	.5	.2	.0	-.1	.2
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.2
Energy .....	.8	2.8	-5	.0	-1.4	-2.9	-2.9	3.0
Energy commodities	1.6	4.9	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-4.8	-4.1	4.9
Gasoline (all types)	2.3	4.4	-1.4	-8	-2.4	-5.2	-4.5	3.9
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.0	6.1	-2.4	.7	2.3	-1.4	-3.2	16.6
Energy services	-.3	.0	.5	1.4	-.5	-.5	-1.6	.7
Electricity	-.2	-1.1	-.5	2.1	.7	-.4	-2.2	.4
Utility (piped) gas service	-.7	3.5	3.9	-.7	-4.4	-1.0	.6	1.9
All items less food and energy .....	.1	-.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.2	.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	.1	-.1	-.1	-.3	.1	.2	1.0
New vehicles	-.2	-.5	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	1.3
Used cars and trucks	2.2	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.6	.9	16.1
Apparel .....	.4	-.1	-.7	-.4	-.7	.2	.8	-.4
Medical care commodities ¹	-.1	.7	.8	.4	.2	.1	.0	3.3
Services less energy services .....	.1	-.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.9
Shelter .....	.0	-.5	.0	-.1	.0	.1	.1	-.7
Transportation services .....	.3	-.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.0	4.5
Medical care services .....	.2	.5	.4	.3	.3	.0	.4	3.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for June 2010

Food

The food index was unchanged in June for the second straight month. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent, the third straight such increase, while the food at home index declined 0.1 percent. Within the latter group, four of the six major grocery store food groups declined. The fruits and vegetables index fell 1.3 percent, mostly due to a 3.0 percent decline in the index for fresh vegetables. The index for cereals and bakery products fell 0.6 percent and the indexes for other food at home and for nonalcoholic beverages fell 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. In contrast to these declines, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.0 percent in June, the sixth consecutive monthly increase, and the dairy and related products index rose slightly. The food at home index has risen 0.2 percent over the last 12 months with none of the major groups rising or falling more than 2.0 percent.

Energy

The energy index declined 2.9 percent in June, the same decline as in May. The gasoline index declined 4.5 percent in June, its fifth consecutive monthly decline after nine consecutive monthly increases. The household energy index declined 1.6 percent in June, its largest decline in over a year. The fuel oil index fell 3.2 percent and the electricity index declined 2.2 percent, more than offsetting a 0.6 percent increase in the natural gas index. The energy index has increased 3.0 percent over the last 12 months. The gasoline index has risen 3.9 percent over the last 12 months, with the index for household energy up 1.6 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in June after rising 0.1 percent in May. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent in June, the same increase as last month. Within the shelter component, the rent index increased 0.1 percent in June. The index for owners' equivalent rent also rose 0.1 percent, its first increase since August 2009, and the index for lodging away from home rose 1.3 percent. The apparel index increased 0.8 percent, and the index for used cars continued to increase, rising 0.9 percent. The tobacco index rose 1.0 percent in June after increasing 1.3 percent in May. The index for new vehicles and recreation both rose slightly in June, increasing 0.1 percent. In contrast, the index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.4 percent in June, and the index for airline fares turned down, falling 0.6 percent after increasing in each of the previous three months.

Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy has risen 0.9 percent. Over that time period, the indexes for shelter, household furnishing and operations, apparel, recreation, and communication have posted decreases, while the indexes for used cars and trucks, medical care, new vehicles, tobacco, airline fares, and education have increased.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 217.965 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index fell 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 213.839 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index fell 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 0.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for July 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 13, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JULY 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Before seasonal adjustment, the all items index was unchanged for the month.) Over the last 12 months, the index increased 1.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index posted its first increase since January and accounted for over two thirds of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. Both the gasoline and household energy indexes turned up in July after a series of declines. The food index, in contrast, declined in July, largely due to the fourth consecutive decline in the fruits and vegetables index.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in July after increasing 0.2 percent in June. The indexes for shelter, apparel, used cars and trucks, and tobacco all continued to increase in July. In contrast, the indexes for medical care and recreation turned down in July and the indexes for airline fares and household furnishings and operations continued to decline. The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy remained at 0.9 percent for the fourth month in a row.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended July 2010
	Jan. 2010	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	
All items	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	1.2
Food .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.0	.0	-.1	.9
Food at home .....	.4	.1	.5	.2	.0	-.1	-.1	.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	1.1
Energy	2.8	-.5	.0	-1.4	-2.9	-2.9	2.6	5.2
Energy commodities	4.9	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-4.8	-4.1	4.0	8.0
Gasoline (all types)	4.4	-1.4	-.8	-2.4	-5.2	-4.5	4.6	7.4
Fuel oil ¹	6.1	-2.4	.7	2.3	-1.4	-3.2	-1.6	15.1
Energy services .....	.0	.5	1.4	-.5	-.5	-1.6	.8	1.7
Electricity	-1.1	-.5	2.1	.7	-.4	-2.2	.5	1.3
Utility (piped) gas service	3.5	3.9	-.7	-4.4	-1.0	.6	1.7	3.1
All items less food and energy	-.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	-.1	-.1	-.3	.1	.2	.2	1.0
New vehicles	-.5	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.9
Used cars and trucks	1.5	.7	.5	.2	.6	.9	.8	17.0
Apparel	-.1	-.7	-.4	-.7	.2	.8	.6	-.3
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.7	.8	.4	.2	.1	.0	-.2	3.2
Services less energy services	-.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.8
Shelter	-.5	.0	-.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	-.7
Transportation services	-.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.0	.0	3.9
Medical care services .....	.5	.4	.3	.3	.0	.4	.0	3.2

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for July 2010

Food

The food index fell 0.1 percent in July after being unchanged in each of the two previous months. The index for food away from home was unchanged in July after rising 0.1 percent in June. The food at home index declined 0.1 percent, the same decrease as last month. The index for fruits and vegetables fell sharply, declining 1.9 percent after falling 1.3 percent the previous month, and the index for cereals and bakery products fell 0.3 percent. These declines more than offset increases in the other four grocery store food groups. The index for nonalcoholic beverages rose 0.6 percent after falling in each of the previous two months, and the index for dairy and related products rose 0.5 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, rose 0.3 percent, its seventh consecutive increase, and the index for other food at home advanced 0.2 percent. The food index now has risen 0.9 percent over the last 12 months, with the food at home index up 0.7 percent. The indexes for fruits and vegetables, cereals and bakery products, and nonalcoholic beverages have declined over the past 12 months; the other grocery store food groups have posted increases.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.6 percent in July after falling 2.9 percent in June. The gasoline index rose in July, increasing 4.6 percent after declining in each of the previous five months. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 0.1 percent in July.) The household energy index, which fell 1.6 percent in June, rose 0.6 percent in July. The index for natural gas rose 1.7 percent after increasing 0.6 percent last month, and the electricity index turned up, increasing 0.5 percent after a 2.2 percent decline in June. These increases more than offset a 1.6 percent decline in the fuel oil index. The energy index has increased 5.2 percent over the last 12 months. The gasoline index has risen 7.4 percent over the last 12 months, with the index for household energy up 2.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in July after rising 0.2 percent in June. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent in July, the third consecutive such increase. Within the shelter component, the indexes for both rent and owners' equivalent rent repeated their June increases of 0.1 percent, while the index for lodging away from home increased 0.2 percent. The apparel index rose 0.6 percent in July after increasing 0.8 percent in June. The index for used cars and trucks rose 0.8 percent in July following a 0.9 percent increase in June. The index for new vehicles rose 0.1 percent in July, the same increase as in the previous two months. The index for tobacco increased 1.6 percent in July, its third straight increase of at least one percent. A number of indexes declined in July. The index for airline fares decreased 1.2 percent after a 0.6 percent decline in June, and the household furnishings and operations index fell 0.1 percent in July after a 0.4 percent June decline. The medical care index, which rose 0.3 percent in June, fell 0.1 percent in July as the indexes for prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and hospital services all declined. The recreation index also turned down in July, falling 0.1 percent.

Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy has risen 0.9 percent. Indexes that have increased over that time period include used cars and trucks (17.0 percent), medical care (3.2 percent), airline fares (10.2 percent) and tobacco (7.4 percent). In contrast, the shelter index has fallen 0.7 percent, the index for household furnishings and operations has declined 3.1 percent, and the indexes for recreation and for apparel have declined 0.8 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.011 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 213.898 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index was unchanged on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for August 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 17, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS AUGUST 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Before seasonal adjustment, the all items index increased 0.1 percent for the month.) Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index rose in August and, as in July, was the primary factor in the seasonally adjusted all items increase. All major energy components posted increases, with the gasoline index being the main factor. The food index, which declined in July, rose in August. The food at home index was unchanged while the index for food away from home increased.

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in August after increasing in each of the previous three months. This pattern mirrors the shelter index, which also was unchanged in August after rising in recent months. Posting increases in August were the indexes for medical care, used cars, and new vehicles, while the indexes for recreation and apparel declined.

Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy rose 0.9 percent, though the shelter component posted a 0.7 percent decline. The food index increased at a similar rate, rising 1.0 percent, with grocery store food prices up 0.8 percent. The energy index posted a somewhat larger increase, rising 3.8 percent with gasoline up 4.4 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2010
	Feb. 2010	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	
All items .....	.0	.1	-.1	-.2	-.1	.3	.3	1.1
Food .....	.1	.2	.2	.0	.0	-.1	.2	1.0
Food at home .....	.1	.5	.2	.0	-.1	-.1	.0	.8
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.3	1.2
Energy	-.5	.0	-1.4	-2.9	-2.9	2.6	2.3	3.8
Energy commodities	-1.3	-1.0	-2.1	-4.8	-4.1	4.0	3.8	5.1
Gasoline (all types)	-1.4	-.8	-2.4	-5.2	-4.5	4.6	3.9	4.4
Fuel oil ¹	-2.4	.7	2.3	-1.4	-3.2	-1.6	.9	10.6
Energy services .....	.5	1.4	-.5	-.5	-1.6	.8	.4	2.1
Electricity	-.5	2.1	.7	-.4	-2.2	.5	.2	1.6
Utility (piped) gas service	3.9	-.7	-4.4	-1.0	.6	1.7	1.1	3.8
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.0	.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.1	-.1	-.3	.1	.2	.2	.1	1.3
New vehicles .....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	2.3
Used cars and trucks .....	.7	.5	.2	.6	.9	.8	.7	15.5
Apparel	-.7	-.4	-.7	.2	.8	.6	-.1	-.4
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.8	.4	.2	.1	.0	-.2	.2	3.0
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.7
Shelter .....	.0	-.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	-.7
Transportation services .....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.0	.0	.1	3.5
Medical care services .....	.4	.3	.3	.0	.4	.0	.2	3.2

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for August 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in August after falling 0.1 percent in July. The index for food away from home, which was unchanged in July, increased 0.3 percent in August. The index for food at home was unchanged in August after declining each of the two previous months. The six major grocery store food groups were evenly split between increases and decreases. The fruits and vegetables index rose 0.4 percent in August after a series of recent declines, and the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for other food at home also posted slight increases. In contrast, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs fell 0.3 percent, ending a string of seven consecutive increases, and the indexes for dairy and related products and for nonalcoholic beverages both fell slightly.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.3 percent in August following a 2.6 percent increase in July. The gasoline index rose for the second month in a row after five straight declines, increasing 3.9 percent in August after a 4.6 percent increase in July. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.4 percent in August and have risen 3.5 percent over the last six months.) The household energy index, which rose 0.6 percent in July, rose 0.5 percent in August as all of its components posted increases. The fuel oil index rose 0.9 percent in August after declining in July. The index for electricity edged up 0.2 percent in August after a 0.5 percent increase in July. The index for natural gas rose for the third month in a row, increasing 1.1 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in August after rising 0.1 percent in July. The shelter index, which rose 0.1 percent in each of the previous three months, was unchanged in August, as was the index for household furnishings and operations. Within the shelter component, the index for rent declined 0.1 percent, its first decline since November of last year. The index for owners' equivalent rent was unchanged and the lodging away from home index fell 1.3 percent. The index for medical care rose 0.2 percent following a 0.1 percent decline in July, with both the medical care commodities index and the medical care services index rising 0.2 percent. The index for hospital services rose 0.5 percent in August after a 0.5 percent decline in July. The index for used cars and trucks continued to increase, rising 0.7 percent in August, and the index for new vehicles rose 0.3 percent. In contrast to these increases, the recreation index continued to decline, falling 0.2 percent after a 0.1 percent decrease in July. The apparel index turned down in August, falling 0.1 percent after rising in each of the three previous months.

The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy has held steady at 0.9 percent for five months in a row. Indexes that contributed to the increase include used cars and trucks (up 15.5 percent), medical care (up 3.2 percent), new vehicles (up 2.3 percent), airline fares (up 8.7 percent), and tobacco (up 7.7 percent). Partially offsetting these increases were declines in the indexes for shelter (down 0.7 percent), household furnishings and operations (down 2.6 percent), recreation (down 1.1 percent), and apparel (down 0.4 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.312 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 214.205 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 0.9 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for September 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, October 15, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS SEPTEMBER 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in food indexes and another rise in the gasoline index contributed to the all items seasonally adjusted increase this month. Four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in September as the food index posted its largest increase since October 2008. The gasoline index rose again in September, leading to a third consecutive increase in the energy index despite a decline in the index for household energy.

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in September, as it was in August. The shelter index was unchanged for the second month in a row. The indexes for apparel, household furnishing and operations, recreation, and used cars and trucks all declined in September, offsetting a sharp increase in the index for medical care and a slight increase in the index for new vehicles.

Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy rose 0.8 percent, the lowest 12-month increase since March 1961, with the shelter component down 0.4 percent. The food index rose 1.4 percent, with both the food at home index and food away from home index rising the same 1.4 percent. The energy index rose 3.8 percent over the last year, with gasoline up 5.1 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Sep. 2010
	Mar. 2010	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	
All items	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1
Food .....	.2	.2	.0	.0	-.1	.2	.3	1.4
Food at home .....	.5	.2	.0	-.1	-.1	.0	.3	1.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.3	.3	1.4
Energy .....	.0	-1.4	-2.9	-2.9	2.6	2.3	.7	3.8
Energy commodities	-1.0	-2.1	-4.8	-4.1	4.0	3.8	1.8	5.8
Gasoline (all types)	-.8	-2.4	-5.2	-4.5	4.6	3.9	1.6	5.1
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.7	2.3	-1.4	-3.2	-1.6	.9	.8	11.8
Energy services	1.4	-.5	-.5	-1.6	.8	.4	-.8	1.5
Electricity	2.1	.7	-.4	-2.2	.5	.2	-.3	1.1
Utility (piped) gas service	-.7	-4.4	-1.0	.6	1.7	1.1	-2.3	3.0
All items less food and energy .....	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.1	-.3	.1	.2	.2	.1	-.2	.8
New vehicles .....	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	2.1
Used cars and trucks .....	.5	.2	.6	.9	.8	.7	-.7	12.9
Apparel	-.4	-.7	.2	.8	.6	-.1	-.6	-1.2
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.4	.2	.1	.0	-.2	.2	.3	2.6
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.8
Shelter	-.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	-.4
Transportation services .....	.4	.4	.4	.0	.0	.1	.3	3.0
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	.0	.4	.0	.2	.8	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for September 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.3 percent in September after a 0.2 percent increase in August. Both the food away from home and the food at home index increased 0.3 percent. Within the latter group, four of the six major grocery store food groups posted increases, with the other two unchanged. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose the most, increasing 0.9 percent after declining in August. Within that group, the eggs index rose 7.2 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.8 percent in September after a 0.1 percent increase in August. The indexes for dairy and related products and for fruits and vegetables posted slight increases in September, while the indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and for other food at home were unchanged. Over the past year, the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for nonalcoholic beverages have declined, while the indexes for the other four groups have increased.

Energy

The energy index rose 0.7 percent in September after a 2.3 percent increase in August. Following a 3.9 percent increase in August, the gasoline index rose 1.6 percent in September. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 1.4 percent in September.) In contrast, the household energy index declined in September, falling 0.6 percent, primarily due to a 2.3 percent decrease in the index for natural gas. The electricity index also declined, falling 0.3 percent, while the fuel oil index rose 0.8 percent. The indexes of all the major energy components have risen over the last 12 months.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in September, as it was in August. The shelter index was unchanged for the second month in a row. The rent index rose 0.1 percent while the index for owners' equivalent rent was unchanged and the index for lodging away from home fell 0.2 percent. The medical care index rose sharply in September, increasing 0.6 percent. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.3 percent while the index for medical care services increased 0.8 percent with the hospital services index rising 1.8 percent. The index for new vehicles posted a slight increase in September, rising 0.1 percent, while the index for airline fares increased 0.2 percent. Offsetting these increases was a downturn in the index for used cars and trucks and continuing declines in several indexes. The used cars and trucks index fell 0.7 percent in September, its first decline since April 2009. The apparel index decreased 0.6 percent following a 0.1 percent decline last month. The index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.4 percent in September and has now declined in three of the last four months. The recreation index decreased 0.3 percent in September, its third consecutive decline.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.8 percent over the last 12 months. The index for education has increased 4.0 percent with the index for college tuition and fees up 4.4 percent. The index for used cars and trucks has risen 12.9 percent over the past year, with the indexes for new vehicles index up 2.1 percent and for airline fares up 6.1 percent. The medical care index has increased 3.4 percent. In contrast to these increases, the index for shelter has fallen 0.4 percent and the indexes for apparel, recreation, household furnishings and operations, and communication have also declined.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.439 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 214.306 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 0.9 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for October 2010 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 17, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS OCTOBER 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in October on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

As has frequently been the case in recent months, an increase in the energy index was the major factor in the all items seasonally adjusted increase. The gasoline index rose for the fourth month in a row and accounted for almost 90 percent of the all items increase; the household energy index rose as well. The food index rose slightly in October with the food at home index unchanged.

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in October, the third month in a row with no change. The indexes for shelter and medical care rose, but these increases were offset by declines in an array of indexes including new vehicles, used cars and trucks, apparel, recreation, and tobacco.

Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy has risen 0.6 percent, the smallest 12-month increase in the history of the index, which dates to 1957. The energy index has risen 5.9 percent over that span with the gasoline index up 9.5 percent. The food index has risen 1.4 percent, with both the food at home index and food away from home index rising the same 1.4 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Oct. 2010
	Apr. 2010	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	
All items	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.2
Food .....	.2	.0	.0	-.1	.2	.3	.1	1.4
Food at home .....	.2	.0	-.1	-.1	.0	.3	.0	1.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.0	.3	.3	.1	1.4
Energy	-1.4	-2.9	-2.9	2.6	2.3	.7	2.6	5.9
Energy commodities	-2.1	-4.8	-4.1	4.0	3.8	1.8	4.4	9.9
Gasoline (all types)	-2.4	-5.2	-4.5	4.6	3.9	1.6	4.6	9.5
Fuel oil ¹	2.3	-1.4	-3.2	-1.6	.9	.8	4.7	14.5
Energy services	-.5	-.5	-1.6	.8	.4	-.8	.2	.9
Electricity .....	.7	-.4	-2.2	.5	.2	-.3	.4	.6
Utility (piped) gas service	-4.4	-1.0	.6	1.7	1.1	-2.3	-.4	1.9
All items less food and energy .....	.0	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.3	.1	.2	.2	.1	-.2	-.2	.1
New vehicles .....	.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	-.2	.4
Used cars and trucks .....	.2	.6	.9	.8	.7	-.7	-.9	8.6
Apparel	-.7	.2	.8	.6	-.1	-.6	-.3	-1.2
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.1	.0	-.2	.2	.3	.1	2.5
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.8
Shelter .....	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	-.3
Transportation services .....	.4	.4	.0	.0	.1	.3	.3	2.8
Medical care services .....	.3	.0	.4	.0	.2	.8	.2	3.6

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for October 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in October after a 0.3 percent increase in September. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent while the food at home index was unchanged. Among the six major grocery store food groups that comprise the food at home index, the index for dairy and related products posted the largest increase, rising 1.1 percent. This was its fifth increase in the last six months and its largest since January. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs also rose, increasing 0.6 percent as increases in the indexes for beef, poultry, and pork offset a decline in the eggs index. These increases offset declines in the remaining food at home groups. The fruits and vegetables group posted the largest decline, falling 0.7 percent, while the index for nonalcoholic beverages fell 0.5 percent. The indexes for cereals and bakery products and for other food at home both fell 0.2 percent. Over the past

year, the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for nonalcoholic beverages have declined, while the index for other food at home was unchanged and the indexes for the remaining three groups have risen.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.6 percent in October, its fourth consecutive monthly increase. The gasoline index rose 4.6 percent in October after rising 1.6 percent in September. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 3.3 percent in October.) The household energy index, which declined in September, rose in October, increasing 0.4 percent. The natural gas index fell 0.4 percent, but this decline was more than offset by a 0.4 percent increase in the electricity index and a 4.7 percent rise in the index for fuel oil. The indexes of all the major energy components have risen over the last 12 months.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy was unchanged in October for the third month in a row. After being unchanged the previous two months, the shelter index rose 0.1 percent in October. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both increased 0.1 percent while the index for lodging away from home declined 1.0 percent. The medical care index, which rose 0.6 percent in September, rose 0.1 percent in October, with the medical care commodities index rising 0.1 percent and the index for medical care services increasing 0.2 percent. Within the medical care services component, the index for physicians' services fell 0.1 percent but the hospital services index increased 0.7 percent. Offsetting these increases were declines in several indexes. The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.9 percent in October, its second straight decline after a long series of increases. The index for new vehicles fell as well, declining 0.2 percent. The apparel index fell 0.3 percent in October, its third straight decline. The recreation index fell for the fourth month in a row, decreasing 0.1 percent, and the index for tobacco fell for the first time since February, declining 0.3 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.6 percent over the last 12 months. Several transportation indexes have increased; the index for used cars and trucks has risen 8.6 percent, while the new vehicles index has edged up 0.4 percent and the index for airline fares has risen 4.4 percent. The medical care index has also increased, rising 3.4 percent. Indexes that have declined over the past year include shelter, which has fallen 0.3 percent, household furnishings and operations (down 2.5 percent), apparel (down 1.2 percent), and recreation (down 1.0 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.711 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 214.623 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for November 2010 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, December 15, 2010, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

In January 2011, the following series will be re-titled:

- Recreation services will become Other recreation services
- Gas (piped) and electricity will become Energy services
- Canned fish and seafood will become Shelf stable fish and seafood

The Recreation services index does not include all services under the major group Recreation, specifically video and audio related services, pet services, and photography and film services are excluded. The new title, Other recreation services, will reflect these exclusions.

Gas (piped) and electricity has been presented as Energy services in Table A of the CPI News Release since August 2009. At that time, the format text of the News Release was updated to focus on Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy instead of the major groups (Food, Housing, Apparel, Transportation, Medical care, Education and communication, Recreation, and Other goods and services). The title will be changed in the remainder of the publication tables in January 2011 to improve consistency.

The title for Canned fish and seafood will change to Shelf stable fish and seafood to better reflect current packaging methods.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS NOVEMBER 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in November on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The indexes for food, energy, and all items less food and energy all increased slightly in November. The index for food at home rose in November after being unchanged in October, with the indexes for eggs and nonalcoholic beverages both rising notably. Although the index for gasoline rose, the index for household energy declined and the increase in the energy index was the smallest in five months.

The index for all items less food and energy rose in November after being unchanged the previous three months. Increases in the indexes for shelter and airline fares accounted for most of the rise, while the indexes for new vehicles, used cars and trucks, and household furnishings and operations all declined.

Over the last 12 months, the index for all items less food and energy has risen 0.8 percent. The energy index has risen 3.9 percent over that span with the gasoline index up 7.3 percent but the household energy index down 0.2 percent. The food index has risen 1.5 percent, with the food at home index up 1.7 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Nov. 2010
	May 2010	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	
All items	-0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1
Food .....	.0	.0	-1	.2	.3	.1	.2	1.5
Food at home .....	.0	-1	-1	.0	.3	.0	.3	1.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	1.3
Energy	-2.9	-2.9	2.6	2.3	.7	2.6	.2	3.9
Energy commodities	-4.8	-4.1	4.0	3.8	1.8	4.4	.8	7.7
Gasoline (all types)	-5.2	-4.5	4.6	3.9	1.6	4.6	.7	7.3
Fuel oil ¹	-1.4	-3.2	-1.6	.9	.8	4.7	4.2	11.1
Energy services	-.5	-1.6	.8	.4	-.8	.2	-.7	-1.0
Electricity	-.4	-2.2	.5	.2	-.3	.4	.9	.3
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.0	.6	1.7	1.1	-2.3	-.4	-5.7	-4.8
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.8
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.1	.2	.2	.1	-.2	-.2	-.1	-.2
New vehicles .....	.1	.1	.1	.3	.1	-.2	-.4	-.4
Used cars and trucks .....	.6	.9	.8	.7	-.7	-.9	-.5	6.0
Apparel .....	.2	.8	.6	-.1	-.6	-.3	.2	-.8
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.1	.0	-2	.2	.3	.1	.2	2.7
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.2	1.1
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2
Transportation services .....	.4	.0	.0	.1	.3	.3	.5	2.9
Medical care services .....	.0	.4	.0	.2	.8	.2	.1	3.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for November 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in November after a 0.1 percent increase in October. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent while the food at home index rose 0.3 percent. Among the six major grocery store food groups that comprise the food at home index, the index for nonalcoholic beverages posted the largest increase, at 0.8 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.5 percent, due mostly to a 6.6 percent increase in the index for eggs. The index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.4 percent, and the index for other food at home advanced 0.1 percent. The index for dairy and related products, which rose 1.1 percent in October, was unchanged in November. The only major grocery store food group index to decline in November was fruits and vegetables, which fell 0.2 percent after a 0.7 percent decline in October. Within that group, the index for fresh fruits rose 2.0 percent

but the fresh vegetables index fell 2.0 percent. Over the past year, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs has risen 5.8 percent and the dairy and related products index has increased 3.8 percent. The other grocery store food groups posted much smaller changes.

Energy

The energy index rose 0.2 percent in November after a 2.6 percent increase in October. The gasoline index, which rose 4.6 percent in October, increased 0.7 percent in November. This was its fifth consecutive monthly increase, but the smallest of the five. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 2.0 percent in November.) In contrast, the index for household energy declined in November, falling 0.4 percent. The index for natural gas fell 5.7 percent and more than offset a 0.9 percent increase in the index for electricity and a 4.2 percent increase in the index for fuel oil. The natural gas index has declined 4.8 percent over the past year, though the other energy components have increased.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in November, its first increase since July. The index for shelter rose 0.1 percent in November, the same increase as the previous month. The rent index rose 0.2 percent, its largest increase since March 2009, while the index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.1 percent and the lodging away from home index declined 1.2 percent. The index for airline fares increased 3.0 percent in November, its largest increase in over two years. The medical care index rose 0.1 percent in November, the same increase as in October, with the indexes for medical care commodities rising 0.2 percent and the medical care services index increasing 0.1 percent. Several indexes turned up in November after declining in recent months. The index for personal care rose 0.5 percent in November following a 0.3 percent decrease in October, and the apparel index rose 0.2 percent after declining in each of the three previous months. Partially offsetting these increases were declines in the index for new vehicles, which fell 0.4 percent in November, and used cars and trucks, which fell 0.5 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations also declined, falling 0.2 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.8 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has gone up 0.2 percent over that time period, the medical care index has risen 3.2 percent, and the index for used cars and trucks has increased 6.0 percent. In contrast, the indexes for household furnishings and operations has declined, falling 2.5 percent, and the new vehicles index has fallen 0.4 percent. The apparel and recreation indexes have decreased as well, falling 0.8 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 218.803 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 214.750 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index was unchanged on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for December 2010 is scheduled to be released on Friday, January 14, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Effective with the release of CPI data for January 2011 scheduled for Thursday, February 17, 2011, the following series will be re-titled:

- Recreation services will become Other recreation services
- Gas (piped) and electricity will become Energy services
- Canned fish and seafood will become Shelf stable fish and seafood

The Recreation services index does not include all services under the major group Recreation, specifically video and audio related services, pet services, and photography and film services are excluded. The new title, Other recreation services, will reflect these exclusions.

Gas (piped) and electricity has been presented as Energy services in Table A of the CPI News Release since August 2009. At that time, the format text of the News Release was updated to focus on Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy instead of the major groups (Food, Housing, Apparel, Transportation, Medical care, Education and communication, Recreation, and Other goods and services). The title will be changed in the remainder of the publication tables in January 2011 to improve consistency.

The title for Canned fish and seafood will change to Shelf stable fish and seafood to better reflect current packaging methods.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS DECEMBER 2010

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.5 percent in December on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index increased in December. The gasoline index rose sharply and accounted for about 80 percent of the all items seasonally adjusted increase. The household energy index, which declined in November, increased as well. The food index increased slightly in December, with the fruits and vegetables index rising notably.

The index for all items less food and energy also rose in December. An increase in the shelter index accounted for about 60 percent of the rise, and the indexes for airline fares, medical care and apparel rose as well. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for communication, recreation, and household furnishings and operations.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Dec. 2010
	June 2010	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	
All items	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.5
Food .....	.0	-.1	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	1.5
Food at home	-.1	-.1	.0	.3	.0	.3	.1	1.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	1.3
Energy	-2.9	2.6	2.3	.7	2.6	.2	4.6	7.7
Energy commodities	-4.1	4.0	3.8	1.8	4.4	.8	7.5	13.9
Gasoline (all types)	-4.5	4.6	3.9	1.6	4.6	.7	8.5	13.8
Fuel oil ¹	-3.2	-1.6	.9	.8	4.7	4.2	4.9	16.5
Energy services	-1.6	.8	.4	-.8	.2	-.7	.5	-.1
Electricity	-2.2	.5	.2	-.3	.4	.9	.3	.7
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.6	1.7	1.1	-2.3	-.4	-5.7	1.4	-2.8
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.2	.1	-.2	-.2	-.1	.0	-.4
New vehicles .....	.1	.1	.3	.1	-.2	-.4	.0	-.2
Used cars and trucks .....	.9	.8	.7	-.7	-.9	-.5	-.1	3.7
Apparel .....	.8	.6	-.1	-.6	-.3	.2	.1	-1.1
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.0	-.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	2.9
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.3
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.4
Transportation services .....	.0	.0	.1	.3	.3	.5	.2	2.8
Medical care services .....	.4	.0	.2	.8	.2	.1	.3	3.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Year in Review

The rate of increase in the CPI slowed in 2010 as the December to December increase fell from 2.7 percent in 2009 to 1.5 percent in 2010. A deceleration in the gasoline index accounted for much of the slowdown, as it increased 13.8 percent in 2010 after rising 53.5 percent in 2009. The index for household energy, which declined in 2009, rose 0.8 percent in 2010 as increases in the indexes for fuel oil and electricity more than offset a decline in the natural gas index. The energy index as a whole, which rose 18.2 percent in 2009, increased 7.7 percent in 2010.

The index for all items less food and energy also decelerated in 2010. After rising 1.8 percent in both 2008 and 2009, the index increased 0.8 percent in 2010, the smallest December-December increase in the history of the index. Several indexes turned down in 2010. These include the new vehicles index, which fell 0.2 percent in 2010 after rising 4.9 percent in 2009, and the index for apparel, which fell 1.1 percent in 2010 after a 1.9 percent increase in 2009. The indexes for recreation and household furnishings and operations, which both declined in 2009, posted larger decreases in 2010. The indexes for tobacco and for used cars and trucks rose in 2010, but at a slower rate than the previous year. The shelter and medical care indexes posted increases in 2010 similar to their 2009 figures. One of the few indexes to accelerate was the airline fares index, which rose 5.8 percent in 2010 after rising 4.3 percent in 2009.

The food index turned up in 2010, rising 1.5 percent after declining 0.5 percent in 2009. The index for food away from home rose 1.3 percent; the food at home index increased 1.7 percent after declining 2.4 percent in 2009. Among major grocery store food groups, the index for meats, poultry, fish and eggs posted the largest increase at 5.5 percent followed by a 3.7 percent increase in the dairy index. The indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and cereals and bakery products were the only ones to decline.

Consumer Price Index Data for December 2010

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in December after a 0.2 percent increase in November. The indexes for food away from home and food at home both rose 0.1 percent. Within the latter group, the fruits and vegetables index rose 1.8 percent after declining in November. The index for fresh fruits rose 3.4 percent, its fourth consecutive monthly increase. The indexes for cereals and bakery products, dairy and related products, and other food at home also increased in December. In contrast, the index for nonalcoholic beverages fell 1.3 percent in December and the index for meats, poultry, fish and eggs fell 0.4 percent.

Energy

The energy index, which rose 0.2 percent in November, increased 4.6 percent in December. The gasoline index rose 8.5 percent in December, the sixth consecutive increase. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 4.5 percent in December.) The index for household energy also increased in December, rising 0.8 percent after declining 0.4 percent in November. The index for fuel oil increased 4.9 percent, and the indexes for natural gas and electricity rose 1.4 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in December, the same increase as last month. The index for shelter rose 0.1 percent for the third month in a row. The rent index rose 0.2 percent while the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.1 percent. The index for lodging away from home turned up in December, rising 1.3 percent after falling 1.2 percent in November. The index for airline fares continued to rise in December, increasing 3.3 percent after a 3.0 percent advance in November. The index for medical care rose 0.2 percent in December. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.1 percent while the index for medical care services increased 0.3 percent with the hospital services index rising 0.8 percent. The index for apparel rose 0.1 percent in December, and the tobacco index increased 0.8 percent after declining in each of the two previous months. The index for new vehicles was unchanged in December after declining in November while the used cars and trucks index fell 0.1 percent, its fourth consecutive decline. Also falling in December were the indexes for recreation (down 0.2 percent), communication (down 0.6 percent), and household furnishings and operations (down 0.1 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 219.179 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 215.262 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2008 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for January 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 17, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JANUARY 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in indexes for energy commodities and for food accounted for over two thirds of the all items increase. The indexes for gasoline and fuel oil both increased in January, continuing their recent strong upward trend. The index for food at home posted its largest increase in over two years with all six major grocery store food group indexes rising.

The index for all items less food and energy also rose in January. The indexes for apparel, shelter, airline fares, and recreation all posted increases. In contrast, the indexes for new vehicles and for used cars and trucks declined in January.

Over the last 12 months, the food index has risen 1.8 percent with the food at home index up 2.1 percent; both 12-month changes are the highest since 2009. The energy index has increased 7.3 percent over the last 12 months, with the gasoline index up 13.4 percent. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.0 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2011
	July 2010	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	
All items .....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.4	1.6
Food .....	.0	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	1.8
Food at home .....	.0	.0	.4	.1	.2	.2	.7	2.1
Food away from home ¹ .....	.0	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.5
Energy	3.3	1.6	1.1	2.5	.1	4.0	2.1	7.3
Energy commodities	5.6	2.6	2.2	4.4	.7	6.4	4.0	13.4
Gasoline (all types)	6.2	2.9	2.2	4.5	.7	6.7	3.5	13.4
Fuel oil ¹	-1.6	.9	.8	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.8	17.3
Energy services .....	.5	.4	-.4	.0	-.8	.6	-.6	-.7
Electricity .....	.4	.1	-.1	.2	.6	.3	-.5	1.2
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.8	1.4	-1.4	-.6	-5.3	1.7	-1.2	-6.4
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2	1.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	.1	-.2	-.2	.0	-.1	.2	-.2
New vehicles .....	.1	.2	.1	-.1	-.2	-.1	-.1	.1
Used cars and trucks .....	.5	.9	-.4	-.6	.1	-.1	-.3	2.4
Apparel .....	.1	.0	-.5	-.2	.1	.1	1.0	.0
Medical care commodities ¹	-.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	2.7
Services less energy services .....	.1	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.4
Shelter .....	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.6
Transportation services .....	.0	.0	.3	.3	.4	.2	.6	3.4
Medical care services .....	.0	.2	.7	.2	.2	.3	-.1	3.0

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for January 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.5 percent in January. The food at home index increased 0.7 percent, the largest increase since 2008. All six major grocery store food groups posted increases. The index for nonalcoholic beverages increased the most, rising 1.5 percent, with the indexes for carbonated drinks and coffee both rising sharply. The fruits and vegetables index increased 1.3 percent with the index for fresh vegetables up 2.1 percent. The indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for cereals and bakery products increased 0.9 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively. The indexes for dairy and related products and for other food at home posted slight increases. Over the past 12 months, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs has risen 6.2 percent with the other grocery store food group indexes posting smaller increases. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in January and has risen 1.5 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index continued its recent string of increases, rising 2.1 percent in January. The gasoline index rose 3.5 percent and has increased seven months in a row. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 3.8 percent in January.) The index for household energy declined in January, falling 0.2 percent. A 6.8 percent increase in the index for fuel oil was more than offset by a 1.2 percent decrease in the natural gas index and a 0.5 percent decline in the electricity index. The indexes for gasoline and fuel oil have risen significantly over the last 12 months, but the index for natural gas has declined 6.4 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in January after increasing 0.1 percent in each of the previous two months. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent in January, with the rent index increasing 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent rising 0.1 percent. The apparel index, which increased 0.1 percent in December, rose 1.0 percent in January. The index for airline fares increased for the fifth month in a row, rising 2.2 percent in January. The medical care index rose slightly, edging up 0.1 percent, with the medical care commodities index increasing 0.5 percent while the index for medical care services declined 0.1 percent. The recreation index turned up in January, rising 0.2 percent after declining 0.2 percent in December, as did the index for household furnishings and operations, which increased 0.1 percent in January after declining in each of the four prior months. In contrast to these increases, the index for new vehicles fell 0.1 percent in January and the index for used cars and trucks declined 0.3 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has gone up 0.6 percent over that time period with the rent index up 1.0 percent. The index for airline fares has risen 9.8 percent and the indexes for medical care, for used cars and trucks, and for tobacco also increased. The apparel index is unchanged from a year ago, while the indexes for household furnishings and operations and for recreation have declined.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 220.223 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 216.400 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 17, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS FEBRUARY 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.5 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Though the seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index was broad-based, the energy index was once again the largest contributor. The gasoline index continued to rise, and the index for household energy turned up in February with all of its components posting increases. Food indexes also continued to rise in February, with sharp increases in the indexes for fresh vegetables and meats contributing to a 0.8 percent increase in the food at home index, the largest since July 2008.

The index for all items less food and energy rose in February as well. Most of its major components posted increases, including the indexes for shelter, new vehicles, medical care, and airline fares. The apparel index was one of the few to decline.

The 12-month changes in major indexes continue to trend upward. The all items index increased 2.1 percent for the 12 months ending February; the figure was 1.1 percent as recently as November. The 12-month increase in the index for all items less food and energy reached 1.1 percent in February after being as low as 0.6 percent in October. The 11.0 percent increase in the energy index is the largest since May 2010, while the 2.3 percent rise in the food index is the largest since May 2009.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2011
	Aug. 2010	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	
All items .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.4	.5	2.1
Food .....	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	.6	2.3
Food at home .....	.0	.4	.1	.2	.2	.7	.8	2.8
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.6
Energy	1.6	1.1	2.5	.1	4.0	2.1	3.4	11.0
Energy commodities	2.6	2.2	4.4	.7	6.4	4.0	4.8	19.3
Gasoline (all types)	2.9	2.2	4.5	.7	6.7	3.5	4.7	19.2
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.9	.8	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.8	5.8	27.1
Energy services .....	.4	-.4	.0	-.8	.6	-.6	1.1	.2
Electricity .....	.1	-.1	.2	.6	.3	-.5	.4	2.2
Utility (piped) gas service	1.4	-1.4	-.6	-5.3	1.7	-1.2	3.4	-5.9
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	-.2	-.2	.0	-.1	.2	.2	.0
New vehicles .....	.2	.1	-.1	-.2	-.1	-.1	1.0	.9
Used cars and trucks .....	.9	-.4	-.6	.1	-.1	-.3	.1	1.9
Apparel .....	.0	-.5	-.2	.1	.1	1.0	-.9	-.4
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	.7	2.7
Services less energy services .....	.0	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	1.5
Shelter .....	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.8
Transportation services .....	.0	.3	.3	.4	.2	.6	.5	3.5
Medical care services .....	.2	.7	.2	.2	.3	-.1	.4	3.0

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for February 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.6 percent in February after rising 0.5 percent in January. The food at home index, up 0.7 percent in January, rose 0.8 percent in February. Five of the six major grocery store food groups posted increases. The index for fruits and vegetables increased the most, rising 2.2 percent as the fresh vegetables index increased 6.7 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs advanced 1.2 percent with the index for meats up 1.9 percent. The dairy and related products index increased 0.6

percent, as did the index for other food at home. The index for nonalcoholic beverages, which rose 1.5 percent in January, advanced 0.2 percent in February. The index for cereals and bakery products, which was unchanged in February, was the only major grocery store food group not to rise. Over the past 12 months, the index for food at home has risen 2.8 percent with all six groups increasing. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in February and has risen 1.6 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 3.4 percent in February and has risen 9.8 percent over the last three months. The gasoline index continued to increase, climbing 4.7 percent in February after a 3.5 percent rise in January. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 2.2 percent in February.) The index for household energy, which fell 0.2 percent in January, rose 1.3 percent in February. The fuel oil index rose 5.8 percent, the index for natural gas advanced 3.4 percent, and the electricity index increased 0.4 percent. The index for gasoline has risen 19.2 percent over the last 12 months; the household energy index has increased 1.4 percent over that span, with the fuel oil and electricity indexes rising but the index for natural gas declining.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in February, the same increase as in January, with most of its major components posting increases. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent in February, with rent and owners' equivalent rent both also rising 0.1 percent. After declining in January, the new vehicles index rose 1.0 percent in February, its largest increase since October 2009. The medical care index rose 0.4 percent in February after a 0.1 percent increase in January. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.7 percent and the medical care services index advanced 0.4 percent. The index for airline fares increased 2.1 percent in February, its fourth consecutive monthly increase of over two percent. The index for recreation rose 0.3 percent, its second straight monthly increase. The indexes for household furnishings and operations and for used cars and trucks both edged up 0.1 percent in February. In contrast to these increases, the apparel index turned down in February, declining 0.9 percent after increasing 1.0 percent in January.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has gone up 0.8 percent over that time period with the rent index up 1.1 percent. The indexes for airline fares, medical care, new vehicles, and used cars and trucks were among the indexes that increased over that span. Indexes that declined include household furnishings and operations, apparel, and recreation.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 221.309 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 217.535 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for March 2011 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 15, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MARCH 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.5 percent in March on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.7 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Gasoline and food prices continued to rise and together accounted for almost three quarters of the seasonally adjusted all items increase in March. The gasoline index posted its ninth consecutive increase and has now risen 14.4 percent over the last three months. The household energy index rose as well, with advances in the fuel oil and electricity indexes more than offsetting a decline in the index for natural gas. The food at home index continued to accelerate in March, rising 1.1 percent as all six major grocery store food groups increased.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in March, a smaller increase than in the previous two months. The index for shelter rose slightly, as did the index for medical care. Several transportation indexes posted significant increases, including new vehicles, used cars and trucks, and airline fares. In contrast, the indexes for apparel and for household furnishings and operations both declined in March.

The all items index rose 2.7 percent in the last 12 months, the largest increase since December 2009. The energy index has now risen 15.5 percent over the last 12 months, with the gasoline index up 27.5 percent. The food index has risen 2.9 percent with the food at home index up 3.6 percent. The index for all items less food and energy has increased 1.2 percent with the shelter index up 0.9 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Mar. 2011
	Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	
All items	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.7
Food .....	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	.6	.8	2.9
Food at home .....	.4	.1	.2	.2	.7	.8	1.1	3.6
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	1.9
Energy	1.1	2.5	.1	4.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	15.5
Energy commodities	2.2	4.4	.7	6.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	27.5
Gasoline (all types)	2.2	4.5	.7	6.7	3.5	4.7	5.6	27.5
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.8	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.8	5.8	6.2	34.0
Energy services	-.4	.0	-.8	.6	-.6	1.1	.2	-.6
Electricity	-.1	.2	.6	.3	-.5	.4	.7	1.0
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.4	-.6	-5.3	1.7	-1.2	3.4	-1.4	-5.5
All items less food and energy .....	.0	.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	1.2
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.2	-.2	.0	-.1	.2	.2	.1	.2
New vehicles .....	.1	-.1	-.2	-.1	-.1	1.0	.7	1.6
Used cars and trucks	-.4	-.6	.1	-.1	-.3	.1	.8	2.3
Apparel	-.5	-.2	.1	.1	1.0	-.9	-.5	-.6
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	.7	.5	2.8
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.6
Shelter .....	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.9
Transportation services .....	.3	.3	.4	.2	.6	.5	.5	3.7
Medical care services .....	.7	.2	.2	.3	-.1	.4	.1	2.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for March 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.8 percent in March after rising 0.6 percent in February. The food at home index increased 1.1 percent in March and has risen 2.7 percent over the past three months. All six major grocery store food groups increased in March, with increases ranging from 0.5 percent for cereals and bakery products to 1.9 percent for fruits and vegetables.

Within the fruits and vegetables component, the fresh vegetables index rose 4.7 percent in March after a 6.7 percent increase in February, as indexes for potatoes, lettuce, and tomatoes all posted significant increases. The index for dairy and related products increased 1.3 percent, while the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.1 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages increased 0.8 percent as the coffee index climbed 3.5 percent. Over the past 12 months, the index for food at home has risen 3.6 percent with the index for meats, poultry, fish and eggs up 7.9 percent. The index for food away from home increased 0.3 percent in March, its largest increase since September, and has risen 1.9 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 3.5 percent in March after increasing 3.4 percent in February. It has increased for nine months in a row, rising 23.7 percent since June 2010. The gasoline index rose 5.6 percent in March after a 4.7 percent increase in February. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 11.7 percent in March.) The index for household energy advanced 0.6 percent in March after a 1.3 percent increase in February. The fuel oil index rose 6.2 percent and has increased 37.2 percent in the last six months. The index for electricity increased 0.7 percent in March, while the index for natural gas declined 1.4 percent. The household energy index has risen 1.2 percent over the last 12 months, with the fuel oil index up 34.0 percent and the electricity index up 1.0 percent but the index for natural gas down 5.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in March after increasing 0.2 percent in each of the previous two months. The shelter index increased 0.1 percent for the sixth month in a row, with rent and owners' equivalent rent both increasing 0.1 percent in March, as they did in February. Several transportation indexes increased in March; the new vehicles index rose 0.7 percent after a 1.0 percent increase in February, and the index for used cars and trucks rose 0.8 percent. The airline fares index also continued to rise, increasing 1.9 percent. The medical care index increased 0.2 percent in March after a 0.4 percent increase in February, with the medical care commodities index rising 0.5 percent and the index for medical care services advancing 0.1 percent. The recreation index was unchanged in March after a 0.3 percent increase in February, while several indexes posted declines in March. The apparel index fell 0.5 percent after a 0.9 percent decrease in February. The index for household furnishings and operations turned down in March, falling 0.1 percent after rising by that amount in February. Similarly, the index for personal care fell 0.2 percent in March after rising in each of the previous two months.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months. This change is above the low of 0.6 percent in October, but is still below the 1.9 percent average over the last 10 years. The indexes for shelter, new vehicles, used cars and trucks, airline fares, and medical care are among those that have increased over the past year; the indexes for apparel, household furnishings and operations, and recreation have declined.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 223.467 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 1.0 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 220.024 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 1.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.5 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.9 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for April 2011 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 13, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Corrections to CPI data for January and February 2011

Incorrect prices were used in the calculation of the intracity transportation index, affecting the data for January and February 2011. The January and February news releases have been reissued with corrected data. The corrections affect indexes in Table 7 of the release and are noted in the footnotes of that table in this release.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS APRIL 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index posted another increase in April as the gasoline index continued to rise, the latter accounting for almost half of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The household energy index also rose, with all of its major components posting increases. The food index increased as well in April, though the 0.5 percent rise in the food at home index was the smallest increase this year. Within the food at home component, the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, for dairy and related products, and for nonalcoholic beverages all posted notable increases, though the fresh vegetables index did decline following recent advances.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in April, the third increase of that size in the last four months. Indexes making major contributions to that increase included those for new vehicles, used cars and trucks, medical care, and shelter.

The 12-month increases of major indexes continue to climb. The all items index rose 3.2 percent for the 12 months ending April 2011, the highest figure since October 2008. The energy index has now risen 19.0 percent over the last 12 months, with the gasoline index up 33.1 percent. The food index has risen 3.2 percent while the index for all items less food and energy has increased 1.3 percent; both figures represent increases over recent months.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2011
	Oct. 2010	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	
All items	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.2
Food .....	.1	.2	.1	.5	.6	.8	.4	3.2
Food at home .....	.1	.2	.2	.7	.8	1.1	.5	3.9
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.1
Energy	2.5	.1	4.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.2	19.0
Energy commodities	4.4	.7	6.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	3.1	32.7
Gasoline (all types)	4.5	.7	6.7	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.3	33.1
Fuel oil ¹	4.7	4.2	4.9	6.8	5.8	6.2	3.2	35.1
Energy services .....	.0	-8	.6	-6	1.1	.2	.6	.1
Electricity .....	.2	.6	.3	-5	.4	.7	.2	.6
Utility (piped) gas service	-6	-5.3	1.7	-1.2	3.4	-1.4	1.9	-1.5
All items less food and energy .....	.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	1.3
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-2	.0	-1	.2	.2	.1	.4	.7
New vehicles	-1	-2	-1	-1	1.0	.7	.7	2.4
Used cars and trucks	-6	.1	-1	-3	.1	.8	1.2	3.3
Apparel	-2	.1	.1	1.0	-9	-5	.2	.1
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.1	.2	.1	.5	.7	.5	.5	3.1
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	1.6
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.0
Transportation services .....	.3	.4	.2	.6	.5	.5	.2	3.6
Medical care services .....	.2	.2	.3	-1	.4	.1	.3	2.8

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for April 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in April after rising 0.8 percent in March. The food at home index, up 1.1 percent in March, rose 0.5 percent in April. The deceleration was mainly due to the fresh vegetables index, which turned down in April, falling 2.7 percent after posting large increases in each of the previous two months. This led to the fruits and vegetables index declining 1.1 percent, the only major grocery store food group to decline in April. In contrast to this decline, the index for dairy and related products rose 1.7 percent, the index for nonalcoholic beverages advanced 1.2 percent, and the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased 1.1 percent. The indexes for cereals and bakery products and for other food at home posted smaller increases. The food at home index has risen 3.9 percent over the last 12 months, with all major grocery store food groups increasing over the period. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in April, the same increase as in March.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.2 percent in April. This is the tenth increase in a row and follows advances of 3.5 percent in March and 3.4 percent in February. The gasoline index rose 3.3 percent in April after a 5.6 percent increase in March. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 7.5 percent in April.) The index for household energy also increased in April, rising 0.7 percent. The fuel oil index rose 3.2 percent, continuing a strong upward trend, while the index for electricity increased 0.2 percent. The index for natural gas, which declined in March, rose 1.9 percent in April. The household energy index has risen 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, with the fuel oil index up 35.1 percent and the electricity index up 0.6 percent but the index for natural gas down 1.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in April after increasing 0.1 percent in March. The shelter index, and its rent and owners' equivalent rent components, all repeated their March increases of 0.1 percent. The new vehicles index rose 0.7 percent, also a repeat of its March increase, while the index for used cars and trucks advanced 1.2 percent in April after a 0.8 percent increase in March. The index for medical care, which rose 0.2 percent in March, advanced 0.4 percent in April. The index for medical care commodities increased 0.5 percent while the medical care services index rose 0.3 percent. The indexes for apparel and for household furnishings and operations both turned up in April, each rising 0.2 percent after declining in March. The index for recreation was unchanged in April, as it was in March. The tobacco index declined in April, falling 0.4 percent, its largest decline since 2007.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months. Indexes that have increased over that time include airline fares (up 12.1 percent), medical care (up 2.9 percent), new vehicles (up 2.4 percent), and shelter (up 1.0 percent). Indexes that have declined included household furnishings and operations (down 0.9 percent) and recreation (down 0.4 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 224.906 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.6 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 221.743 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.8 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.6 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for May 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 15, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MAY 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent in May, its largest increase since July 2008. The indexes for apparel, shelter, new vehicles, and recreation all contributed to the acceleration, rising more in May than in April. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for airline fare, tobacco, and personal care.

The food index rose in May as well. The food at home index repeated its April increase of 0.5 percent as four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased, with the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rising the most. In contrast, the energy index, which had been rising sharply, declined in May. The gasoline index decreased for the first time since last June, although the index for household energy increased.

The upward trend among the 12 month increases of major indexes continued in May. The 12 month change in the all items index, which was 1.1 percent as recently as November, reached 3.6 percent in May. The energy index has increased 21.5 percent over the last 12 months, the food index has risen 3.5 percent and the index for all items less food and energy has increased 1.5 percent. All of these figures have been rising in recent months.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2011
	Nov. 2010	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	
All items	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	3.6
Food .....	.2	.1	.5	.6	.8	.4	.4	3.5
Food at home .....	.2	.2	.7	.8	1.1	.5	.5	4.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	2.2
Energy .....	.1	4.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.2	-1.0	21.5
Energy commodities .....	.7	6.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	3.1	-1.9	36.2
Gasoline (all types) .....	.7	6.7	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.3	-2.0	36.9
Fuel oil ¹	4.2	4.9	6.8	5.8	6.2	3.2	-.8	36.0
Energy services	-.8	.6	-.6	1.1	.2	.6	.6	1.1
Electricity .....	.6	.3	-.5	.4	.7	.2	.8	1.8
Utility (piped) gas service	-5.3	1.7	-1.2	3.4	-1.4	1.9	-.3	-1.2
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	1.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.0	-.1	.2	.2	.1	.4	.5	1.2
New vehicles	-.2	-.1	-.1	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	3.4
Used cars and trucks .....	.1	-.1	-.3	.1	.8	1.2	1.1	4.1
Apparel .....	.1	.1	1.0	-.9	-.5	.2	1.2	1.0
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.1	.5	.7	.5	.5	.0	3.0
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	1.6
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.1
Transportation services .....	.4	.2	.6	.5	.5	.2	.1	3.3
Medical care services .....	.2	.3	-.1	.4	.1	.3	.3	3.0

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for May 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in May, the same increase as in April. The food at home index increased 0.5 percent and has risen 3.7 percent since December. Among major grocery store food groups, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.5 percent and the cereals and bakery products index increased 1.0 percent. The dairy and related products index and the index for other food at home posted smaller increases, while the index for nonalcoholic beverages was unchanged. The only group to decline was

the fruits and vegetables index, which declined 1.3 percent as a sharp decline in the index for tomatoes caused the fresh vegetables index to fall for the second straight month after sharp increases early in the year. The food at home index has risen 4.4 percent over the last 12 months with all major grocery store food groups posting increases. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in May after rising 0.3 percent in each of the previous two months.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.0 percent in May ending a series of ten consecutive advances. After a series of several sharp increases, the gasoline index declined 2.0 percent in May. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 3.6 percent in May.) Despite the May decline, the gasoline index has increased 23.7 percent over the past six months. The index for household energy increased in May, rising 0.5 percent after a 0.7 percent increase in April. The index for electricity rose 0.8 percent, more than offsetting a 0.8 percent decline in the fuel oil index and a 0.3 percent decrease in the index for natural gas. The household energy index has risen 2.9 percent over the last 12 months, with the fuel oil index up 36.0 percent and the electricity index up 1.8 percent but the index for natural gas down 1.2 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in May after increasing 0.1 percent in March and 0.2 percent in April. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent in May after increasing 0.1 percent in each of the seven previous months. Both rent and owners' equivalent rent rose 0.1 percent; the acceleration in shelter was due to the index for lodging away from home, which rose 2.9 percent in May after being unchanged in April. The apparel index increased in May, rising 1.2 percent after a 0.2 percent increase in April. The index for new vehicles rose 1.1 percent in May after increasing 0.7 percent in April; the index for used cars and trucks also rose 1.1 percent. The index for recreation, which was unchanged in April, rose 0.3 percent in May. The medical care index rose 0.2 percent, with the index for medical care commodities unchanged and the index for medical care services up 0.3 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations advanced 0.2 percent, the same increase as in April. In contrast to these increases, the index for airline fares fell 1.3 percent in May, and the indexes for tobacco and for personal care both declined 0.2 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months, with virtually all of its major component indexes rising at a faster rate over the past six months than they did from May to November of 2010.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 225.964 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 4.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 222.954 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.3 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for June 2011 is scheduled to be released on Friday, July 15, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JUNE 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.2 percent in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index declined sharply in June, falling 6.8 percent. While this decrease was the major factor in the seasonally adjusted decline in the all items index, the index for household energy declined as well. In contrast, the index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent for the second consecutive month. The indexes for shelter, apparel, new vehicles, used cars and trucks, and medical care all continued to rise in June.

The food index increased as well, although the 0.2 percent rise was the smallest of the year. The index for food at home increased 0.2 percent, with major grocery store food groups mixed. The indexes for fruits and vegetables and for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs both declined, and while the other major grocery store food group indexes all increased, none rose more than 0.6 percent.

The 12 month change in the all items index remained at 3.6 percent. The change in the index for all items less food and energy edged up to 1.6 percent, its highest level since January 2010. The food index has increased 3.7 percent over the last 12 months while the energy index rose 20.1 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended June 2011
	Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	
All items	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	3.6
Food .....	.1	.5	.6	.8	.4	.4	.2	3.7
Food at home .....	.2	.7	.8	1.1	.5	.5	.2	4.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	2.3
Energy	4.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.2	-1.0	-4.4	20.1
Energy commodities	6.4	4.0	4.8	5.5	3.1	-1.9	-6.3	35.1
Gasoline (all types)	6.7	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.3	-2.0	-6.8	35.6
Fuel oil ¹	4.9	6.8	5.8	6.2	3.2	-.8	-2.2	37.3
Energy services .....	.6	-.6	1.1	.2	.6	.6	-1.1	1.0
Electricity .....	.3	-.5	.4	.7	.2	.8	-1.6	1.5
Utility (piped) gas service	1.7	-1.2	3.4	-1.4	1.9	-.3	.4	-.8
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	1.6
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities	-.1	.2	.2	.1	.4	.5	.5	1.6
New vehicles	-.1	-.1	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	.6	4.0
Used cars and trucks	-.1	-.3	.1	.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	5.1
Apparel .....	.1	1.0	-.9	-.5	.2	1.2	1.4	1.9
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.1	.5	.7	.5	.5	.0	-.1	2.9
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.6
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.2
Transportation services .....	.2	.6	.5	.5	.2	.1	-.3	3.1
Medical care services .....	.3	-.1	.4	.1	.3	.3	.3	2.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for June 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in June after rising 0.4 percent in each of the prior two months. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs turned down in June, falling 0.4 percent after increasing more than one percent in each of the previous four months. The fruits and vegetables index declined for the third month in a row in June, falling 0.3 percent as the fresh vegetables index continued to decline. In contrast, other major grocery store food groups increased. The index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.6 percent in June, and the dairy and related products advanced 0.5 percent, as did the index for other food at home. The index for nonalcoholic beverages increased 0.3 percent as the coffee index continued to rise. The index for food at home has risen 4.7 percent over the last 12

months, with all the major groups increasing 3.2 percent or more. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in June after rising 0.2 percent in May.

Energy

The energy index, which fell 1.0 percent in May, declined 4.4 percent in June, the largest decline since December 2008. The gasoline index, which fell 2.0 percent in May, declined 6.8 percent in June. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 5.8 percent in June.) Despite the recent declines, the gasoline index has increased 35.6 percent over the past 12 months. The index for household energy also decreased in June, falling 1.2 percent after rising 0.5 percent in May. The index for natural gas rose 0.4 percent, but the electricity index declined 1.6 percent and the index for fuel oil fell 2.2 percent. The household energy index has risen 2.8 percent over the last 12 months, with the fuel oil index up 37.3 percent and the electricity index up 1.5 percent but the index for natural gas down 0.8 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in June, the same increase as in May. The shelter index also repeated its May increase of 0.2 percent, with the index for lodging away from home again rising significantly. The rent index rose 0.1 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.2 percent. The apparel index continued to rise sharply, increasing 1.4 percent in June after a 1.2 percent increase in May. Vehicle indexes also continued to rise; the new vehicles index rose 0.6 percent in June, while the index for used cars and trucks increased 1.6 percent. The medical care index rose 0.2 percent, the same increase as in May, with medical care services rising 0.3 percent but medical care commodities declining 0.1 percent. The tobacco index rose 0.4 percent in June after declining in April and May. In contrast, the index for airline fares declined 3.0 percent in June, and the recreation index turned down, declining 0.1 percent after rising in May.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. This figure has been steadily rising and most of the increase has come within the past six months. The shelter index has risen 1.2 percent over the last 12 months, the medical care index has risen 2.9 percent, and the index for new vehicles has increased 4.0 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 225.722 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 4.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 222.522 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for July 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 18, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JULY 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.5 percent in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index rebounded from previous declines and rose sharply in July, accounting for about half of the seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index. The food at home index accelerated in July and also contributed to the increase, as dairy and fruit indexes posted notable increases and five of the six major grocery store food groups rose.

The index for all items less food and energy increased as well, though the 0.2 percent increase was slightly smaller than the two previous months. The shelter index accelerated in July, and the apparel index again increased sharply. In contrast, the index for new vehicles was unchanged after a long string of increases. The index for household furnishings and operations was flat in July as well, and the recreation index declined slightly.

The 12 month change in the all items index remained at 3.6 percent for the third month in a row. The change in the index for all items less food and energy continued its upward trend, rising to 1.8 percent in July, with the shelter and apparel indexes contributing notably to the acceleration. The energy index has risen 19.0 percent over the past year.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended July 2011
	Jan. 2011	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	
All items	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	3.6
Food .....	.5	.6	.8	.4	.4	.2	.4	4.2
Food at home .....	.7	.8	1.1	.5	.5	.2	.6	5.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	2.6
Energy	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.2	-1.0	-4.4	2.8	19.0
Energy commodities	4.0	4.8	5.5	3.1	-1.9	-6.3	4.3	33.3
Gasoline (all types)	3.5	4.7	5.6	3.3	-2.0	-6.8	4.7	33.6
Fuel oil ¹	6.8	5.8	6.2	3.2	-8	-2.2	-1.7	37.2
Energy services	-6	1.1	.2	.6	.8	-1.1	.4	.9
Electricity	-5	.4	.7	.2	.6	-1.6	.8	2.0
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.2	3.4	-1.4	1.9	-3	.4	-1.2	-2.8
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	1.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.2	.1	.4	.5	.5	.3	1.8
New vehicles	-1	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	.6	.0	4.0
Used cars and trucks	-3	.1	.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	.7	5.3
Apparel	1.0	-9	-5	.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.1
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.5	.7	.5	.5	.0	-1	.0	3.2
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	1.7
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	1.4
Transportation services .....	.6	.5	.5	.2	.1	-3	-1	2.9
Medical care services	-1	.4	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	3.2

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for July 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in July after rising 0.2 percent in June. The cereals and bakery products index fell 0.1 percent in July; the other five major grocery store food groups all increased. The dairy and related products index, which rose 0.5 percent in June, increased 1.2 percent in July. The fruits and vegetables index also rose 1.2 percent as the index for fresh fruits rose 3.7 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages increased 0.9 percent in July as the coffee index continued to rise sharply, while the index for

meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased 0.5 percent and the index for other food at home advanced 0.3 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in July after rising 0.3 percent in June. Over the past 12 months, the food index has risen 4.2 percent with the food at home index up 5.4 percent. All major grocery store food group indexes have risen over the past year; the increases ranged from 3.5 percent (other food at home) to 7.9 percent (dairy and related products).

Energy

The energy index, which declined in May and June, increased 2.8 percent in July. The gasoline index, down 6.8 percent in June, rose 4.7 percent in July. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 1.5 percent in July.) Over the past 12 months, the gasoline index has increased 33.6 percent. The household energy index also turned up in July, rising 0.2 percent after a 1.2 percent decline in June. The electricity index, which declined in June, rose 0.8 percent and more than offset a 1.7 percent decline in the index for fuel oil and a 1.2 percent decrease in the natural gas index. The household energy index has risen 2.7 percent over the last 12 months, with the fuel oil index up 37.2 percent and the electricity index up 2.0 percent but the index for natural gas down 2.8 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in July after increasing 0.3 percent in both May and June. The shelter index rose 0.3 percent in July, its largest increase since June 2008. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both rose 0.3 percent, while the lodging away from home index increased 0.9 percent. The index for medical care rose 0.2 percent, with the medical care services index rising 0.3 percent while the index for medical care commodities was unchanged. The apparel index continued to rise sharply, increasing 1.2 percent in July; it has increased 3.9 percent over the past three months. The index for used cars and trucks also continued to rise, increasing 0.7 percent in July, and the airline fare index turned up, rising 0.1 percent after falling in May and June. The tobacco index rose as well; its 0.5 percent July increase was its largest of the year. However, the index for new vehicles was unchanged in July after rising at least 0.6 percent in each of the last five months. The indexes for personal care and household furnishings and operations were also unchanged in July, while the index for recreation fell 0.1 percent.

The 12 month change in the index for all items less food and energy reached 1.8 percent in July, continuing its steady rise from the October 2010 low point of 0.6 percent. Most of its major component indexes have risen more quickly in 2011 than they did in late 2010. The 12 month change in the shelter index, which was negative as recently as October 2010, reached 1.4 percent in July. The apparel index has now increased 3.1 percent over the last 12 months, its largest 12 month increase since July 1992.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 225.922 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 4.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 222.686 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.5 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for August 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, September 15, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS AUGUST 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.8 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index was broad-based, with continuing increases in the indexes for gasoline, food, shelter, and apparel. The gasoline index rose for the 12th time in the last 14 months and led to a 1.2 percent increase in the energy index, while the food index rose 0.5 percent, its largest increase since March.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in August, the same increase as the previous month. Shelter and apparel were the biggest contributors, though the indexes for most of its major components posted increases, including used cars and trucks, medical care, household furnishings and operations, recreation, tobacco, and personal care. The new vehicles index, unchanged for the second month in a row, was an exception.

The 12-month change in the all items index edged up to 3.8 percent after holding at 3.6 percent for three months, while the 12-month change for all items less food and energy reached 2.0 percent for the first time since November 2008. The energy index has risen 18.4 percent over the last year, while the food index has increased 4.6 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2011
	Feb. 2011	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	
All items	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	3.8
Food .....	.6	.8	.4	.4	.2	.4	.5	4.6
Food at home .....	.8	1.1	.5	.5	.2	.6	.6	6.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	2.7
Energy	3.4	3.5	2.2	-1.0	-4.4	2.8	1.2	18.4
Energy commodities	4.8	5.5	3.1	-1.9	-6.3	4.3	1.6	32.1
Gasoline (all types)	4.7	5.6	3.3	-2.0	-6.8	4.7	1.9	32.4
Fuel oil ¹	5.8	6.2	3.2	-.8	-2.2	-1.7	-.4	35.4
Energy services	1.1	.2	.6	.6	-1.1	.4	.4	1.0
Electricity .....	.4	.7	.2	.8	-1.6	.8	-.1	1.9
Utility (piped) gas service	3.4	-1.4	1.9	-.3	.4	-1.2	2.2	-2.0
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.1	.4	.5	.5	.3	.4	2.1
New vehicles	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	.6	.0	.0	3.8
Used cars and trucks .....	.1	.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	.7	.9	5.4
Apparel	-.9	-.5	.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	4.2
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.7	.5	.5	.0	-.1	.0	.1	3.0
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.9
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	1.6
Transportation services .....	.5	.5	.2	.1	-.3	-.1	.2	3.1
Medical care services .....	.4	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	3.3

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for August 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.5 percent in August after rising 0.4 percent in July. The food at home index repeated its July increase of 0.6 percent, with five of the six major grocery store food groups rising. The only exception was the index for nonalcoholic beverages, which declined slightly in August after rising in June and July. The cereals and bakery products index rose the most, increasing 1.1 percent, followed by a 0.9 percent increase in the index for dairy and related products. The index for other food at home rose 0.8

percent as the index for sugar and sweets rose sharply. The indexes for fruits and vegetables and for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. The food at home index has now risen 6.0 percent over the past 12 months, with all six groups rising at least 4.0 percent. The index for food away from home advanced 0.4 percent in August, its largest increase since October 2008, and has risen 2.7 percent over the last year.

Energy

The energy index, which rose 2.8 percent in July, increased 1.2 percent in August. The gasoline index rose 1.9 percent in August after a 4.7 percent increase in July. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 0.5 percent in August.) Over the past 12 months, the gasoline index has increased 32.4 percent. The household energy index rose modestly in August, increasing 0.4 percent. The indexes for electricity and for fuel oil both declined slightly, but the index for natural gas increased 2.2 percent in August after declining in July. Over the past year, the household energy index has increased 2.7 percent. The fuel oil index has risen 35.4 percent over that period, while the electricity index has risen 1.9 percent and the index for natural gas has declined, falling 2.0 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in August, the fifth month in a row that the increase has either been 0.2 percent or 0.3 percent. Similarly, the shelter index rose 0.2 percent in August, its fourth increase in a row of at least that size. The index for rent increased 0.4 percent in August, its largest increase since June 2008. The index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.2 percent, and the index for lodging away from home turned down after recent increases, falling 1.8 percent. The index for apparel continued its string of substantial increases, rising 1.1 percent in August. The used cars and trucks index also continued to rise, increasing 0.9 percent. The medical care index increased 0.2 percent for the fourth month in a row, with medical care commodities rising 0.1 percent and medical care services increasing 0.3 percent. Also increasing were the indexes for household furnishings and operations (0.3 percent), airline fares (1.1 percent), recreation (0.1 percent), personal care (0.2 percent), and tobacco (0.5 percent). The index for new vehicles was unchanged for the second month in a row after a series of increases.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.0 percent in the last 12 months. This 12-month change has been trending up since reaching a low of 0.6 percent for the 12 months ending October 2010. The 12-month change in the shelter index, which was negative through much of 2010, reached 1.6 percent in August. The 12-month change in the apparel index has now reached 4.2 percent after being negative as recently as March of this year. Major transportation indexes have risen strongly over the last 12 months, including used cars and trucks (5.4 percent), new vehicles (3.8 percent) and airline fares (9.5 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.545 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 4.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 223.326 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for September 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 19, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS SEPTEMBER 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.9 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in energy and food indexes were the main cause of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The gasoline index continued to rise, and indexes for electricity and natural gas increased as well. Broad increases in food indexes also continued in September, with the food at home index rising 0.6 percent for the third month in a row and no major grocery store food group indexes declining.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in September, its smallest increase since March. The index for apparel declined in September after a series of sharp increases, and the indexes for used cars and recreation turned down as well. The indexes for new vehicles and household furnishings and operations were both flat. The shelter index rose, but posted its smallest increase since April, while the indexes for medical care, airline fares, and tobacco all increased.

The 12-month change in the all items index, which was 3.8 percent in August, edged up to 3.9 percent in September. The 12-month change for all items less food and energy remained at 2.0 percent for the second straight month. The energy index has risen 19.3 percent over the last year, while the food index has increased 4.7 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Sep. 2011
	Mar. 2011	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	
All items	0.5	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.9
Food .....	.8	.4	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4	4.7
Food at home	1.1	.5	.5	.2	.6	.6	.6	6.3
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	2.6
Energy	3.5	2.2	-1.0	-4.4	2.8	1.2	2.0	19.3
Energy commodities	5.5	3.1	-1.9	-6.3	4.3	1.6	2.7	32.8
Gasoline (all types)	5.6	3.3	-2.0	-6.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	33.3
Fuel oil ¹	6.2	3.2	-.8	-2.2	-1.7	-.4	-.7	33.4
Energy services .....	.2	.6	.6	-1.1	.4	.4	.7	2.1
Electricity .....	.7	.2	.8	-1.6	.8	-.1	.7	2.7
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.4	1.9	-.3	.4	-1.2	2.2	.8	.2
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	2.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	.4	.5	.5	.3	.4	-.2	2.0
New vehicles .....	.7	.7	1.1	.6	.0	.0	.0	3.6
Used cars and trucks .....	.8	1.2	1.1	1.6	.7	.9	-.6	5.1
Apparel	-.5	.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	-1.1	3.5
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.5	.5	.0	-.1	.0	.1	.2	3.0
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	2.0
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	1.7
Transportation services .....	.5	.2	.1	-.3	-.1	.2	.5	3.2
Medical care services .....	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	2.8

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for September 2011

Food

The food index, which rose 0.5 percent in August, increased 0.4 percent in September. The index for food at home repeated its July and August increase of 0.6 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages was unchanged, while the remaining major grocery store food groups all posted increases. The dairy and related products index rose the most, increasing 1.2 percent, followed by 0.9

percent increases in both the cereals and bakery products index and the fruits and vegetables index. Within the latter group, the indexes for apples and tomatoes both posted significant increases. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.4 percent as the index for eggs rose sharply, and the index for other food at home rose 0.6 percent. The food at home index has now risen 6.3 percent over the past 12 months with the dairy index up 10.2 percent over that period. After rising 0.4 percent in August, the index for food away from home increased 0.2 percent in September and has risen 2.6 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.0 percent in September after a 1.2 percent increase in August. The gasoline index, which was up 1.9 percent in August, rose 2.9 percent in September. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 0.7 percent in September.) Over the past 12 months, the gasoline index has increased 33.3 percent. The household energy index also rose in September, advancing 0.7 percent after a 0.4 percent increase in August. The electricity index advanced 0.7 percent while index for natural gas rose 0.8 percent; the fuel oil index declined 0.7 percent. Over the past year, the household energy index has increased 3.7 percent. The electricity index has risen 2.7 percent and the index for natural gas has increased 0.2 percent, while the fuel oil index has risen sharply, increasing 33.4 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in September, a deceleration from recent months. Several factors contributed to the smaller increase in September. The apparel index, which had risen over one percent for four months in a row, declined 1.1 percent in September. The index for used cars and trucks also turned down, falling 0.6 percent after a long series of increases, and the recreation index declined 0.1 percent after rising in August. The shelter index decelerated, increasing 0.1 percent in September following a 0.3 percent increase in July and a 0.2 percent increase in August. The rent index increased 0.2 percent while the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.1 percent and the lodging away from home index declined 0.7 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations, which rose 0.3 percent in August, was unchanged in September, and the index for new vehicles was unchanged for the third month in a row. In contrast the medical care index continued to increase, rising 0.2 percent for the fifth month in a row. The indexes for airline fares, tobacco, and personal care all increased as well.

After increasing steadily through most of the year, the 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy remained at 2.0 percent for the second month in a row. The shelter index has increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months. The index for medical care has risen 2.8 percent while the apparel index has increased 3.5 percent. The new vehicles index has increased 3.6 percent and the index for used cars and trucks has increased 5.1 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.889 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 4.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 223.688 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.7 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for October 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 16, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Redesigning the Consumer Price Index (CPI) News Release Tables

In August 2009, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) restructured the text of the CPI news release to focus on the price movements of three broad expenditure categories; namely Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy. Table A within the CPI news release text was also updated in August 2009 to reflect this new structure. Before August 2009, the text of the CPI news release had focused on eight CPI 'major groups' (Food and beverages; Housing; Apparel; Transportation; Medical care; Recreation; Education and communication; and Other goods and services).

While the text of the CPI news release was restructured in 2009, seven additional CPI news release tables continued to be published using the eight major groups. BLS is redesigning these news release tables, to reflect the focus on Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy. Within these three broad categories, CPI item series will be further divided into commodities and services.

A mock-up of the new CPI news release tables can be found at http://beta.bls.gov/cpi/redesigned_cpi_tables/cpiprmockup.htm. Comments or questions about these new tables can be forwarded to cpi_info@bls.gov. The public comment period runs through October 31, 2011.

Beyond the redesign in the structure of the CPI news release tables, several other improvements to these tables have been made:

The new Table 1 gives a summary of the index series which typically contribute to changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

The new Table 2 will show the full publication stub using the new structure for the CPI-U, including 11 new items series that were created to augment the redesign in the publication structure.

Table 3 will show aggregate item series (e.g., Transportation) that do not fall under the Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy structure.

Table 4 will show the All items indexes at the local, regional, and city-size class levels. Table 5 will show the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), and presents a history of annual percentage changes in the C-CPI-U compared to the CPI-U.

Table 6 will focus on 1-month seasonally adjusted changes in the CPI-U, while table 7 will focus on 12-month not seasonally adjusted changes. Tables 6 and 7 will present three additional pieces of data to help users better interpret index changes. First, these tables will show the effect each item has on the price change for All items. For example, if the effect of food is 0.4, and the index for All items increased 1.2 percent, it can be said that increases in food prices accounted for $0.4 / 1.2$, or 33.3 percent, of the increase in overall prices for that period. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged, the All items index only would have increased 0.8 percent (or 1.2 percent for All items, minus the 0.4 effect for Food). Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged.

Second, standard errors for percent changes will be shown on tables 6 and 7. Confidence intervals for statistics can be created using standard errors; e.g., roughly 95% confidence intervals can be constructed using two standard errors. For example, if an item increased 3.7 percent, and its standard error was 0.6 percent, the 95% confidence interval for that price change can be said to be 3.7 percent plus or minus two standard errors, or 3.7 percent plus or minus 1.2 percent.

Each item series in tables 6 and 7 will show the last time that item had a price change as large (or as small) as the percent change published that period. For example, if bananas rose 3.7 percent and that was its largest increase since November 2007, that would be noted in the new tables.

In addition, most of the existing tables show the relative importance, or weight, of each item category as of the previous December. The relative importance columns in the new tables will be improved in that they will be updated monthly to reflect the change in relative prices over time.

Finally, there will no longer be any news release tables that focus on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). That said, the CPI-W All items index level and percent changes will still be noted in the text of the news release.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS OCTOBER 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.1 percent in October on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

A decline in the energy index more than offset small increases in the indexes for food and all items less food and energy to create the all items decline. The energy index turned down in October after increasing in each of the three previous months as the gasoline and household energy indexes declined after a series of seasonally adjusted increases. The food index rose in October, but posted its smallest increase of the year as the fruits and vegetables index declined sharply.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in October; this was the same increase as last month and matches its smallest increase of the year. While the shelter and medical care indexes accelerated in October and the apparel index turned up, the indexes for new vehicles, used cars and trucks, airline fare, and recreation all declined.

The all items index has risen 3.5 percent over the last 12 months, a lower figure than last month's 3.9 percent increase, as the 12-month change in the energy index fell from 19.3 to 14.2 percent. In contrast, the 12-month change for all items less food and energy edged up from 2.0 to 2.1 percent. The food index 12-month change was 4.7 percent, the same figure as in September.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Oct. 2011
	Apr. 2011	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	
All items	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1	3.5
Food .....	.4	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	4.7
Food at home .....	.5	.5	.2	.6	.6	.6	.1	6.2
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	2.7
Energy	2.2	-1.0	-4.4	2.8	1.2	2.0	-2.0	14.2
Energy commodities	3.1	-1.9	-6.3	4.3	1.6	2.7	-2.9	23.4
Gasoline (all types)	3.3	-2.0	-6.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	-3.1	23.5
Fuel oil ¹	3.2	-.8	-2.2	-1.7	-.4	-.7	-.5	26.8
Energy services .....	.6	.6	-1.1	.4	.4	.7	-.4	1.7
Electricity .....	.2	.8	-1.6	.8	-.1	.7	.4	2.9
Utility (piped) gas service	1.9	-.3	.4	-1.2	2.2	.8	-3.0	-2.2
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.4	.5	.5	.3	.4	-.2	-.1	2.1
New vehicles .....	.7	1.1	.6	.0	.0	.0	-.3	3.4
Used cars and trucks	1.2	1.1	1.6	.7	.9	-.6	-.6	5.2
Apparel .....	.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	-1.1	.4	4.2
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.5	.0	-1	.0	.1	.2	.3	3.1
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.1
Shelter .....	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	1.8
Transportation services .....	.2	.1	-.3	-.1	.2	.5	.1	3.0
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.5	3.1

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for October 2011

Food

The food index decelerated in October, rising 0.1 percent after rising 0.4 percent in September. The food at home index, which had risen 0.6 percent in each of the last three months, rose 0.1 percent in October. The deceleration was largely due to the fruits and vegetables group, which fell 1.7 percent as the indexes for fresh fruits and fresh vegetables both declined sharply. The other five major grocery store food groups all posted modest increases. The indexes for nonalcoholic beverages rose 0.5 percent, as did the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs. The indexes for cereals and bakery products and for other food at home both rose 0.4 percent, while the

index for dairy and related products increased 0.1 percent. The food at home index has risen 6.2 percent over the past 12 months with all six major groups up between 4.9 percent (nonalcoholic beverages) and 9.0 percent (dairy and related products). The index for food away from home advanced 0.2 percent in October and has risen 2.7 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index fell 2.0 percent in October following a 2.0 percent increase in September. The gasoline index, up 2.9 percent in September, fell 3.1 percent in October. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 4.3 percent in October.) Despite the October decline, the gasoline index has risen 23.5 percent over the past 12 months. The household energy index also declined in October, falling 0.3 percent. The electricity index rose 0.4 percent, but this increase was more than offset by a 3.0 percent decline in the index for natural gas and a 0.5 percent decrease in the fuel oil index. The household energy index has risen 3.1 percent over the last 12 months. The fuel oil index has risen 26.8 percent and the electricity index has increased 2.9 percent, while the index for natural gas has declined 2.2 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in October, the same increase as in September. The shelter index, which rose 0.1 percent in September, increased 0.2 percent in October. The rent index rose 0.4 percent in October after a 0.2 percent increase in September, while the index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.2 percent in October after a 0.1 percent increase in September. These increases more than offset the third consecutive decline in the index for lodging away from home, which fell 1.7 percent in October. The medical care index, which rose 0.2 percent in September, increased 0.5 percent in October. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.3 percent and the medical care services index rose 0.5 percent with the indexes for hospital services rising 0.7 percent and the physicians' services index increasing 0.5 percent. The indexes for household furnishings and operations and personal care posted slight increases in October. In contrast to these increases, the index for new vehicles declined in October, falling 0.3 percent after being unchanged for three months in row, and the index for used cars and trucks fell 0.6 percent, while the indexes for recreation and for airline fares posted slight declines.

The index for all items less food and energy has increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months. Indexes with larger 12-month increases include airline fares (9.6 percent), used cars and trucks (5.2 percent), education (4.7 percent), apparel (4.2 percent), new vehicles (3.4 percent), and medical care (3.1 percent). Indexes with smaller increases include shelter (1.8 percent) and recreation (0.3 percent), while the communication index declined (-1.8 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.421 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 223.043 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for November 2011 is scheduled to be released on Friday, December 16, 2011, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS NOVEMBER 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in November on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.4 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index declined for the second month in a row and offset increases in the indexes for food and all items less food and energy. As in October, the gasoline index fell sharply and the index for household energy declined as well. The food index rose slightly in November, though the index for food at home declined as four of the six major grocery store food group indexes fell.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in November following increases of 0.1 percent in each of the prior two months. The indexes for shelter, medical care, apparel, and personal care all rose. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for new vehicles and used cars and trucks.

The all items index has risen 3.4 percent over the last 12 months. This is a slightly smaller increase than last month's 3.5 percent figure, as the 12-month change in the energy index declined from 14.2 percent to 12.4 percent. The 12-month change in the food index also declined slightly, from 4.7 percent to 4.6 percent. In contrast, the 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy continued to rise, reaching 2.2 percent in November.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Nov. 2011
	May 2011	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	
All items	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	3.4
Food .....	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	.1	4.6
Food at home .....	.5	.2	.6	.6	.6	.1	-.1	5.9
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	.3	2.9
Energy	-1.0	-4.4	2.8	1.2	2.0	-2.0	-1.6	12.4
Energy commodities	-1.9	-6.3	4.3	1.6	2.7	-2.9	-2.1	19.9
Gasoline (all types)	-2.0	-6.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	-3.1	-2.4	19.7
Fuel oil ¹	-.8	-2.2	-1.7	-.4	-.7	-.5	2.7	25.0
Energy services .....	.6	-1.1	.4	.4	.7	-.4	-.7	1.7
Electricity .....	.8	-1.6	.8	-.1	.7	.4	.4	2.7
Utility (piped) gas service	-.3	.4	-1.2	2.2	.8	-3.0	-4.4	-1.3
All items less food and energy .....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	2.2
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.5	.5	.3	.4	-.2	-.1	.1	2.2
New vehicles	1.1	.6	.0	.0	.0	-.3	-.3	3.3
Used cars and trucks	1.1	1.6	.7	.9	-.6	-.6	-.1	4.9
Apparel	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	-1.1	.4	.6	4.8
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.0	-.1	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	3.1
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.1
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.8
Transportation services .....	.1	-.3	-.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	2.6
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.5	.5	3.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for November 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in November, the same increase as in October. The index for food at home, however, declined for the first time since June 2010, falling 0.1 percent. The fruits and vegetables index, which fell 1.7 percent in October, declined 0.6 percent in November, as both the fresh fruits and fresh vegetables indexes continued to decline. The index for dairy and related products fell 0.3 percent in November while the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for other food at home both decreased 0.1 percent. The only major grocery store food groups to post increases were cereal and bakery products, which rose 0.3 percent, and

nonalcoholic beverages, which increased 0.2 percent. Despite the November decrease, the index for food at home has risen 5.9 percent over the past year with all six major grocery store food groups up at least 4.4 percent. The index for food away from home increased 0.3 percent in November after rising 0.2 percent in October and has risen 2.9 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index, which fell 2.0 percent in October, declined 1.6 percent in November as gasoline prices continued to fall. The gasoline index decreased 2.4 percent in November following a 3.1 percent decline in October. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 1.1 percent in November.) The household energy index declined in November as well, falling 0.4 percent. A 4.4 percent decline in the index for natural gas more than offset a 2.7 percent increase in the fuel oil index and a 0.4 percent rise in the index for electricity. Energy indexes are still mostly up over the past year despite the November declines. The gasoline index has increased 19.7 percent, while the household energy index has risen 3.1 percent with the fuel oil index up 25.0 percent, the electricity index up 2.7 percent, but the natural gas index down 1.3 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in November, the largest increase since August. As was the case last month, increases in the indexes for shelter, medical care, and apparel accounted for most of the increase. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent, the same increase as in October, as the rent index rose 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.1 percent. The index for medical care, which rose 0.5 percent in October, rose 0.4 percent in November with the medical care services index repeating its October increase of 0.5 percent. The apparel index increased 0.6 percent in November following a 0.4 percent increase in October and has now risen in seven of the last eight months. The index for personal care rose notably in November, increasing 0.6 percent, while the tobacco and recreation indexes both posted slight increases. In contrast, the new vehicles index fell 0.3 percent and the index for used cars and trucks declined 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months, the largest such increase since 2008. The 12-month change in the shelter index has been steadily increasing and reached 1.8 percent in November. The 12-month change in the medical care index was 3.4 percent, its highest level in over a year, while the apparel index has risen 4.8 percent over the last 12 months, the largest figure since 1991.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.230 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 222.813 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 3.2 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index declined 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for December 2011 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, January 19, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EST). Releases for the remainder of 2012 are scheduled on the following dates:

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS DECEMBER 2011

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in December on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 3.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Similar to last month, the energy index declined in December and offset increases in other indexes. The gasoline index declined for the third month in a row and the household energy index declined as well. The food index rose in December, with the index for food at home turning up after declining last month.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in December after rising 0.2 percent in November. The indexes for shelter, recreation, medical care, and tobacco all posted increases, while the indexes for used cars and trucks, new vehicles, and apparel all declined.

The all items index has risen 3.0 percent over the last 12 months, a decline from last month's 3.4 percent figure. Recent declines in the energy index have brought its 12-month change down to 6.6 percent from 19.3 percent in September. The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy held at 2.2 percent, while the 12-month change in the food index edged up from 4.6 percent to 4.7 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Dec. 2011
	June 2011	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	
All items	-0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0
Food .....	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	.1	.2	4.7
Food at home .....	.2	.6	.6	.6	.1	-.1	.3	6.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.2	.4	.2	.2	.3	.2	2.9
Energy	-4.4	2.8	1.2	2.0	-2.0	-1.6	-1.3	6.6
Energy commodities	-6.3	4.3	1.6	2.7	-2.9	-2.1	-1.9	10.6
Gasoline (all types)	-6.8	4.7	1.9	2.9	-3.1	-2.4	-2.0	9.9
Fuel oil ¹	-2.2	-1.7	-.4	-.7	-.5	2.7	-1.0	18.0
Energy services	-1.1	.4	.4	.7	-.4	-.7	-.3	.8
Electricity	-1.6	.8	-.1	.7	.4	.4	-.2	2.2
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.4	-1.2	2.2	.8	-3.0	-4.4	-.8	-3.7
All items less food and energy .....	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	2.2
Commodities less food and energy .....	.5	.3	.4	-.2	-.1	.1	-.2	2.2
New vehicles .....	.6	.0	.0	.0	-.3	-.3	-.2	3.2
Used cars and trucks	1.6	.7	.9	-.6	-.6	-.1	-.9	4.0
Apparel	1.4	1.2	1.1	-1.1	.4	.6	-.1	4.6
Medical care commodities ¹	-.1	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	3.2
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.9
Transportation services	-.3	-.1	.2	.5	.1	.1	.1	2.5
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.5	.5	.4	3.6

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Year in Review

The CPI rose 3.0 percent in 2011 after a 1.5 percent increase in 2010. This was the largest December-December increase since 2007.

The energy index increased 6.6 percent in 2011, a deceleration from the 2010 increase of 7.7 percent. The gasoline index, which rose 13.8 percent in 2010, increased 9.9 percent in 2011. In contrast, the household energy index accelerated in 2011, rising 1.8 percent after a 0.8 percent increase in 2010. The fuel oil index rose 18.0 percent and the electricity index increased 2.2 percent, although the index for natural gas declined for the third straight year, falling 3.7 percent.

The index for food accelerated in 2011, rising 4.7 percent compared to a 1.5 percent increase in 2010. The index for food at home rose 6.0 percent in 2011 compared to 1.7 percent in 2010. All six major grocery store food group indexes rose in 2011, with

increases ranging from 2.3 percent (fruits and vegetables) to 8.1 percent (dairy and related products). The index for food away from home rose 2.9 percent in 2011 after increasing 1.3 percent in 2010.

The index for all items less food and energy also accelerated in 2011, increasing 2.2 percent after its historical low 2010 increase of 0.8 percent. This was the largest increase since 2007. Several indexes turned up in 2011. The apparel index rose 4.6 percent after a 1.1 percent decline the previous year. Similarly, the new vehicles index rose 3.2 percent in 2011 after a slight decline in 2010. The indexes for recreation and household furnishings and operations also rose in 2011 after declining in 2010. A number of other indexes rose more quickly in 2011 than in 2010. The shelter index accelerated notably, advancing 1.9 percent in 2011 after rising only 0.4 percent the previous year. The indexes for used cars and trucks, medical care, education, and personal care also rose more quickly in 2011 than in 2010. In contrast, the indexes for tobacco and airline fare posted smaller increases in 2011 than 2010.

Consumer Price Index Data for December 2011

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in December after a 0.1 percent increase in November. The index for food at home, which fell 0.1 percent in November, rose 0.3 percent in December as four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose the most, increasing 0.7 percent, even though the index for eggs declined. Also rising in December were the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for nonalcoholic beverages, each increasing 0.3 percent, while the index for other food at home rose 0.4 percent. In contrast, the fruits and vegetables index decreased 0.5 percent in December as the fresh vegetables index fell 1.4 percent, and the index for dairy and related products declined 0.1 percent. The index for food away from home, which rose 0.3 percent in November, increased 0.2 percent in December.

Energy

The energy index declined for the third month in a row, falling 1.3 percent in December as all of its major component indexes declined. The gasoline index, which fell 2.4 percent in November, declined 2.0 percent in December. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 4.0 percent in December.) The household energy index also declined, falling 0.4 percent in December, the same decrease as November. The index for fuel oil fell 1.0 percent, the natural gas index declined 0.8 percent, and the electricity index decreased 0.2 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in December after rising 0.2 percent in November. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent for the third month in a row. The rent index increased 0.3 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent advanced 0.2 percent. The medical care index continued to rise significantly; its 0.4 percent increase in December was the third in a row of at least that size. The medical care services index rose 0.4 percent with the hospital services index up 0.5 percent. The recreation index increased 0.4 percent in December and the indexes for tobacco, household furnishings and operations, and airline fares posted increases as well. In contrast, the index for used cars and trucks declined for the fourth month in a row, falling 0.9 percent, while the index for new vehicles fell 0.2 percent, its third consecutive decline. The apparel index fell 0.1 percent in December after increasing in seven of the last eight months. The index for personal care, which rose 0.6 percent in November, was unchanged in December.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 3.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 225.672 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 222.166 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index declined 0.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2009 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for January 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, February 17, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JANUARY 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.9 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The indexes for food, energy, and all items less food and energy all rose in January, each increasing 0.2 percent. Within the food group, the index for food away from home increased while the index for food at home was unchanged; within the energy group the gasoline index increased while the index for household energy declined.

Within all items less food and energy, the apparel index rose sharply, and the indexes for shelter, recreation, medical care, and tobacco increased as well. The indexes for used cars and trucks and for airline fares both declined, while the new vehicles index was unchanged.

The all items index has risen 2.9 percent over the last 12 months, a slight decrease from last month's 3.0 percent figure. The index for energy has risen 6.1 percent over the last year and the food index 4.4 percent; both figures are slight declines from last month. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.3 percent, its largest 12-month increase since September 2008.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2012
	July 2011	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	
All items	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.9
Food .....	.4	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	4.4
Food at home .....	.6	.6	.6	.2	.0	.2	.0	5.3
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.4	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	3.1
Energy .....	.9	.8	1.5	-1.8	-.5	-1.3	.2	6.1
Energy commodities	1.3	1.1	1.9	-2.6	-.6	-2.0	.9	10.0
Gasoline (all types)	1.5	1.2	2.0	-2.8	-.9	-2.1	.9	9.7
Fuel oil ¹	-1.7	-.4	-.7	-.5	2.7	-1.0	1.4	12.1
Energy services .....	.1	.3	.8	-.4	-.4	-.2	-.8	.5
Electricity .....	.5	.1	.6	.2	.2	-.1	.0	2.4
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.2	1.0	1.5	-2.6	-2.6	-.6	-2.9	-5.5
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	2.3
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.2	.3	-.2	.0	.1	-.1	.2	2.2
New vehicles .....	.0	.0	-.1	-.2	-.2	-.2	.0	3.2
Used cars and trucks .....	.8	.7	-.5	-.4	-.4	-.7	-1.0	3.2
Apparel	1.0	.9	-.7	.4	.5	-.1	.9	4.7
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.6	3.2
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.0
Transportation services .....	.0	.2	.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	2.1
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	.2	.5	.4	.4	.2	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for January 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in January, the same increase as in December. The food at home index was unchanged, as the major grocery store food groups were mixed. The index for dairy and related products increased 0.9 percent, and the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for other food at home increased as well. In contrast, the index for fruits and vegetables fell 1.3 percent, its fourth consecutive decline, and the indexes for cereals and bakery products and nonalcoholic beverages also decreased. Over the last 12 months, the food at home index has risen 5.3 percent. The dairy and related products index rose 9.0 percent over that span, the largest increase among the major grocery store food groups, while the fruits and vegetables index fell 0.1 percent, the only decline among the groups. The index for food away from home rose 0.4 percent in January, its largest increase since August, and has increased 3.1 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose slightly in January, increasing 0.2 percent after declining in each of the three previous months. The gasoline index rose 0.9 percent after declining the three previous months. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 3.6 percent in January.) In contrast, the household energy index declined 0.6 percent. The fuel oil index rose 1.4 percent but the natural gas index declined 2.9 percent, its fourth consecutive decrease. The index for electricity was unchanged in January. Over the last 12 months, the gasoline index has risen 9.7 percent while the household energy index has increased 1.2 percent. The indexes for fuel oil and electricity have risen over the last year, but the index for natural gas has declined.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in January. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent, with the indexes for rent, owners' equivalent rent, and lodging away from home all rising 0.2 percent. The apparel index, which declined in December, rose sharply in January, increasing 0.9 percent. The recreation index rose 0.6 percent as the indexes for admissions and toys both rose notably. The medical care index increased 0.3 percent, with medical care commodities rising 0.6 percent. The index for tobacco rose 0.5 percent and the indexes for household furnishings and operations and for personal care increased slightly. In contrast to these increases, the index for used cars and trucks declined for the fifth month in a row, falling 1.0 percent, and the index for airline fares fell 0.9 percent. The new vehicles index was unchanged in January after declining in each of the prior four months.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.3 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has risen 2.0 percent over that span, the first time its 12-month change has been that high since November 2008. The apparel index has increased 4.7 percent and the medical care index has risen 3.6 percent. The indexes for both new vehicles and used cars and trucks have each risen 3.2 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.665 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 223.216 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.7 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 16, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS FEBRUARY 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.9 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index rose sharply in February, accounting for over 80 percent of the change in the all items index. The gasoline increase led to a 3.2 percent rise in the energy index despite a decline in the index for natural gas. The food index was unchanged in February, with the food at home index unchanged for the second month in a row as major grocery store food indexes were mixed.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in February after increasing 0.2 percent in January. Indexes for shelter, new vehicles, medical care, and household furnishings and operations all advanced, while indexes for apparel, recreation, used cars and trucks, and tobacco all declined.

The all items index has risen 2.9 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as last month. The index for all items less food and energy was up 2.2 percent, a slight decline from last month's 2.3 percent figure, while the 12-month change in the food index fell to 3.9 percent in February, its lowest level since last June. In contrast, the 12-month change in the energy index was 7.0 percent in February compared to 6.1 percent in January.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2012
	Aug. 2011	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	
All items	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.9
Food .....	.5	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	.0	3.9
Food at home .....	.6	.6	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	4.5
Food away from home ¹ .....	.4	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.1	3.1
Energy .....	.8	1.5	-1.8	-5	-1.3	.2	3.2	7.0
Energy commodities	1.1	1.9	-2.6	-6	-2.0	.9	5.7	12.4
Gasoline (all types)	1.2	2.0	-2.8	-9	-2.1	.9	6.0	12.6
Fuel oil ¹	-.4	-.7	-.5	2.7	-1.0	1.4	2.8	8.9
Energy services .....	.3	.8	-.4	-.4	-.2	-.8	-.8	-1.0
Electricity .....	.1	.6	.2	.2	-.1	.0	.0	1.9
Utility (piped) gas service	1.0	1.5	-2.6	-2.6	-.6	-2.9	-3.4	-9.8
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	2.2
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.3	-.2	.0	.1	-.1	.2	.1	2.0
New vehicles .....	.0	-.1	-.2	-.2	-.2	.0	.6	3.0
Used cars and trucks .....	.7	-.5	-.4	-.4	-.7	-1.0	-.2	2.9
Apparel .....	.9	-.7	.4	.5	-.1	.9	-.9	4.2
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.6	.8	3.3
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	2.2
Shelter .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.0
Transportation services .....	.2	.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	-.2	1.6
Medical care services .....	.3	.2	.5	.4	.4	.2	.0	3.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for February 2012

Food

The food index, which rose 0.2 percent in January, was unchanged in February. The food at home index was unchanged for the second month in a row. Within the food at home group, the indexes for fruits and vegetables continued to decline, falling 0.5 percent. The index for fresh fruits rose 1.3 percent, but the fresh vegetables index fell 3.5 percent, its fifth consecutive decline. The index for dairy and related products also fell 0.5 percent, while the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs decreased 0.2 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages, which declined in January, was unchanged in February. The only major grocery store food group indexes to rise were cereals and bakery products (up 0.2 percent) and other food at home (up 0.4 percent). The food at home index has risen 4.5 percent over the last 12 months; the fruits and vegetables index has declined 2.0 percent over that period but the other five major grocery store food group indexes all increased. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in February after a 0.4 percent increase in January and has risen 3.1 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 3.2 percent in February after a 0.2 percent increase in January. The gasoline index rose 6.0 percent, its largest increase since December 2010. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 4.9 percent in February.) The gasoline increase more than offset a decline in the index for household energy, which fell 0.6 percent. The index for natural gas continued its string of declines, falling 3.4 percent. The electricity index was unchanged and the index for fuel oil increased 2.8 percent. Over the last 12 months, the gasoline index has risen 12.6 percent, the fuel oil index has increased 8.9 percent and the electricity index has advanced 1.9 percent. In contrast, the index for natural gas has declined 9.8 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in February. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent for the fifth month in a row. The rent index increased 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.1 percent, while the index for lodging away from home advanced 1.9 percent. The index for new vehicles rose for the first time since June, increasing 0.6 percent. The medical care index increased 0.2 percent with the prescription drugs index rising 0.6 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations rose 0.3 percent in February, its largest increase since August. In contrast to these indexes, the apparel index declined in February, falling 0.9 percent after a 0.9 percent increase in January. The index for used cars and trucks declined for the sixth month in a row, falling 0.2 percent, and the tobacco index declined 0.4 percent. The indexes for recreation, personal care, and airline fares all posted slight declines in February.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.2 percent over the last 12 months. Indexes rising faster include apparel (4.2 percent), medical care (3.4 percent), new vehicles (3.0 percent) and used cars and trucks (2.9 percent). Among those indexes rising more slowly were shelter (2.0 percent), household furnishings and operations (1.3 percent), and recreation (1.0 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 227.663 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 3.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 224.317 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for March 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, April 13, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MARCH 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in March on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.7 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The indexes for food, energy, and all items less food and energy all increased in March. The gasoline index continued to rise, more than offsetting a decline in the household energy index and leading to a 0.9 percent increase in the energy index. The food index rose 0.2 percent as the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased notably.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in March after increasing 0.1 percent in February. Most of the major components increased in March, with the indexes for shelter and used cars and trucks accounting for about half the total increase for all items less food and energy. The indexes for medical care, apparel, recreation, new vehicles, and airline fares increased as well, while the indexes for tobacco and household furnishings and operations were among the few to decline in March.

The all items index has risen 2.7 percent over the last 12 months, a decline from last month's 2.9 percent figure. The energy index has risen 4.6 percent and the food index has increased 3.3 percent; both increases are smaller than last month. In contrast, the 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy, which was 2.2 percent last month, edged up to 2.3 percent in March.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Mar. 2012
	Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	
All items	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.7
Food .....	.4	.2	.1	.2	.2	.0	.2	3.3
Food at home .....	.6	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.1	3.6
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	3.0
Energy	1.5	-1.8	-5	-1.3	.2	3.2	.9	4.6
Energy commodities	1.9	-2.6	-6	-2.0	.9	5.7	1.7	8.7
Gasoline (all types)	2.0	-2.8	-9	-2.1	.9	6.0	1.7	9.0
Fuel oil ¹	-.7	-.5	2.7	-1.0	1.4	2.8	2.7	5.3
Energy services .....	.8	-.4	-.4	-.2	-.8	-.8	-.4	-1.8
Electricity .....	.6	.2	.2	-.1	.0	.0	-.8	.6
Utility (piped) gas service	1.5	-2.6	-2.6	-.6	-2.9	-3.4	.9	-9.1
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	2.3
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.2	.0	.1	-.1	.2	.1	.2	2.1
New vehicles	-.1	-.2	-.2	-.2	.0	.6	.2	2.5
Used cars and trucks	-.5	-.4	-.4	-.7	-1.0	-.2	1.3	3.2
Apparel	-.7	.4	.5	-.1	.9	-.9	.5	4.9
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.6	.8	.4	3.3
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	2.3
Shelter .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.1
Transportation services .....	.4	.2	.0	.1	.0	-.2	.3	1.4
Medical care services .....	.2	.5	.4	.4	.2	.0	.3	3.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for March 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in March after being unchanged in February. The index for food at home, unchanged in February, rose 0.1 percent in March. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.8 percent, its largest increase since May. The index for other food at home also rose in March, increasing 0.3 percent. The other four major grocery store food groups declined. The fruits and vegetables index fell 0.4 percent, its sixth consecutive decline, as the fresh vegetables index fell 1.6 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products fell 0.2 percent, as did the index for nonalcoholic beverages. The index for dairy and related products fell 0.1 percent, its fourth decline in five months. The food at home index has risen 3.6 percent over the last 12 months; this was its smallest 12-month change since last March. The fruits and vegetables index has declined 3.9 percent over that period, its largest 12-month decline since November 2009. The other five major grocery store food group indexes have increased over the past year, with the dairy group posting the largest increase at 6.3 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in March after a 0.1 percent increase in February and has risen 3.0 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index, which rose 3.2 percent in February, increased 0.9 percent in March. The gasoline index rose 1.7 percent following its 6.0 percent February increase. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 8.1 percent in March.) The fuel oil index also continued to rise, increasing 2.7 percent in March after rising 2.8 percent in February. In contrast, the index for energy services (comprised of electricity and natural gas) fell 0.4 percent. The natural gas index rose 0.9 percent after declining in each of the previous five months. The electricity index, however, fell 0.8 percent, its largest decline since June. Over the last 12 months, the gasoline index has risen 9.0 percent and the fuel oil index has increased 5.3 percent. The electricity index, however, has only increased 0.6 percent and the index for natural gas has declined 9.1 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in March after a 0.1 percent increase in February. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent, the sixth straight such increase, with the indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both increasing 0.2 percent. The index for used cars and trucks rose sharply in March, increasing 1.3 percent after declining in each of the previous six months. The medical care index rose 0.3 percent in March, with the index for medical care commodities increasing 0.4 percent and the medical care services index advancing 0.3 percent. The apparel index rose 0.5 percent after declining in February; similarly, the index for recreation rose 0.2 percent after a February decline as the index for recreation services rose 0.4 percent. Other increases in March included the indexes for new vehicles (0.2 percent), airline fares (0.4 percent), and personal care (0.4 percent). In contrast, the index for tobacco fell 0.3 percent in March, and the indexes for household furnishings and operations and for alcoholic beverages both declined 0.2 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.3 percent over the last 12 months. The index for shelter has risen 2.1 percent over the period. The apparel index has risen 4.9 percent, the medical care index has increased 3.5 percent, and the index for new vehicles has risen 2.5 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.392 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.8 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.304 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.9 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.6 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for April 2012 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 15, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Redesigning the Consumer Price Index (CPI) Press Release Tables

The format of the tables contained in the CPI news release changed beginning with this CPI news release for March, 2012. News release tables are part of the news release pdf and html files, and are available independently in html format. The new tables are also available in XLS format. In addition, the BLS will begin issuing monthly companion XLS files, which will contain additional index level and CPI-W information.

These tables were made available for public comment during October 2011. In response to the public comments, the BLS will issue XLS files each month, as companions to the news release. There will be CPI-U and CPI-W files, and in addition to the data contained in the news release tables, the Excel files will contain index values.

In August 2009, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) restructured the text of the CPI news release to focus on the price movements of three broad expenditure categories, namely Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy. Table A within the CPI news release text was also updated in August 2009 to reflect this new structure. Before August 2009, the text of the CPI news release had focused on eight CPI ‘major groups’ (Food and beverages; Housing; Apparel; Transportation; Medical care; Recreation; Education and communication; and Other goods and services).

While the text of the CPI news release was restructured in 2009, seven additional CPI news release tables continued to be published using the eight major groups. BLS has redesigned these news release tables, to reflect the focus on Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy. Within these three broad categories, CPI item series are further divided into commodities and services.

Beyond the redesign in the structure of the CPI news release tables, several other improvements to these tables have been made.

The new Table 1 gives a summary of the index series which typically contribute to changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

The new Table 2 shows the full publication stub using the new structure for the CPI-U, including 11 new items series that were created to augment the redesign in the publication structure. Table 3 shows aggregate item series (e.g., Transportation) that do not fall under the Food, Energy, and All items less food and energy structure.

Table 4 shows the All items indexes at the local, regional, and city-size class levels.

Table 5 shows the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), and presents a history of annual percentage changes in the C-CPI-U compared to the CPI-U.

Table 6 focuses on 1-month seasonally adjusted changes in the CPI-U, while table 7 focuses on 12-month not seasonally adjusted changes. Tables 6 and 7 present three additional pieces of data to help users better interpret index changes. First, these tables show the ‘effect’ each item has on the price change for All items. For example, if the effect of food is 0.4, and the index for All items increased 1.2 percent, it can be said that increases in food prices accounted for $0.4 / 1.2$, or 33.3 percent, of the increase in overall prices for that period. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged, the All items index only would have increased 0.8 percent (or 1.2 percent for All items, minus the 0.4 effect for Food). Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged.

Second, standard errors for percent changes are shown on tables 6 and 7. Confidence intervals for statistics can be created using standard errors; e.g., roughly 95 percent confidence intervals can be constructed using two standard errors. For example, if an item increased 3.7 percent, and its standard error was 0.6 percent, the 95 percent confidence interval for that price change can be said to be 3.7 percent plus or minus two standard errors, or 3.7 percent plus or minus 1.2 percent.

Finally, each item series in tables 6 and 7 show the last time that item had a price change as large (or as small) as the percent change published that period. For example, if bananas rose 3.7 percent, and that was its largest increase since November 2007, that would be noted in the new tables.

In addition, most of the previous tables showed the ‘relative importance’, or weight, of each item category as of the previous December. The relative importance columns in the new tables are improved in that they are updated monthly to reflect the change in relative prices over time.

Finally, there are no longer any news release tables that focus on the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W). That said, the CPI-W All items index level and percent changes will still be noted in the text of the news release, and a companion XLS file with CPI-W information will be available.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS APRIL 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.3 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index, which had risen in each of the three previous months, declined in April on a seasonally adjusted basis and offset increases in the other major indexes. The gasoline index fell 2.6 percent in April and accounted for most of the decline in energy, though the indexes for natural gas and fuel oil decreased as well. The food index rose in April as five of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in April, the same increase as in March. Increases in the indexes for shelter, used cars and trucks, medical care, airline fares, new vehicles, and apparel all contributed significantly to the April increase.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 2.3 percent in April, the lowest figure since February 2011. The index for all items less food and energy also increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months. This is the first time since October 2009 that the 12-month all items change has not exceeded the 12-month change for all items less food and energy. The food index has risen 3.1 percent over the last 12 months, and the energy index has risen 0.9 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2012
	Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	
All items	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.3
Food .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.0	.2	.2	3.1
Food at home .....	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.1	.2	3.3
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.3	2.9
Energy	-1.8	-5	-1.3	.2	3.2	.9	-1.7	.9
Energy commodities	-2.6	-6	-2.0	.9	5.7	1.7	-2.6	3.1
Gasoline (all types)	-2.8	-9	-2.1	.9	6.0	1.7	-2.6	3.2
Fuel oil ¹	-5	2.7	-1.0	1.4	2.8	2.7	-1.1	.9
Energy services	-4	-4	-2	-8	-8	-4	-2	-2.4
Electricity .....	.2	.2	-1	.0	.0	-8	.2	.6
Utility (piped) gas service	-2.6	-2.6	-6	-2.9	-3.4	.9	-1.8	-11.6
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.3
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.0	.1	-1	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.0
New vehicles	-2	-2	-2	.0	.6	.2	.4	2.2
Used cars and trucks	-4	-4	-7	-1.0	-2	1.3	1.5	3.5
Apparel .....	.4	.5	-1	.9	-9	.5	.4	5.1
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.3	.2	.2	.6	.8	.4	.0	2.7
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	2.4
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.2
Transportation services .....	.2	.0	.1	.0	-2	.3	.5	1.7
Medical care services .....	.5	.4	.4	.2	.0	.3	.4	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for April 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in April, the same increase as in March. The index for food at home, up 0.1 percent in March, increased 0.2 percent in April. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes rose in April. The index for fruits and vegetables posted the largest increase, rising 1.0 percent in April after a series of declines. The index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.4 percent in April after declining in March. The index for nonalcoholic beverages rose 0.2 percent, and the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for other food at home both rose 0.1 percent. In contrast, the index for dairy and related products fell 1.0 percent in April, its third consecutive decline. Over the last 12 months, the food at home index has increased 3.3 percent. Five of the six food groups have risen over that time; despite the April increase the fruits and vegetables group is the only one to decline over the last 12

months, falling 1.7 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in April and has increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index, which rose 0.9 percent in March, declined 1.7 percent in April. The gasoline index fell 2.6 percent in April after rising sharply over the first three months of the year. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 1.8 percent in April.) The fuel oil index also declined in April, falling 1.1 percent. The energy services index declined slightly in April, falling 0.2 percent. The index for electricity rose 0.2 percent after falling in March, but the index for natural gas declined 1.8 percent, its sixth decline in seven months. Over the last 12 months, the gasoline index has risen 3.2 percent, the fuel oil index has increased 0.9 percent and the index for electricity has advanced 0.6 percent. In contrast, the index for natural gas has declined 11.6 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in April after a 0.1 percent increase in February and a 0.2 percent increase in March. The index for shelter increased 0.2 percent for the seventh month in a row, with rent and owners' equivalent rent both rising 0.2 percent. The index for medical care increased 0.3 percent, with the index for hospital services rising 0.6 percent. The index for used cars and trucks increased sharply for the second straight month, rising 1.5 percent in April after a 1.3 percent increase in March. The index for airline fares also rose significantly in April, advancing 2.1 percent. The new vehicles index rose 0.4 percent, as did the index for apparel. The indexes for tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and personal care each increased slightly. The index for household furnishings and operations was unchanged in April, while the index for recreation fell 0.1 percent as the indexes for video and audio products and for toys both declined notably.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.3 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as last month and the sixth month in a row it has been either 2.2 or 2.3 percent. The index for shelter has risen 2.2 percent over the period, as has the index for new vehicles. The apparel index has risen 5.1 percent, the largest 12-month increase since January 1991, while the index for medical care has risen 3.4 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.085 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 227.012 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for May 2012 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, June 14, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MAY 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.3 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.7 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index declined 6.8 percent in May, leading to a sharp decrease in the energy index and the decline in the all items index. The indexes for natural gas and fuel oil declined as well, though the electricity index increased. The food index was unchanged, with a slight decline in the index for food at home offsetting an increase in the food away from home index.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in May, the third consecutive such increase. The indexes contributing to the increase were largely the same ones as in April: shelter, medical care, used cars and trucks, apparel, airline fares, and new vehicles. The indexes for household furnishings and operations and for tobacco declined.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 1.7 percent in May; this figure has been declining steadily since its 3.9 percent recent peak in September 2011. The decline has been driven mostly by the energy index, which decreased 3.9 percent over the last 12 months. This was its first 12-month decline since October 2009. The 12-month change in the food index, which was 4.7 percent as recently as December, fell to 2.8 percent in May. The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy was 2.3 percent in May, the same figure as in April and March.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2012
	Nov. 2011	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	
All items	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.3	1.7
Food .....	.1	.2	.2	.0	.2	.2	.0	2.8
Food at home .....	.0	.2	.0	.0	.1	.2	-.1	2.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	.3	.2	2.9
Energy	-5	-1.3	.2	3.2	.9	-1.7	-4.3	-3.9
Energy commodities	-6	-2.0	.9	5.7	1.7	-2.6	-6.4	-3.7
Gasoline (all types)	-9	-2.1	.9	6.0	1.7	-2.6	-6.8	-4.0
Fuel oil ¹	2.7	-1.0	1.4	2.8	2.7	-1.1	-2.8	-1.1
Energy services	-4	-2	-8	-8	-4	-2	-7	-3.6
Electricity .....	.2	-1	.0	.0	-8	.2	.3	.2
Utility (piped) gas service	-2.6	-6	-2.9	-3.4	.9	-1.8	-4.1	-14.9
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	2.3
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	-1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.6
New vehicles	-2	-2	.0	.6	.2	.4	.2	1.3
Used cars and trucks	-4	-7	-1.0	-2	1.3	1.5	1.0	3.5
Apparel .....	.5	-1	.9	-9	.5	.4	.4	4.4
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.2	.6	.8	.4	.0	.0	2.7
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.3
Transportation services .....	.0	.1	.0	-2	.3	.5	.3	1.9
Medical care services .....	.4	.4	.2	.0	.3	.4	.5	3.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for May 2012

Food

The food index was unchanged in May after increasing 0.2 percent in April. The index for food at home fell 0.1 percent in May as four of the six major grocery store food groups declined. The index for nonalcoholic beverages fell 0.6 percent in May while the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs declined 0.5 percent; both indexes rose in April. The index for dairy and related products declined 0.4 percent in May, its fourth consecutive decline, while the cereals and bakery products index decreased 0.1 percent. The fruits and vegetables index, in contrast, rose 0.4 percent in May, while the index for other food at home rose 0.3 percent, its sixth consecutive increase. The food at home index has risen 2.7 percent over the last 12 months, with the fruits and vegetables index declining 0.4 percent over that span and the other five groups increasing from 1.2 percent (nonalcoholic beverages) to 4.8 percent (other food at home). The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in May and has increased 2.9 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index declined 4.3 percent in May after a 1.7 percent decline in April. The gasoline index fell 6.8 percent, its largest one month decline since December 2008. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 3.6 percent in May.) The fuel oil index also continued to fall, declining 2.8 percent. The index for energy services decreased for the eighth consecutive month, falling 0.7 percent as a 4.1 percent decline in the index for natural gas more than offset a 0.3 percent increase in the index for electricity. Over the past 12 months, the electricity index has edged up 0.2 percent but the other major energy indexes have declined. The gasoline index has fallen 4.0 percent, the fuel oil index has declined 1.1 percent, and the index for natural gas has decreased 14.9 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in May, the same increase as in April. The index for shelter rose 0.2 percent for the eighth month in a row, with the rent index up 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent up 0.1 percent. The index for lodging away from home rose 1.5 percent in May after declining in April. The index for medical care rose 0.4 percent, its largest increase since November, as the index for hospital services rose 0.6 percent for the second month in a row. The index for used cars and trucks posted its third consecutive significant increase, rising 1.0 percent. The apparel index also continued to rise, repeating its April increase of 0.4 percent. The index for airline fares, up 2.1 percent in April, rose 1.0 percent in May, while the new vehicles index increased for the fourth month in a row, rising 0.2 percent. The indexes for recreation and personal care each rose 0.1 percent in May. Among the few indexes to decline were household furnishings and operations, which declined 0.3 percent, and tobacco, which fell 0.2 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.3 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as the previous two months. The shelter component also has risen 2.3 percent over that span. Indexes rising at a slower rate include household furnishings and operations (0.6 percent), recreation (0.9 percent), and new vehicles (1.3 percent). Indexes rising more rapidly include apparel (4.4 percent), medical care (3.6 percent), and used cars and trucks (3.5 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.815 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.600 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for June 2012 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 17, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JUNE 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.7 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index continued to fall in June, but its decline was offset by increases in the indexes for food and all items less food and energy. The energy index fell 1.4 percent as the gasoline index declined for the third month in a row; other energy indexes were mixed. The food index rose 0.2 percent after being unchanged last month as the index for food at home turned up in June.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in June, the fourth consecutive such increase. The shelter index posted its smallest increase since September, the index for used cars and trucks was unchanged after a series of increases, and the index for airline fares declined. However, the index for medical care posted its largest increase since 2010 and the indexes for apparel and recreation both rose substantially in June.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 1.7 percent in June, the same figure as in May. The energy index declined 3.9 percent over the last 12 months, while the food index rose 2.7 percent. The index for all items less food and energy rose 2.2 percent for the 12 months ending June, a slight decline from the 2.3 percent figure in May.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended June 2012
	Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	
All items	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	1.7
Food .....	.2	.2	.0	.2	.2	.0	.2	2.7
Food at home .....	.2	.0	.0	.1	.2	-.1	.1	2.6
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.4	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.9
Energy	-1.3	.2	3.2	.9	-1.7	-4.3	-1.4	-3.9
Energy commodities	-2.0	.9	5.7	1.7	-2.6	-6.4	-2.3	-4.4
Gasoline (all types)	-2.1	.9	6.0	1.7	-2.6	-6.8	-2.0	-4.3
Fuel oil ¹	-1.0	1.4	2.8	2.7	-1.1	-2.8	-7.9	-6.8
Energy services	-.2	-.8	-.8	-.4	-.2	-.7	.0	-3.0
Electricity	-.1	.0	.0	-.8	.2	.3	-.5	.5
Utility (piped) gas service	-.6	-2.9	-3.4	.9	-1.8	-4.1	1.7	-13.6
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.2
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	1.4
New vehicles	-.2	.0	.6	.2	.4	.2	.2	.9
Used cars and trucks	-.7	-1.0	-.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	.0	2.3
Apparel	-.1	.9	-.9	.5	.4	.4	.5	3.9
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.2	.6	.8	.4	.0	.0	.1	2.9
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	2.2
Transportation services .....	.1	.0	-.2	.3	.5	.3	-.2	1.8
Medical care services .....	.4	.2	.0	.3	.4	.5	.7	4.3

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for June 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in June after being unchanged in May. The index for food at home turned up in June, rising 0.1 percent after declining 0.1 percent the prior month. Major grocery store food groups were mixed, with three rising and three declining. The fruits and vegetables index rose 1.3 percent as the fresh vegetables index increased 3.2 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.2 percent, and the nonalcoholic beverages index rose 0.1 percent. In contrast, the index for cereals and bakery products declined 0.4 percent in June after falling 0.1 percent in May. The index for dairy and related products declined 0.3 percent in June, its fifth consecutive decline, and the index for other food at home fell 0.1 percent. The food at home

index has risen 2.6 percent over the past 12 months, with all six major grocery store food groups rising from a range of 0.9 percent (nonalcoholic beverages) to 4.1 percent (other food at home). The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in June and has increased 2.9 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.4 percent in June. This followed declines of 1.7 percent in April and 4.3 percent in May. The gasoline index fell 2.0 percent after a 6.8 percent May decline. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 6.1 percent in June.) The fuel oil index fell sharply in June, declining 7.9 percent. The electricity index, which rose 0.3 percent in May, fell 0.5 percent in June. In contrast to these declines, the index for natural gas turned up in June, rising 1.7 percent after declining 4.1 percent in May. For the last 12 months, the gasoline index has declined 4.3 percent, the fuel oil index has fallen 6.8 percent, and the index for natural gas has decreased 13.6 percent. The electricity index is the only major energy component to rise over the past year, increasing 0.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in June, the fourth straight such increase. The index for shelter rose 0.1 percent after rising 0.2 percent in each of the previous eight months. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both increased 0.1 percent, while the index for lodging away from home rose 0.9 percent. The medical care index rose 0.6 percent, its largest increase since September 2010, as the index for hospital services increased 1.2 percent and the physicians' services index rose 0.8 percent. The index for recreation increased 0.3 percent in June, its largest increase since January. The apparel index rose for the fourth month in a row, increasing 0.5 percent after a 0.4 percent increase in May. The new vehicles index advanced 0.2 percent, the same increase as in May. The household furnishings and operations index turned up in June, rising 0.2 percent after declining in May, and the indexes for tobacco and personal care rose in June as well. The index for used cars and trucks, however, was unchanged in June after rising in each of the three previous months, and the index for airline fares fell sharply, declining 2.5 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.2 percent over the last 12 months, a slight decrease from the 2.3 percent figure of March, April and May, but still above the 1.9 percent average annualized increase for the past ten years. The shelter index has also risen 2.2 percent over the last year, slightly above its 2.1 percent annualized increase over the past ten years.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.478 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.036 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for July 2012 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, August 15, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS July 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.4 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Major indexes posted small movements in July, with a 0.3 percent decline in the energy index offsetting 0.1 percent increases in the indexes for food and all items less food and energy. Within energy, declines in the indexes for electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil more than offset a small increase in the gasoline index. Within the food component, the food at home index was unchanged with major grocery store food group indexes mixed, while the food away from home index increased.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in July, ending a streak of four consecutive 0.2 percent increases. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent for the second month in a row. The indexes for medical care, tobacco, household furnishings and operations, and apparel also increased, while the indexes for airline fares, used cars and trucks, recreation, and new vehicles all declined.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 1.4 percent in July. This compares to 1.7 percent in June and is the smallest 12-month change since November 2010. The index for all items less food and energy rose 2.1 percent for the 12 months ending July, a slight decline from the 2.2 percent figure in June and its smallest increase since October 2011.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended July 2012
	Jan. 2012	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	
All items	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4
Food .....	.2	.0	.2	.2	.0	.2	.1	2.3
Food at home .....	.0	.0	.1	.2	-.1	.1	.0	1.9
Food away from home ¹ .....	.4	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.9
Energy .....	.2	3.2	.9	-1.7	-4.3	-1.4	-.3	-5.0
Energy commodities .....	.9	5.7	1.7	-2.6	-6.4	-2.3	.2	-5.5
Gasoline (all types) .....	.9	6.0	1.7	-2.6	-6.8	-2.0	.3	-5.5
Fuel oil ¹	1.4	2.8	2.7	-1.1	-2.8	-7.9	-.5	-5.6
Energy services	-.8	-.8	-.4	-.2	-.7	.0	-1.1	-4.1
Electricity .....	.0	.0	-.8	.2	.3	-.5	-1.3	-1.3
Utility (piped) gas service	-2.9	-3.4	.9	-1.8	-4.1	1.7	-.2	-12.7
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	2.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.0	1.1
New vehicles .....	.0	.6	.2	.4	.2	.2	-.1	.8
Used cars and trucks	-1.0	-.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	.0	-.5	1.1
Apparel .....	.9	-.9	.5	.4	.4	.5	.2	3.0
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.6	.8	.4	.0	.0	.1	.5	3.4
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.1
Transportation services .....	.0	-.2	.3	.5	.3	-.2	-.2	1.6
Medical care services .....	.2	.0	.3	.4	.5	.7	.3	4.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for July 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in July after a 0.2 percent increase in June and has risen 2.3 percent over the past 12 months. The food at home index was unchanged in July after a slight decline in May and a slight increase in June. Three of the six major grocery store food group indexes declined in July. The index for dairy and related products fell 0.5 percent, its eighth decrease in nine months. The index for nonalcoholic beverages also fell 0.5 percent, and the index for fruits and vegetables fell 0.3 percent after rising in each

of the three previous months. In contrast, the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs both increased 0.3 percent in July. The index for other food at home was unchanged. The food at home index has risen 1.9 percent over the last 12 months. The indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, for cereals and bakery products, and for other food at home have risen over that span while the indexes for fruits and vegetables, nonalcoholic beverages, and dairy and related products have declined. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in July and has increased 2.9 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index declined 0.3 percent in July after a 1.4 percent decline in June. The gasoline index increased in July, rising 0.3 percent after declining in each of the three previous months. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 2.7 percent in July.) The other major energy components declined in July. The electricity index fell 1.3 percent, the fuel oil index declined 0.5 percent, and the index for natural gas decreased 0.2 percent. The energy index has decreased 5.0 percent over the last 12 months with all major components showing declines over that span. The natural gas index has declined 12.7 percent, the fuel oil index 5.6 percent, the gasoline index 5.5 percent, and the electricity index 1.3 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in July. The index for shelter rose 0.1 percent, the same increase as in June. The rent index increased 0.3 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.2 percent, but the index for lodging away from home fell 2.3 percent. The medical care index, which rose 0.6 percent in June, increased 0.4 percent in July, with the indexes for physicians' services and hospital services also rising 0.4 percent. The tobacco index rose sharply in July, increasing 1.1 percent, and the index for household furnishings and operations repeated its June increase of 0.2 percent. The apparel index rose 0.2 percent, its fifth consecutive increase, and the personal care index also increased 0.2 percent. In contrast, the index for airline fares declined sharply for the second consecutive month, falling 2.7 percent. The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.5 percent and the indexes for new vehicles and for recreation both fell 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.1 percent over the last 12 months, a slight decrease from the 2.2 percent figure of June. The shelter index has also risen 2.1 percent over the last year. The medical care index has increased 4.1 percent over the last 12 months, the largest change since May 2008.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.104 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 225.568 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for August 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, September 14, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS AUGUST 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.6 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.7 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index was the largest since June 2009. About 80 percent of the increase was accounted for by the gasoline index, which rose 9.0 percent and was the major factor in the energy index rising sharply in August after declining in each of the four previous months.

The food index increased 0.2 percent in August, with major grocery store food group indexes mixed. The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent for the second month in a row. The indexes for shelter, medical care, personal care, new vehicles, and recreation all rose in August. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for used cars and trucks, apparel, household furnishings and operations, and airline fares.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 1.7 percent in August, an increase from the July figure of 1.4 percent. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.9 percent for the 12 months ending August, a slight decline from the 2.1 percent figure in July and its smallest increase since July 2011.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2012
	Feb. 2012	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	
All items	0.4	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7
Food .....	.0	.2	.2	.0	.2	.1	.2	2.0
Food at home .....	.0	.1	.2	-.1	.1	.0	.1	1.5
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.8
Energy	3.2	.9	-1.7	-4.3	-1.4	-.3	5.6	-6
Energy commodities	5.7	1.7	-2.6	-6.4	-2.3	.2	8.6	1.5
Gasoline (all types)	6.0	1.7	-2.6	-6.8	-2.0	.3	9.0	1.8
Fuel oil ¹	2.8	2.7	-1.1	-2.8	-7.9	-.5	4.6	-.8
Energy services	-.8	-.4	-.2	-.7	.0	-1.1	.8	-3.7
Electricity .....	.0	-.8	.2	.3	-.5	-1.3	.2	-1.2
Utility (piped) gas service	-3.4	.9	-1.8	-4.1	1.7	-.2	2.8	-11.2
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.0	-.2	.7
New vehicles .....	.6	.2	.4	.2	.2	-.1	.2	1.0
Used cars and trucks	-.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	.0	-.5	-.9	-.6
Apparel	-.9	.5	.4	.4	.5	.2	-.5	1.7
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.8	.4	.0	.0	.1	.5	.3	3.6
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	2.4
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	2.1
Transportation services	-.2	.3	.5	.3	-.2	-.2	.0	1.4
Medical care services .....	.0	.3	.4	.5	.7	.3	.2	4.2

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for August 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in August after a 0.1 percent increase in July and has risen 2.0 percent over the past 12 months. The food at home index, which was unchanged in July, increased 0.1 percent in August. The food at home index has been stable in recent months, increasing a total of 0.1 percent since April. Three of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in August. The fruits and vegetables index increased 0.5 percent in August after declining in July, with the index for fresh fruits rising 1.9 percent but the fresh vegetables index declining 1.3 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.4 percent in August, its third consecutive increase. The index for dairy and related products rose 0.1 percent, ending a streak of six consecutive declines. In contrast to these increases the index for nonalcoholic beverages fell 0.2 percent in August after a 0.5 percent July

decrease, and the index for other food at home fell 0.1 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products was unchanged in August. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in August and has risen 2.8 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index, which had declined in each of the four previous months, rose 5.6 percent in August. This was its largest increase since June 2009. The gasoline index accounted for most of the increase, rising 9.0 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 7.2 percent in August.) However, the other major energy indexes, which had all declined in July, increased as well. The fuel oil index increased 4.6 percent, the index for natural gas rose 2.8 percent, and the electricity index advanced 0.2 percent. Over the last 12 months, the energy index has declined 0.6 percent. The gasoline index has risen 1.8 percent over that span, but the other major indexes have declined, with the index for natural gas down 11.2 percent, the electricity index down 1.2 percent, and the fuel oil index down 0.8 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in August, the same increase as in July. The index for shelter, which rose 0.1 percent in July, rose 0.2 percent in August. The rent index increased 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.3 percent, but the index for lodging away from home fell 0.6 percent. The medical care index rose 0.2 percent in August after rising 0.4 percent in July. The indexes for personal care, new vehicles, and recreation also increased in August. In contrast to these increases, several indexes declined in August. The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.9 percent, the apparel index fell 0.5 percent, and the index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.3 percent. The index for airline fares fell 1.3 percent in August, its third decline in a row, and the tobacco index also declined.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.9 percent over the last 12 months; this figure has been trending down slightly since its recent peak of 2.3 percent in March, April, and May. Indexes for most major components have increased over the period, though the indexes for used cars and trucks and airline fares show declines. The medical care index rose 4.1 percent and the shelter index increased 2.1 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.379 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.6 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 227.056 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.7 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for September 2012 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, October 16, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS SEPTEMBER 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.6 percent in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

For the second month in a row, the substantial increase in the all items index was mostly the result of an increase in the gasoline index, which rose 7.0 percent in September after increasing 9.0 percent in August. The other major energy indexes increased in September as well.

The food index increased 0.1 percent in September; the index for food at home was unchanged as major grocery store food indexes continue to be mixed. The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent for the third month in a row. Indexes for shelter, medical care, apparel, and airline fares were among those that increased, while the indexes for used cars and trucks, new vehicles, personal care, and household furnishings and operations all declined.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 2.0 percent in September, an increase from the August figure of 1.7 percent and the highest since April. The index for all items less food and energy also rose 2.0 percent for the 12 months ending September; the food index has increased 1.6 percent and the energy index has risen 2.3 percent over that span.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Sep. 2012
	Mar. 2012	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	
All items	0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.0
Food .....	.2	.2	.0	.2	.1	.2	.1	1.6
Food at home .....	.1	.2	-.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.8
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	2.8
Energy .....	.9	-1.7	-4.3	-1.4	-.3	5.6	4.5	2.3
Energy commodities	1.7	-2.6	-6.4	-2.3	.2	8.6	6.7	6.4
Gasoline (all types)	1.7	-2.6	-6.8	-2.0	.3	9.0	7.0	6.8
Fuel oil ¹	2.7	-1.1	-2.8	-7.9	-.5	4.6	4.1	4.0
Energy services	-.4	-.2	-.7	.0	-1.1	.8	.7	-3.8
Electricity	-.8	.2	.3	-.5	-1.3	.2	.2	-1.5
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.9	-1.8	-4.1	1.7	-.2	2.8	2.0	-10.7
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	2.0
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.0	-.2	-.2	.7
New vehicles .....	.2	.4	.2	.2	-.1	.2	-.1	1.0
Used cars and trucks	1.3	1.5	1.0	.0	-.5	-.9	-1.4	-1.6
Apparel .....	.5	.4	.4	.5	.2	-.5	.3	2.7
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.4	.0	.0	.1	.5	.3	-.1	3.3
Services less energy services .....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	2.2
Transportation services .....	.3	.5	.3	-.2	-.2	.0	.5	1.5
Medical care services .....	.3	.4	.5	.7	.3	.2	.4	4.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for September 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in September after a 0.2 percent increase in August. The index for food at home was unchanged in September after rising 0.1 percent the previous month. Among major grocery store food groups, the largest increase in September was in the index for nonalcoholic beverages, which rose 0.9 percent in September after declining in July and August. The indexes for dairy and related products and for other food at home also rose in September. The largest decline was for the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, which fell 0.6 percent after rising in each of the three previous months. Also declining was the index for fruits and vegetables, which fell 0.4 percent as the fresh fruits index declined 0.9 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products

fell 0.1 percent. The index for food at home has risen 0.8 percent over the last 12 months, the smallest figure since August 2010. The index for food away from home increased 0.2 percent in September and has risen 2.8 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 4.5 percent in September after a 5.6 percent increase in August. The gasoline index increased 7.0 percent in September, its third straight increase. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 4.1 percent in September.) Other energy indexes had increases similar to August: The fuel oil index increased 4.1 percent in September after rising 4.6 percent in August; the index for natural gas rose 2.0 percent in September following a 2.8 percent August increase; and the electricity index repeated its August increase of 0.2 percent. Over the last 12 months, the energy index has risen 2.3 percent (the August 12-month change was a 0.6 percent decline). The gasoline index has risen 6.8 percent over the last 12 months, and the index for fuel oil has increased 4.0 percent. In contrast, the index for natural gas has fallen 10.7 percent and the electricity index has declined 1.5 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in September, the same increase as in July and August. The index for shelter repeated its August increase of 0.2 percent, with the rent index rising 0.3 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increasing 0.2 percent. The medical care index rose 0.3 percent in September, with the hospital services index rising 0.6 percent. The index for airline fares rose 1.4 percent in September after declining in each of the three previous months. The apparel index turned up in September, rising 0.3 percent after declining 0.5 percent in August. Similarly, the tobacco index rose 0.2 percent in September after an August decline. In contrast to these increases, the index for used cars and trucks posted its largest decline since February 2009, falling 1.4 percent. The index for new vehicles turned down in September, decreasing 0.1 percent after increasing 0.2 percent in August. The indexes for household furnishings and operations and personal care also declined in September.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.0 percent over the last 12 months, a slight increase from the August figure of 1.9 percent. The index for medical care has risen 4.1 percent over that span, the apparel index has increased 2.7 percent and the shelter index rose 2.2 percent. The index for airline fares declined 2.6 percent over the last 12 months and the index for used cars and trucks fell 1.6 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 231.407 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 228.184 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for October 2012 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, November 15, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS OCTOBER 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in October on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The shelter index increased 0.3 percent, its largest increase since March 2008, and accounted for over half of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent, as the rise in the shelter index and increases in the indexes for apparel and airline fare more than offset declines in the indexes for used cars and trucks, new vehicles, and recreation.

The food index increased 0.2 percent in October with the index for food at home rising 0.3 percent, its largest increase since September 2011. The energy index, which had risen sharply in August and September, declined slightly in October. Major energy component indexes were mixed, with declines in the indexes for gasoline and natural gas more than offsetting increases in the indexes for electricity and fuel oil.

The 12-month change in the index for all items was 2.2 percent in October, an increase from the September figure of 2.0 percent. The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy remained at 2.0 percent. The food index rose 1.7 percent over the last 12 months, and the energy index increased 4.0 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Oct. 2012
	Apr. 2012	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	
All items	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	2.2
Food .....	.2	.0	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	1.7
Food at home .....	.2	-.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.3	1.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	2.7
Energy	-1.7	-4.3	-1.4	-3	5.6	4.5	-2	4.0
Energy commodities	-2.6	-6.4	-2.3	.2	8.6	6.7	-5	8.6
Gasoline (all types)	-2.6	-6.8	-2.0	.3	9.0	7.0	-6	9.1
Fuel oil ¹	-1.1	-2.8	-7.9	-.5	4.6	4.1	1.1	5.6
Energy services	-.2	-.7	.0	-1.1	.8	.7	.3	-3.0
Electricity .....	.2	.3	-.5	-1.3	.2	.2	.5	-1.2
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.8	-4.1	1.7	-.2	2.8	2.0	-.2	-8.4
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	2.0
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.2	.2	.2	.0	-.2	-.2	-.1	.7
New vehicles .....	.4	.2	.2	-.1	.2	-.1	-.1	1.0
Used cars and trucks	1.5	1.0	.0	-.5	-.9	-1.4	-.9	-2.1
Apparel .....	.4	.4	.5	.2	-.5	.3	.7	3.0
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.0	.0	.1	.5	.3	-.1	.0	3.0
Services less energy services .....	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	2.3
Transportation services .....	.5	.3	-.2	-.2	.0	.5	.7	2.0
Medical care services .....	.4	.5	.7	.3	.2	.4	.0	3.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for October 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in October after a 0.1 percent increase in September. The index for food at home, which was unchanged in September, rose 0.3 percent in October. Four of the six major grocery store food groups posted increases of at least 0.4 percent. The index for dairy and related products rose 0.8 percent in October. This was its third straight increase but it still has

declined 1.1 percent over the last 12 months. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs also rose 0.8 percent, while the fruits and vegetables index rose 0.6 percent and the index for cereals and bakery products increased 0.4 percent; all three indexes declined in September. In contrast, the index for nonalcoholic beverages declined 0.3 percent and the index for other food at home fell 0.1 percent. The food at home index has risen 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. The index for food away from home increased 0.1 percent in October, its smallest increase since February, and has risen 2.7 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index, which rose sharply in August and September, declined 0.2 percent in October. The gasoline index, which had risen 16.6 percent from July to September, declined 0.6 percent in October. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 2.1 percent in October.) The index for natural gas also declined after increasing in previous months, falling 0.2 percent. In contrast, the index for electricity rose 0.5 percent in October, its largest increase since September 2011. The index for fuel oil also rose in October, increasing 1.1 percent. The indexes for gasoline and fuel oil have increased over the last 12 months, rising 9.1 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively. The electricity and natural gas indexes have declined, with the former falling 1.2 percent and the latter decreasing 8.4 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in October after increasing 0.1 percent in each of the three previous months. The shelter index rose 0.3 percent as the rent index increased 0.4 percent, its largest rise since June 2008. The index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.2 percent, and the index for lodging away from home advanced 0.5 percent. The apparel index increased 0.7 percent in October after a 0.3 percent increase in September. The index for airline fares rose for the second straight month, increasing 2.4 percent in October. The index for medical care was unchanged in October; this was the first time since July 2010 the index failed to rise. The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.9 percent, its fourth straight decrease. Several indexes posted slight declines in October; the indexes for new vehicles, recreation, household furnishings and operations, and tobacco all fell 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. Indexes that have been rising more quickly include medical care (3.7 percent), apparel (3.0 percent) and shelter (2.3 percent). Among those rising more slowly or declining are the indexes for new vehicles (1.0 percent), airline fares (-0.5 percent) and used cars and trucks (-2.1 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 231.317 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 227.974 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index was unchanged on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for November 2012 is scheduled to be released on Friday, December 14, 2012, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Hurricane Sandy

Hurricane Sandy had virtually no impact on data collection efforts or survey response rates for October.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS NOVEMBER 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) declined 0.3 percent in November on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.8 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index fell 7.4 percent in November; this decrease more than offset increases in other indexes, resulting in the decline in the seasonally adjusted all items index. The energy index fell 4.1 percent in November despite increases in the indexes for natural gas and electricity. The food index rose 0.2 percent with the food at home index increasing 0.3 percent, the same increases as in October.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in November after a 0.2 percent increase in October. The indexes for shelter, household furnishings and operations, airline fares, recreation, new vehicles, and medical care all increased in November, while the indexes for apparel and used cars and trucks declined.

The all items index increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months, a decline from the 2.2 percent figure in October. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, slightly lower than the October figure of 2.0 percent. The food index has risen 1.8 percent over the last 12 months, and the energy index has risen 0.3 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Nov. 2012
	May 2012	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	
All items	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	-0.3	1.8
Food .....	.0	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	1.8
Food at home	-.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.3	.3	1.3
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	2.6
Energy	-4.3	-1.4	-3	5.6	4.5	-2	-4.1	.3
Energy commodities	-6.4	-2.3	.2	8.6	6.7	-5	-6.9	1.7
Gasoline (all types)	-6.8	-2.0	.3	9.0	7.0	-6	-7.4	1.9
Fuel oil ¹	-2.8	-7.9	-5	4.6	4.1	1.1	-2	2.6
Energy services	-.7	.0	-1.1	.8	.7	.3	.9	-1.7
Electricity .....	.3	-5	-1.3	.2	.2	.5	.7	-.7
Utility (piped) gas service	-4.1	1.7	-2	2.8	2.0	-2	1.3	-4.7
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.2	.0	-.2	-.2	-.1	-.1	.5
New vehicles .....	.2	.2	-.1	.2	-.1	-.1	.2	1.4
Used cars and trucks	1.0	.0	-.5	-.9	-1.4	-.9	-.5	-2.3
Apparel .....	.4	.5	.2	-.5	.3	.7	-.6	1.8
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.0	.1	.5	.3	-.1	.0	-.4	2.3
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	2.2
Transportation services .....	.3	-.2	-.2	.0	.5	.7	.2	2.2
Medical care services .....	.5	.7	.3	.2	.4	.0	.3	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for November 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in November, the same increase as in October. The index for food at home rose 0.3 percent; it has risen 0.6 percent since September after rising only 0.8 percent over the twelve months ending September. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes rose in November. The index for dairy and related products posted the largest increase, rising 0.8 percent for the second month in a row. The index for nonalcoholic beverages, which declined in October, rose 0.5 percent in

November. The index for other food at home also turned up in November, rising 0.4 percent after decreasing in October. The index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.3 percent and the fruits and vegetables index increased 0.2 percent. The index for meat, poultry, fish, and eggs was the only major grocery store food group to decline, falling 0.1 percent in November after rising 0.8 percent in October. The food at home index has risen 1.3 percent over the past 12 months with all the major grocery store food groups increasing except nonalcoholic beverages, which declined 0.2 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent for the second month in a row and has increased 2.6 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index fell 4.1 percent in November, its sixth decline in the last eight months. The gasoline index fell 7.4 percent, its largest decrease since December 2008. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 7.7 percent in November.) The index for fuel oil declined slightly, falling 0.2 percent, but other major energy components increased. The index for electricity rose 0.7 percent, its fourth consecutive increase. The natural gas index turned up in November, rising 1.3 percent after declining slightly in October. Though volatile from month-to-month, energy price changes over the past 12 months are modest. The energy index has increased 0.3 percent over that span, with the gasoline index rising 1.9 percent and the fuel oil index increasing 2.6 percent, but the electricity index falling 0.7 percent and the index for natural gas decreasing 4.7 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in November after increasing 0.2 percent in October. The shelter index, which rose 0.3 percent in October, increased 0.2 percent in November, with both rent and owners' equivalent rent rising 0.2 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations rose 0.4 percent, its largest increase since September 2008. The index for airline fares rose 1.4 percent in November, its third consecutive increase. The new vehicles index increased 0.2 percent after declining in September and October. The indexes for medical care and recreation both rose 0.1 percent in November. In contrast to these increases, the index for apparel turned down in November, falling 0.6 percent after rising the two previous months. The index for used cars and trucks also fell in November; its 0.5 percent decline was its fifth consecutive decrease. The indexes for tobacco and personal care were both unchanged in November.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.9 percent over the last 12 months; this figure matches the average annualized increase over the past ten years. All major components have increased over the past 12 months except for used cars and trucks, which has declined 2.3 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.221 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.595 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.6 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for December 2012 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, January 16, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Hurricane Sandy

Hurricane Sandy had little effect on data collection or survey response rates for November.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS DECEMBER 2012

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in December on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.7 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index declined again in December, but other indexes, notably food and shelter, increased, resulting in the seasonally adjusted all items index being unchanged. Gasoline was the only major energy index to decline; the indexes for natural gas and electricity both increased. Within the food category, five of the six major grocery store food groups increased as the food at home index rose for the third consecutive month.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in December, the same increase as in November. Besides shelter, the indexes for airline fares, tobacco, and medical care also increased. The indexes for recreation, household furnishings and operations, and used cars and trucks all declined in December.

The all items index increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months, compared to a 1.8 percent figure in November. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as last month. The food index has risen 1.8 percent over the last 12 months, and the energy index has risen 0.5 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Dec. 2012
	June 2012	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	
All items	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.7
Food .....	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.8
Food at home .....	.1	.0	.1	.0	.3	.3	.2	1.3
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	2.5
Energy	-1.4	-3	5.6	4.5	-2	-4.1	-1.2	.5
Energy commodities	-2.3	.2	8.6	6.7	-5	-6.9	-2.2	1.5
Gasoline (all types)	-2.0	.3	9.0	7.0	-6	-7.4	-2.3	1.7
Fuel oil ¹	-7.9	-5	4.6	4.1	1.1	-2	.0	3.6
Energy services .....	.0	-1.1	.8	.7	.3	.9	.4	-1.1
Electricity	-5	-1.3	.2	.2	.5	.7	.2	-5
Utility (piped) gas service	1.7	-2	2.8	2.0	-2	1.3	1.3	-2.9
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.0	-2	-2	-1	-1	-2	.3
New vehicles .....	.2	-1	.2	-1	-1	.2	.0	1.6
Used cars and trucks .....	.0	-5	-9	-1.4	-9	-5	-4	-2.0
Apparel .....	.5	.2	-5	.3	.7	-6	-1	1.8
Medical care commodities ¹ .....	.1	.5	.3	-1	.0	-4	-5	1.7
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.5
Shelter .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1	2.2
Transportation services	-2	-2	.0	.5	.7	.2	.5	2.6
Medical care services .....	.7	.3	.2	.4	.0	.3	.3	3.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Year in Review

The CPI rose 1.7 percent in 2012 after a 3.0 percent increase in 2011. This was the third smallest December-December increase of the past ten years and compares to a 2.4 percent average annual increase over the span.

The energy index increased 0.5 percent in 2012, a sharp deceleration from its 6.6 percent increase in 2011. The gasoline index rose 1.7 percent in 2012 after increasing 13.8 percent in 2010 and 9.9 percent in 2011. The household energy index declined in 2012, falling 1.1 percent after increasing 1.8 percent in 2011. The fuel oil index rose 3.6 percent in 2012, but the electricity index decreased 0.5 percent and the index for natural gas fell 2.9 percent, the fourth straight year it has declined.

The index for food rose 1.8 percent in 2012, a deceleration from its 4.7 percent increase in 2011. The index for food at home rose 1.3 percent in 2012 compared to 6.0 percent in 2011. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes rose in 2012, with increases ranging from 0.5 percent (dairy and related products) to 2.0 percent (other food at home). The nonalcoholic beverages

group was the only index to decline, falling 0.2 percent. The index for food away from home rose 2.5 percent in 2012 after increasing 2.9 percent in 2011.

The index for all items less food and energy decelerated slightly in 2012, rising 1.9 percent after a 2.2 percent increase in 2011. This matches the average annual increase of 1.9 percent over the past ten years. Several indexes decelerated in 2012. The apparel index, which rose 4.6 percent in 2011, increased 1.8 percent in 2012. The index for new vehicles increased 1.6 percent in 2012 after rising 3.2 percent in 2011, and the medical care index rose 3.2 percent in 2012 after a 3.5 percent increase the prior year. The index for airline fares rose 2.1 percent, the tobacco index increased 1.9 percent, and the recreation index rose 0.8 percent; all of these increases were smaller than in 2011. The index for household furnishings and operations was unchanged in 2012 after rising in 2011, and the index for used cars and trucks turned down in 2012, falling 2.0 percent after increasing 4.0 percent in 2011. In contrast, the shelter index accelerated in 2012, rising 2.2 percent after a 1.9 percent increase in 2011. The index for rent rose 2.7 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 2.1 percent.

Consumer Price Index Data for December 2012

Food

The food index rose 0.2 percent in December for the third month in a row. The index for food at home increased 0.2 percent after rising 0.3 percent in each of the two previous months. The index for meat, poultry, fish, and eggs was unchanged in December, while the remaining major grocery store food group indexes all increased. The fruits and vegetables index posted the largest increase, rising 0.6 percent; this was its seventh increase in the last nine months. The indexes for cereals and bakery products, dairy and related products, and nonalcoholic beverages, which all rose in November, each increased 0.2 percent in December. The index for other food at home increased 0.1 percent in December after rising 0.4 percent in November. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in December, the same increase as in October and November.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.2 percent in December after declining 4.1 percent in November. The gasoline index, which fell 7.4 percent in November, declined 2.3 percent. It has decreased 10.1 percent since its recent peak in September. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 4.2 percent in December.) The index for fuel oil was unchanged in December, while other major energy components increased. The natural gas index rose 1.3 percent in December, the same increase as in November. The index for electricity rose 0.2 percent, its fifth consecutive increase.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in December, the same increase as in November. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent in December after increasing 0.2 percent in November. The rent index rose 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.1 percent, while the lodging away from home index declined 0.9 percent. The index for airline fares continued to rise, increasing 1.2 percent in December. This was its fourth consecutive increase and it has risen 6.5 percent since August. The index for medical care increased 0.1 percent as the medical care services index rose but the index for medical care commodities declined. The tobacco index rose 0.5 percent in December, its first increase since September. In contrast to these increases, the recreation index declined in December, falling 0.2 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations also fell 0.2 percent, while the index for used cars and trucks declined 0.4 percent, its sixth consecutive decrease. The indexes for apparel and personal care both declined 0.1 percent in December. The index for new vehicles, which rose 0.2 percent in November, was unchanged in December.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.601 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index declined 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 225.889 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2010 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for January 2013 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 21, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Publication Changes for Average Price Series

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of three average price series after the release of the June 2013 CPI in mid-July 2013. They are:

- utility (piped) gas, 40 therms;
- utility (piped) gas, 100 therms; and
- electricity, 500 kilowatt hours.

The Bureau will, however, continue to publish average prices for utility (piped) gas on a per therm basis, and will continue to publish electricity prices on a per kilowatt hour basis. As such, users will be able to convert these data to any consumption amount.

CPI Detailed Report table *PI. Average residential prices for utility (piped) gas, electricity, and fuel oil, U.S. city average and selected areas* will no longer be published. Data for fuel oil #2, per gallon (3.785 liters) will continue to be available in the CPI Average Price Data public database.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JANUARY 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent in January. This increase offset another decline in the gasoline index and resulted in the seasonally adjusted all items index being unchanged, as it was last month. Increases in the indexes for shelter and apparel accounted for much of the increase in the index for all items less food and energy, with advances in the indexes for recreation, medical care, and airline fares also contributing.

The energy index fell 1.7 percent in January. Along with the gasoline index, the natural gas and fuel oil indexes also declined, while the electricity index increased. The index for food was unchanged in January after increasing in each of the previous ten months. The food at home index was unchanged with major grocery store food group indexes mixed.

The all items index increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months; the 12-month change has been slowing since its recent peak of 2.2 percent in October. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as the last two months. The food index has risen 1.6 percent over the last 12 months while the energy index has declined 1.0 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2013
	July 2012	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	
All items	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Food .....	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.0	1.6
Food at home .....	.0	.1	-.1	.3	.3	.2	.0	1.1
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.3
Energy	-1.3	4.6	3.9	.1	-3.4	-.8	-1.7	-1.0
Energy commodities	-1.3	7.3	6.1	.1	-5.7	-1.5	-3.0	-1.4
Gasoline (all types)	-1.4	7.6	6.3	-.1	-6.0	-1.9	-3.0	-1.5
Fuel oil ¹	-.5	4.6	4.1	1.1	-.2	.0	-.2	2.0
Energy services	-1.2	.4	.4	.2	.6	.3	.4	-.3
Electricity	-1.5	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	1.1	.5
Utility (piped) gas service	-.3	1.5	1.2	-.2	1.5	.7	-1.7	-2.5
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	1.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.0	-.2	-.1	.0	-.1	-.1	.2	.4
New vehicles .....	.0	.2	.0	.1	.3	.2	.1	1.7
Used cars and trucks	-.6	-1.1	-1.4	-.7	-.4	-.3	.2	-1.3
Apparel	-.2	-.1	.5	.6	-.5	.1	.8	2.1
Medical care commodities .....	.7	.3	-.1	.1	-.3	-.3	.1	1.5
Services less energy services .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.5
Shelter .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	2.2
Transportation services .....	.0	.0	.5	.6	.2	.4	.5	3.0
Medical care services .....	.3	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3	.2	3.6

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for January 2013

Food

The food index was unchanged in January after rising 0.2 percent in each of the last three months. The index for food at home was also unchanged after recent increases. Three major grocery store food group indexes increased in January. The index for dairy and related products rose 0.4 percent in January, its sixth increase in a row. The fruits and vegetables index rose 0.3 percent, and the index for cereals and bakery products increased 0.1 percent. In contrast to these increases, the index for nonalcoholic beverages declined 0.5 percent in January, and the index for other food at home fell 0.2 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs was unchanged. Over the last 12 months, the food at home index has risen 1.1 percent. The fruits and vegetables index posted the largest increase over

that span, rising 2.9 percent, while the indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and dairy and related products both declined. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in January and has increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.7 percent in January, its third consecutive decline. The gasoline index fell for the fourth straight month, declining 3.0 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 0.3 percent in January.) The index for fuel oil fell 0.2 percent in January. The index for natural gas, which rose in November and December, declined 1.7 percent. In contrast to these declines, the electricity index rose 1.1 percent in January. Over the last 12 months, the energy index has declined 1.0 percent, with the gasoline index falling 1.5 percent and the index for natural gas decreasing 2.5 percent. These declines more than offset the fuel oil and electricity indexes, which rose 2.0 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent in January after rising 0.1 percent in November and December. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent in January. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent also increased 0.2 percent, while the index for lodging away from home rose 1.2 percent. The apparel index increased 0.8 percent, and the index for airline fares rose for the fifth month in a row, advancing 1.1 percent. The recreation index increased 0.3 percent and the index for medical care rose 0.1 percent. The index for used cars and trucks rose 0.2 percent, ending a string of six consecutive declines, while the new vehicles index advanced 0.1 percent. The tobacco index rose 0.5 percent, the same increase as in December, and the index for personal care increased 0.1 percent. In contrast, the index for household furnishings and operations was one of the few indexes to decline in January, falling 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.9 percent for the 12 months ending January. Airline fare (3.8 percent), medical care (3.1 percent), shelter (2.2 percent), and apparel (2.1 percent) were among the indexes that rose more quickly. New vehicles (1.7 percent) and recreation (0.6 percent) rose more slowly, while used cars and trucks (-1.3 percent) and household furnishings and operations (-0.2 percent) declined.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.280 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 226.520 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2013 is scheduled to be released on Friday, March 15, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS FEBRUARY 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.7 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index rose 9.1 percent in February to account for almost three-fourths of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The indexes for electricity, natural gas, and fuel oil also increased, leading to a 5.4 percent rise in the energy index. The food index increased slightly in February, rising 0.1 percent. A sharp increase in the fruits and vegetables index was the major cause of the 0.1 percent increase in the food at home index, with other major grocery store food group indexes mixed.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in February. The indexes for shelter, used cars and trucks, recreation, and medical care all rose in February. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for new vehicles, apparel, airline fares, and tobacco.

The all items index increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months compared to a 1.6 percent increase for the 12 months ending January. The index for all items less food and energy also increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index increased 2.3 percent and the food index rose 1.6 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2013
	Aug. 2012	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	
All items .....	.5	.5	.2	-.2	.0	.0	.7	2.0
Food .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.0	.1	1.6
Food at home .....	.1	-.1	.3	.3	.2	.0	.1	1.2
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.3
Energy	4.6	3.9	.1	-3.4	-8	-1.7	5.4	2.3
Energy commodities	7.3	6.1	.1	-5.7	-1.5	-3.0	8.6	3.1
Gasoline (all types)	7.6	6.3	-.1	-6.0	-1.9	-3.0	9.1	3.3
Fuel oil ¹	4.6	4.1	1.1	-.2	.0	-.2	3.1	2.3
Energy services .....	.4	.4	.2	.6	.3	.4	.5	.9
Electricity .....	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	1.1	.3	.8
Utility (piped) gas service	1.5	1.2	-.2	1.5	.7	-1.7	1.2	1.3
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	2.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.2	-.1	.0	-.1	-.1	.2	.0	.3
New vehicles .....	.2	.0	.1	.3	.2	.1	-.3	1.1
Used cars and trucks	-1.1	-1.4	-.7	-.4	-.3	.2	.8	-.2
Apparel	-.1	.5	.6	-.5	.1	.8	-.1	2.4
Medical care commodities .....	.3	-.1	.1	-.3	-.3	.1	-.4	.8
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	2.6
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.3
Transportation services .....	.0	.5	.6	.2	.4	.5	.1	3.1
Medical care services .....	.2	.3	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3	3.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for February 2013

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in February after being unchanged in January. The food at home index also rose 0.1 percent and has increased 1.2 percent over the past year. Among major grocery store food group indexes, the fruits and vegetables index rose 1.4 percent, with both the fresh fruits and fresh vegetables indexes increasing 1.8 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs also rose in February, increasing 0.5 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages was unchanged in February, while the remaining major grocery store food group indexes declined. The index for other food at home fell 0.6 percent as the indexes for sugars and sweets and for fats and oils declined. The index for dairy and related products declined 0.4 percent and the cereals and bakery products index fell

0.2 percent; both indexes rose in January. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in February, its fifth straight such increase, and has risen 2.3 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index rose 5.4 percent in February after declining in each of the three previous months. All major energy component indexes increased. The gasoline index, which fell 3.0 percent in January, rose 9.1 percent in February. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 10.1 percent in February.) The index for fuel oil rose 3.1 percent after declining the previous month. Similarly, the index for natural gas rose 1.2 percent in February after a January decline. The index for electricity, which rose 1.1 percent in January, increased 0.3 percent in February. All of the major energy components show modest increases over the past 12 months, ranging from 0.8 percent for electricity to 3.3 percent for gasoline.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in February after rising 0.3 percent in January. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent in February, the same increase as last month. The rent index rose 0.3 percent, while the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.2 percent. The index for used cars and trucks increased 0.8 percent in February, its largest increase since May. The index for recreation rose 0.3 percent in February, the same increase as in January. The medical care index rose 0.2 percent as an increase in the index for medical care services more than offset a decline in the medical care commodities index. The index for personal care also rose in February, while the index for household furnishings and operations was unchanged. In contrast, the new vehicles index declined in February, falling 0.3 percent; this was its largest decline since January 2010. The apparel index, which rose 0.8 percent in January, fell 0.1 percent in February. The index for airline fares declined in February, falling 0.3 percent after increasing in each of the five previous months. The index for tobacco also turned down, decreasing 0.2 percent after rising in December and January.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 2.0 percent for the 12 months ending February, a rate slightly higher than its 1.9 percent average annualized increase over the past ten years. The medical care index rose 3.1 percent over the last 12 months, the shelter index increased 2.3 percent, and the index for new vehicles advanced 1.1 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 232.166 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.8 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 228.677 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 1.0 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.7 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for March 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, April 16, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MARCH 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.2 percent in March on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The all items seasonally adjusted decrease was primarily due to a 4.4 percent decline in the gasoline index. The indexes for electricity and fuel oil declined as well, as the energy index fell 2.6 percent in March after a 5.4 percent increase in February. The food index was unchanged in March, with the index for food at home declining slightly.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in March, after a 0.2 percent increase in February. The indexes for shelter, used cars and trucks, medical care, personal care, and airline fares all rose in March. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for apparel, household furnishings and operations, and tobacco.

The all items index increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months; this compares to 2.0 percent last month and is the smallest increase since the 12 months ending July 2012. The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months. The food index rose 1.5 percent while the energy index declined 1.6 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Mar. 2013
	Sep. 2012	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	
All items	0.5	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2	1.5
Food .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.0	.1	.0	1.5
Food at home	-.1	.3	.3	.2	.0	.1	-.1	1.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	2.3
Energy	3.9	.1	-3.4	-8	-1.7	5.4	-2.6	-1.6
Energy commodities	6.1	.1	-5.7	-1.5	-3.0	8.6	-4.1	-3.1
Gasoline (all types)	6.3	-.1	-6.0	-1.9	-3.0	9.1	-4.4	-3.1
Fuel oil ¹	4.1	1.1	-.2	.0	-.2	3.1	-2.1	-2.4
Energy services .....	.4	.2	.6	.3	.4	.5	-.2	1.1
Electricity .....	.1	.3	.4	.2	1.1	.3	-.6	.9
Utility (piped) gas service	1.2	-.2	1.5	.7	-1.7	1.2	1.0	1.8
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	1.9
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities	-.1	.0	-.1	-.1	.2	.0	-.1	.0
New vehicles .....	.0	.1	.3	.2	.1	-.3	.1	1.1
Used cars and trucks	-1.4	-.7	-.4	-.3	.2	.8	1.2	.1
Apparel .....	.5	.6	-.5	.1	.8	-.1	-1.0	.8
Medical care commodities	-.1	.1	-.3	-.3	.1	-.4	.1	.6
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.5
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	2.2
Transportation services .....	.5	.6	.2	.4	.5	.1	.2	3.1
Medical care services .....	.3	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	3.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for March 2013

Food

The food index was unchanged in March as a 0.2 percent increase in the index for food away from home offset a 0.1 percent decline in the food at home index. Within food at home, three of the six major grocery store food group indexes declined. The dairy group posted the largest decrease, falling 0.6 percent after a 0.4 percent decline in February. The fruits and vegetables index fell 0.4 percent in March after rising in February, and the index for nonalcoholic beverages declined 0.2 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs was unchanged in March after rising 0.5 percent the previous month. The indexes for cereals and bakery products and for other food at home both increased 0.2 percent in March. Over the last 12 months, the food at home index has risen 1.0 percent. The fruits and vegetables index rose 4.4 percent over that span, the largest increase among the food groups, while the indexes for dairy and

related products and for nonalcoholic beverages both declined. The index for food away from home has risen 2.3 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index turned down in March, falling 2.6 percent after a sharp February increase. The gasoline index, which rose 9.1 percent in February, fell 4.4 percent in March. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 1.4 percent in March.) The index for fuel oil also turned down, falling 2.1 percent in March after rising 3.1 percent in February. The electricity index fell 0.6 percent after a 0.3 percent February increase. In contrast to these declines, the index for natural gas increased 1.0 percent, its fourth increase in the last five months. Over the past 12 months, the indexes for gasoline and fuel oil have declined; gasoline by 3.1 percent and fuel oil by 2.4 percent. The indexes for natural gas and electricity have risen; natural gas by 1.8 percent and electricity by 0.9 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in March following increases of 0.3 percent in January and 0.2 percent in February. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent for the third month in a row. The rent index rose 0.2 percent while the index for owners' equivalent rent advanced 0.1 percent. The index for used cars and trucks rose 1.2 percent in March following a 0.8 percent increase in February. The index for medical care rose 0.3 percent in March, its largest increase since July 2012. The index for airline fares turned up in March, rising 0.6 percent after declining 0.3 percent in February. The personal care index also rose in March, increasing 0.2 percent, while the index for new vehicles increased 0.1 percent. Several indexes declined in March, most notably apparel, which fell 1.0 percent, its largest decline since April 2001. The index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.3 percent, its third decline in four months, while the tobacco index decreased 0.2 percent. The recreation index, which increased in January and February, declined 0.1 percent in March.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.9 percent for the 12 months ending March. Component indexes rising more quickly than this include airline fare (3.8 percent), medical care (3.1 percent), and shelter (2.2 percent). Among those indexes rising more slowly are new vehicles (1.1 percent), apparel (0.8 percent), and used cars and trucks (0.1 percent). The index for household furnishings and operations declined 0.6 percent over the span.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 232.773 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.323 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for April 2013 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 16, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS APRIL 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.4 percent in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

As was the case in March, a sharp decrease in the gasoline index was the primary cause of the decline in the seasonally adjusted all items index. The fuel oil index also declined while the electricity and natural gas indexes increased; the net result was a 4.3 percent decrease in the energy index. The food index, unchanged in March, rose 0.2 percent in April.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in April, the same increase as in March. The indexes for shelter, used cars and trucks, new vehicles, and tobacco all increased in April. These increases were partially offset by declines in the indexes for apparel, airline fares, and recreation.

The all items index increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months, the smallest 12-month increase since November 2010. The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent over the span; this was its smallest 12-month increase since June 2011. The food index rose 1.5 percent while the energy index declined 4.3 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2013
	Oct. 2012	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	
All items	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	1.1
Food .....	.2	.2	.2	.0	.1	.0	.2	1.5
Food at home .....	.3	.3	.2	.0	.1	-.1	.1	1.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	2.3
Energy .....	.1	-3.4	-8	-1.7	5.4	-2.6	-4.3	-4.3
Energy commodities .....	.1	-5.7	-1.5	-3.0	8.6	-4.1	-7.9	-8.1
Gasoline (all types)	-1.1	-6.0	-1.9	-3.0	9.1	-4.4	-8.1	-8.3
Fuel oil ¹	1.1	-.2	.0	-.2	3.1	-2.1	-4.4	-5.6
Energy services .....	.2	.6	.3	.4	.5	-.2	1.4	2.6
Electricity .....	.3	.4	.2	1.1	.3	-.6	.5	1.1
Utility (piped) gas service	-.2	1.5	.7	-1.7	1.2	1.0	4.4	7.6
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	1.7
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.0	-.1	-.1	.2	.0	-.1	.0	-.1
New vehicles .....	.1	.3	.2	.1	-.3	.1	.3	1.2
Used cars and trucks	-.7	-.4	-.3	.2	.8	1.2	.6	-.6
Apparel .....	.6	-.5	.1	.8	-.1	-1.0	-.3	.3
Medical care commodities .....	.1	-.3	-.3	.1	-.4	.1	.1	.7
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.2
Transportation services .....	.6	.2	.4	.5	.1	.2	-.2	2.5
Medical care services .....	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	-.1	3.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for April 2013

Food

The food index increased 0.2 percent in April after being unchanged in March. The index for food at home turned up in April, increasing 0.1 percent after declining 0.1 percent the prior month. Four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in April. The largest increase was for the cereals and bakery products index, which rose 0.6 percent. The indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, and for other food at home both increased 0.4 percent, while the nonalcoholic beverages index rose 0.3 percent. In contrast, the index for fruits and vegetables fell 1.4 percent in April as the indexes for fresh fruits and fresh vegetables both declined for the second straight month. The index for dairy and related products was unchanged in April after declining in February and March. Over the last 12 months, the food at home index has risen 1.0 percent with all the major component groups increasing over that span except nonalcoholic beverages, which fell 0.2 percent. The index for food away from home increased 0.3 percent in April; this was its largest increase since August and it has risen 2.3 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index declined significantly for the second straight month, falling 4.3 percent in April after a 2.6 percent decline in March. The gasoline index, down 4.4 percent in March, fell 8.1 percent in April. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 3.7 percent in April.) The index for fuel oil also continued to decline, falling 4.4 percent after decreasing 2.1 percent the prior month. However, the index for natural gas increased sharply in April; its 4.4 percent increase was its largest since July 2008. The electricity index also rose, increasing 0.5 percent. Over the past 12 months, the index for gasoline has declined 8.3 percent and the fuel oil index has fallen 5.6 percent. In contrast to these declines, the index for natural gas has risen 7.6 percent and the electricity index has increased 1.1 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in April, the same increase as in March. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent for the fourth month in a row. The indexes for rent and for owners' equivalent rent both advanced 0.2 percent. The index for used cars and trucks increased for the fourth month in a row, rising 0.6 percent in April. The index for new vehicles rose as well, advancing 0.3 percent. The tobacco index turned up, rising 0.6 percent in April after declining in February and March. The medical care index was unchanged in April, the first time it failed to rise since July 2010. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.1 percent, while the medical care services index fell 0.1 percent with the hospital services index declining 0.7 percent. Among the indexes declining in April was the apparel index, which fell 0.3 percent, its third consecutive decrease. The index for airline fares also fell, declining 0.7 percent, and the recreation index decreased 0.1 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations also fell 0.1 percent, its fourth decline in the last five months.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent for the 12 months ending April. This is slightly below the 1.9 percent average annual increase for the past ten years. The shelter index rose 2.2 percent over the past year, with the rent index increasing 2.7 percent and owners' equivalent rent rising 2.1 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 232.531 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 0.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 228.949 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for May 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 18, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Publication Changes for Average Price Series

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of three average price series after the release of the June 2013 CPI in mid-July 2013. They are:

- utility (piped) gas, 40 therms;
- utility (piped) gas, 100 therms; and
- electricity, 500 kilowatt hours.

The Bureau will, however, continue to publish average prices for utility (piped) gas on a per therm basis, and will continue to publish electricity prices on a per kilowatt hour basis. As such, users will be able to convert these data to any consumption amount. CPI Detailed Report table *P1. Average residential prices for utility (piped) gas, electricity, and fuel oil, U.S. city average and selected areas* will no longer be published. Data for fuel oil #2, per gallon (3.785 liters) will continue to be available in the CPI Average Price Data public database.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MAY 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.4 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The shelter index rose 0.3 percent and accounted for more than half of the seasonally adjusted all items increase in May. The energy index rose modestly, with the gasoline index flat but increases in the electricity and natural gas indexes accounting for the rise. The food index, however, turned down in May, with the food at home index falling 0.3 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in May. Besides the shelter increase, advances in the indexes for airline fares, recreation, and apparel also contributed to the rise. In contrast, the indexes for medical care and used cars and trucks declined in May.

The all items index increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months, an increase from last month's 1.1 percent figure. The 12-month change in the index for all items less food and energy remained at 1.7 percent. The food index has risen modestly over the last 12 months, advancing 1.4 percent, while the index for energy has declined, falling 1.0 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2013
	Nov. 2012	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	
All items	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	1.4
Food .....	.2	.2	.0	.1	.0	.2	-.1	1.4
Food at home .....	.3	.2	.0	.1	-.1	.1	-.3	.8
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	2.3
Energy	-3.4	-.8	-1.7	5.4	-2.6	-4.3	.4	-1.0
Energy commodities	-5.7	-1.5	-3.0	8.6	-4.1	-7.9	-.1	-4.2
Gasoline (all types)	-6.0	-1.9	-3.0	9.1	-4.4	-8.1	.0	-4.1
Fuel oil ¹	-.2	.0	-.2	3.1	-2.1	-4.4	-2.9	-5.8
Energy services .....	.6	.3	.4	.5	-.2	1.4	1.2	4.5
Electricity .....	.4	.2	1.1	.3	-.6	.5	.8	1.7
Utility (piped) gas service	1.5	.7	-1.7	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.4	14.2
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	1.7
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.1	-.1	.2	.0	-.1	.0	.0	-.2
New vehicles .....	.3	.2	.1	-.3	.1	.3	.0	1.1
Used cars and trucks	-.4	-.3	.2	.8	1.2	.6	-.1	-1.6
Apparel	-.5	.1	.8	-.1	-1.0	-.3	.2	.2
Medical care commodities	-.3	-.3	.1	-.4	.1	.1	-.5	.0
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.3
Transportation services .....	.2	.4	.5	.1	.2	-.2	.4	2.6
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	-.1	.0	2.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for May 2013

Food

The food index fell 0.1 percent in May after rising 0.2 percent in April. The index for food at home fell 0.3 percent, its largest decline since July 2009. Four of the six major grocery store food group indexes posted declines, led by nonalcoholic beverages, which fell 1.1 percent. The index for dairy and related products decreased 0.8 percent, its third decline in the last four months. The indexes for cereals and bakery products and other food at home both turned down in May, falling 0.4 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, which increased in April, was unchanged in May. The only grocery store food group index to rise was fruits and vegetables, which increased 0.4 percent in May after a 1.4 percent decline in April. The food at home

index has increased 0.8 percent over the past year; the fruits and vegetables index has risen the most of the six groups over that span, increasing 2.1 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in May and has risen 2.3 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index rose in May, increasing 0.4 percent after substantial declines in March and April. The gasoline index, which declined sharply the previous two months, was unchanged in May. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.8 percent in May.) The fuel oil index continued to fall; its 2.9 percent decrease in May was its third consecutive decline. However, other energy indexes rose. The electricity index, which increased 0.5 percent in April, rose 0.8 percent in May. The natural gas index rose 2.4 percent, its fourth consecutive increase. Over the last 12 months energy indexes are mixed, with the index for fuel oil falling 5.8 percent and the gasoline index down 4.1 percent, but the natural gas index rising 14.2 percent and the electricity index up 1.7 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in May after rising 0.1 percent in both March and April. The shelter index rose 0.3 percent in May, its largest increase since July 2011. The index for rent rose 0.3 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.2 percent. The index for lodging away from home rose 1.2 percent in May, its fifth consecutive increase. Besides shelter, several other indexes also increased in May. The index for airline fares rose 2.2 percent after declining in April. The indexes for apparel and recreation both rose 0.2 percent after declining in recent months. In contrast to these increases, the index for medical care declined in May, falling 0.1 percent. The index for medical care services was unchanged while the index for medical care commodities fell 0.5 percent, with the index for prescription drugs decreasing 0.6 percent. The index for used cars and trucks also declined, falling 0.1 percent after increasing in each of the first four months of the year. Several indexes were unchanged in May, including new vehicles, tobacco, and household furnishings and operations.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent for the 12 months ending May. The index for shelter has risen 2.3 percent over the last 12 months. The medical care index has risen 2.2 percent, its smallest 12-month increase since September 1972. The index for medical care services has increased 2.9 percent over the last year, while the index for medical care commodities was unchanged, with the prescription drug index down 0.1 percent over the span.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 232.945 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.399 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for June 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 16, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Publication Changes for Average Price Series

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of three average price series after the release of the June 2013 CPI in mid-July 2013. They are:

- utility (piped) gas, 40 therms;
- utility (piped) gas, 100 therms; and
- electricity, 500 kilowatt hours.

The Bureau will, however, continue to publish average prices for utility (piped) gas on a per therm basis, and will continue to publish electricity prices on a per kilowatt hour basis. As such, users will be able to convert these data to any consumption amount.

CPI Detailed Report table *P1. Average residential prices for utility (piped) gas, electricity, and fuel oil, U.S. city average and selected areas* will no longer be published. Data for fuel oil #2, per gallon (3.785 liters) will continue to be available in the CPI Average Price Data public database.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JUNE 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.5 percent in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.8 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index rose sharply in June and accounted for about two thirds of the seasonally adjusted all items change. Other energy indexes were mixed, with the electricity index rising, but the indexes for natural gas and fuel oil declining. The food index increased in June as the index for food at home turned up after declining in May.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in June, the same increase as in May. Advances in the indexes for shelter, medical care, and apparel accounted for most of the rise, with increases in the indexes for new vehicles and household furnishings and operations also contributing. The indexes for airline fares, used cars and trucks, and recreation all declined in June.

The all items index increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months, an increase from last month's 1.4 percent figure. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.6 percent over the last year, the smallest 12-month change since June 2011. The energy index has risen 3.2 percent over the span, and the food index has increased 1.4 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended June 2013
	Dec. 2012	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	
All items	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.5	1.8
Food .....	.2	.0	.1	.0	.2	-.1	.2	1.4
Food at home .....	.2	.0	.1	-.1	.1	-.3	.2	.9
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.2
Energy	-.8	-1.7	5.4	-2.6	-4.3	.4	3.4	3.2
Energy commodities	-1.5	-3.0	8.6	-4.1	-7.9	-.1	5.7	2.6
Gasoline (all types)	-1.9	-3.0	9.1	-4.4	-8.1	.0	6.3	2.8
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.0	-.2	3.1	-2.1	-4.4	-2.9	-.5	1.8
Energy services .....	.3	.4	.5	-.2	1.4	1.2	.1	4.0
Electricity .....	.2	1.1	.3	-.6	.5	.8	.2	1.9
Utility (piped) gas service .....	.7	-1.7	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.4	-.4	11.7
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.6
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities	-.1	.2	.0	-.1	.0	.0	.2	-.2
New vehicles .....	.2	.1	-.3	.1	.3	.0	.3	1.2
Used cars and trucks	-.3	.2	.8	1.2	.6	-.1	-.4	-2.3
Apparel .....	.1	.8	-.1	-1.0	-.3	.2	.9	.8
Medical care commodities	-.3	.1	-4	.1	.1	-.5	.5	.1
Services less energy services .....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.3
Shelter .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	2.3
Transportation services .....	.4	.5	.1	.2	-.2	.4	-.1	2.5
Medical care services .....	.3	.2	.3	.3	-.1	.0	.4	2.8

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for June 2013

Food

The food index increased 0.2 percent in June after declining 0.1 percent in May. The food at home index, which fell 0.3 percent in May, increased 0.2 percent in June. Four of the six major grocery store food group indexes posted increases. The indexes for cereals and bakery products and for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs both increased 0.4 percent. The indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and for other food at home each increased 0.2 percent in June after declining in May. In contrast to these increases, the indexes for fruits and vegetables and for dairy and related products both declined slightly in June, falling 0.1 percent. Over the last 12 months, the index for food at home has risen 0.9 percent, with all the major food group indexes increasing except nonalcoholic beverages, which declined 0.9 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in June, the same increase as in May, and has increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 3.4 percent in June after increasing 0.4 percent in May. The gasoline index, which was unchanged in May, rose 6.3 percent in June and accounted for almost all of the energy increase. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.6 percent in June.) The electricity index also increased in June, rising 0.2 percent. However, the fuel oil index fell 0.5 percent, its fourth consecutive decline, and the index for natural gas decreased 0.4 percent, ending a streak of four consecutive increases. All the major energy component indexes have increased over the past 12 months. The index for natural gas rose 11.7 percent while the gasoline index increased 2.8 percent. The indexes for electricity and fuel oil rose more modestly, increasing 1.9 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in June. The shelter index, which rose 0.3 percent in May, increased 0.2 percent in June. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both increased 0.2 percent. The index for medical care, which declined in May, increased 0.4 percent in June, its largest increase since last July. The index for medical care commodities, which declined 0.5 percent in May, rose 0.5 percent in June as the prescription drug index turned up. The index for medical care services rose 0.4 percent in June after being unchanged in May. The apparel index increased 0.9 percent in June, its largest increase since August 2011. The index for new vehicles, unchanged in May, rose 0.3 percent in June. The indexes for household furnishings and operations, personal care, and tobacco also increased in June. In contrast to these increases, the index for airline fares declined in June, falling 1.7 percent after rising 2.2 percent in May. The index for used cars and trucks fell for the second month in a row, declining 0.4 percent. The recreation index also declined, falling 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.6 percent for the 12 months ending June. The shelter index increased 2.3 percent over that span, the index for medical care rose 2.1 percent, and the new vehicles index rose 1.2 percent. The index for used cars and trucks was one of the few to decline over the last 12 months, falling 2.3 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.504 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.002 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for July 2013 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 15, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Publication Changes for Average Price Series

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of three average price series after the release of the June 2013 CPI in mid-July 2013. They are:

- utility (piped) gas, 40 therms;
- utility (piped) gas, 100 therms; and
- electricity, 500 kilowatt hours.

The Bureau will, however, continue to publish average prices for utility (piped) gas on a per therm basis, and will continue to publish electricity prices on a per kilowatt hour basis. As such, users will be able to convert these data to any consumption amount.

CPI Detailed Report table *PI. Average residential prices for utility (piped) gas, electricity, and fuel oil, U.S. city average and selected areas* will no longer be published. Data for fuel oil #2, per gallon (3.785 liters) will continue to be available in the CPI Average Price Data public database.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JULY 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The rise in the seasonally adjusted all items index was the result of increases in a broad array of indexes including shelter, gasoline, apparel, and food. Despite the gasoline increase, the energy index rose only 0.2 percent as the natural gas and electricity indexes declined. The increase in the food index was caused by a sharp rise in the fruits and vegetables index; other food indexes were mixed.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in July, the third straight such increase. Along with the advances in the shelter and apparel indexes, the indexes for medical care, tobacco, and new vehicles all rose. In contrast, the indexes for household furnishings and operations, airline fares, and used cars and trucks all declined in July.

The all items index increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.7 percent over the last year; this compares to 1.6 percent for the 12 months ending June. The energy index has risen 4.7 percent over the last 12 months, its largest increase since the 12 months ending February 2012. The food index has risen 1.4 percent, the same figure as in May and June.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended July 2013
	Jan. 2013	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	
All items	0.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	2.0
Food .....	.0	.1	.0	.2	-.1	.2	.1	1.4
Food at home .....	.0	.1	-.1	.1	-.3	.2	.1	1.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.1
Energy	-1.7	5.4	-2.6	-4.3	.4	3.4	.2	4.7
Energy commodities	-3.0	8.6	-4.1	-7.9	-.1	5.7	1.0	5.0
Gasoline (all types)	-3.0	9.1	-4.4	-8.1	.0	6.3	1.0	5.2
Fuel oil ¹	-.2	3.1	-2.1	-4.4	-2.9	-.5	1.1	3.4
Energy services .....	.4	.5	-.2	1.4	1.2	.1	-1.0	4.3
Electricity	1.1	.3	-.6	.5	.8	.2	-.3	3.1
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.7	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.4	-.4	-2.8	8.8
All items less food and energy .....	.3	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.7
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.0	-.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	-.2
New vehicles .....	.1	-.3	.1	.3	.0	.3	.1	1.2
Used cars and trucks .....	.2	.8	1.2	.6	-.1	-.4	-.4	-2.1
Apparel .....	.8	-.1	-1.0	-.3	.2	.9	.6	1.6
Medical care commodities .....	.1	-.4	.1	.1	-.5	.5	.4	-.1
Services less energy services .....	.3	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	2.4
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.3
Transportation services .....	.5	.1	.2	-.2	.4	-.1	.4	3.0
Medical care services .....	.2	.3	.3	-.1	.0	.4	.1	2.6

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for July 2013

Food

The food index increased 0.1 percent in July after rising 0.2 percent in June. The food at home index rose 0.1 percent, though only two of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased. The index for fruits and vegetables rose 1.5 percent, with the index for fresh vegetables rising 2.4 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs also increased, rising 0.2 percent, while the index for other food at home was unchanged. Indexes for the other groups declined. The index for nonalcoholic beverages fell 0.6 percent, its third decline in the last five months. The cereals and bakery products index declined 0.3 percent and the index for dairy and related products fell 0.1 percent. Over the past year, the food at home index has increased 1.0 percent. The fruits and vegetables index posted the largest increase over the span, rising 2.7 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages was the only one to decline,

falling 1.2 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in July, its third straight such increase, and has risen 2.1 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index rose 0.2 percent in July after increasing 3.4 percent in June; this was its third increase in a row. The gasoline index increased 1.0 percent in July after a 6.3 percent increase in June. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 0.4 percent in July.) The fuel oil index also increased, rising 1.1 percent. However, other household energy indexes declined. The electricity index fell 0.3 percent after increasing in each of the previous three months. The index for natural gas declined sharply in July, falling 2.8 percent. Despite the July decline, it has still increased 8.8 percent over the last 12 months. The other major energy component indexes have also risen over the same span: gasoline (5.2 percent), fuel oil (3.4 percent), and electricity (3.1 percent).

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in July. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent, the same increase as in June, with the rent index increasing 0.2 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent rising 0.1 percent. The apparel index increased for the third month in a row, rising 0.6 percent. The index for medical care rose 0.2 percent in July. The medical care commodities index increased 0.4 percent as the index for prescription drugs rose 0.5 percent for the second month in a row. The medical care services index advanced 0.1 percent. The tobacco index increased 1.4 percent in July, its largest increase since July 2010. The index for new vehicles also rose in July, increasing 0.1 percent. In contrast to these increases, the index for household furnishings and operations declined 0.4 percent, its largest decrease since April 2010, as the indexes for furniture and bedding and for appliances declined. The index for airlines fares, which fell 1.7 percent in June, declined 1.3 percent in July. The index for used cars and trucks also continued to fall, decreasing 0.4 percent, the same decline as in June. The indexes for recreation and personal care were both unchanged in July.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent for the 12 months ending July. The shelter index increased 2.3 percent over that span while the new vehicles index rose 1.2 percent; both figures were unchanged from last month. The index for medical care rose 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, with the medical care services index rising 2.6 percent but the medical care commodities index declining 0.1 percent over that span.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.596 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.084 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index was unchanged on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for August 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, September 17, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) Annual Average Indexes Discontinued

The final revisions of the C-CPI-U indexes for 2012 will be available in February 2014. Annual average indexes for C-CPI-U series will not be published for time periods after 2012. (Monthly C-CPI-U indexes will continue to be published.) In February 2014, the annual average indexes for the final estimates for 2012 C-CPI-U series will be published in the public CPI database. Table 1CA will not be published.

Publication Changes for Average Price Series

The Bureau of Labor Statistics discontinued publication of three average price series after the release of the June 2013 CPI in mid-July 2013. They are:

- utility (piped) gas, 40 therms;
- utility (piped) gas, 100 therms; and
- electricity, 500 kilowatt hours.

The Bureau, however, continues to publish average prices for utility (piped) gas on a per therm basis, and will continue to publish electricity prices on a per kilowatt hour basis. As such, users will be able to convert these data to any consumption amount. CPI Detailed Report table *P1. Average residential prices for utility (piped) gas, electricity, and fuel oil, U.S. city average and selected areas* are no longer published. Data for fuel oil #2, per gallon (3.785 liters) continues to be available in the CPI Average Price Data public database.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AUGUST 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in the indexes for shelter and medical care contributed to the increase in the seasonally adjusted all items index; they also accounted for most of the 0.1 percent increase in the index for all items less food and energy. Within all items less food and energy, the indexes for personal care, tobacco, and apparel rose as well, while the indexes for airline fares, household furnishings and operations, and used cars and trucks declined.

The food index rose slightly in August, with the fruits and vegetable index rising 1.2 percent and four of the six major grocery store group indexes increasing. The energy index declined 0.3 percent, due mostly to a sharp decline in the index for natural gas. The gasoline and electricity indexes also declined slightly, while the index for fuel oil rose.

The all items index increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.8 percent over the last year; the 12-month change has remained in the range of 1.6 percent to 2.3 percent since June of 2011. The food index rose 1.4 percent over the last 12 months, a figure that has held steady since May. The energy index declined 0.1 percent over the last 12 months.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2013
	Feb. 2013	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	
All items	0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.5
Food .....	.1	.0	.2	-.1	.2	.1	.1	1.4
Food at home .....	.1	-.1	.1	-.3	.2	.1	.1	1.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.0
Energy	5.4	-2.6	-4.3	.4	3.4	.2	-.3	-.1
Energy commodities	8.6	-4.1	-7.9	-.1	5.7	1.0	.0	-2.2
Gasoline (all types)	9.1	-4.4	-8.1	.0	6.3	1.0	-.1	-2.4
Fuel oil ¹	3.1	-2.1	-4.4	-2.9	-.5	1.1	1.2	.0
Energy services .....	.5	-.2	1.4	1.2	.1	-1.0	-.7	3.2
Electricity .....	.3	-.6	.5	.8	.2	-.3	-.1	2.8
Utility (piped) gas service	1.2	1.0	4.4	2.4	-.4	-2.8	-2.3	4.8
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	1.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.0	-.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0
New vehicles	-.3	.1	.3	.0	.3	.1	.0	1.1
Used cars and trucks .....	.8	1.2	.6	-.1	-.4	-.4	-.1	-1.0
Apparel	-.1	-1.0	-.3	.2	.9	.6	.1	1.8
Medical care commodities	-.4	.1	.1	-.5	.5	.4	.4	.0
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.4
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.4
Transportation services .....	.1	.2	-.2	.4	-.1	.4	-.5	2.5
Medical care services .....	.3	.3	-.1	.0	.4	.1	.7	3.1

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for August 2013

Food

The food index increased 0.1 percent in August, the same increase as in July. The food at home index also rose 0.1 percent for the second straight month. The index for fruits and vegetables continued to rise, increasing 1.2 percent after a 1.5 percent advance in July. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose for the third month in a row, increasing 0.6 percent. The index for dairy and related products turned up in August, increasing 0.4 percent after declining in each of the three previous months, and the index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.3 percent in August after declining 0.3 percent in July. In contrast to these increases, the index for other food at home fell 1.0 percent in August, its largest decline since 2002. The index for nonalcoholic beverages also declined in August, falling 0.1 percent. The food at home index has risen 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. Four of the six major grocery store

food group indexes rose over the span, with the fruits and vegetables index posting the largest increase at 3.6 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in August and has increased 2.0 percent over the past year.

Energy

The energy index declined 0.3 percent in August after rising 0.2 percent in July. The gasoline index, which increased in June and July, declined 0.1 percent in August. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 0.5 percent in August.) The electricity index also decreased 0.1 percent in August, its second decline in a row. The index for natural gas fell as well, declining 2.3 percent after a 2.8 percent decrease in July. Fuel oil was the only major energy component index to increase in August; it rose 1.2 percent after a 1.1 percent increase in July. Major energy components are mixed over the last 12 months. Despite the recent declines, the index for natural gas has increased 4.8 percent over the past year, while the electricity index has increased 2.8 percent. However, the gasoline index has declined 2.4 percent over the span, while the index for fuel oil is unchanged.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in August after increasing 0.2 percent in each of the three previous months. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent, the same increase as in June and July, with the rent index increasing 0.4 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent rising 0.2 percent, but the index for lodging away from home falling 0.7 percent. The index for medical care increased 0.6 percent in August. The medical care services index rose 0.7 percent with the index for hospital services increasing 1.9 percent. The medical care commodities index rose 0.4 percent. Also rising in August were the indexes for personal care, which rose 0.3 percent, tobacco, which advanced 0.4 percent, and apparel, which increased 0.1 percent. The new vehicles index, which rose in June and July, was unchanged in August, while the recreation index was unchanged for the second straight month. The index for airline fares declined sharply in August, falling 3.1 percent. This was the third consecutive decline for the index, but it has still risen 1.5 percent over the past 12 months. The indexes for used cars and trucks and household furnishings and operations both declined slightly in August, falling 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.8 percent for the 12 months ending August. The medical care index rose 2.3 percent over that span, with the index for medical care services up 3.1 percent and the medical care commodities index unchanged. The shelter index increased 2.4 percent, and the index for new vehicles rose 1.1 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.877 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.359 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for September 2013 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 16, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) Annual Average Indexes Discontinued

The final revisions of the C-CPI-U indexes for 2012 will be available in February 2014. Annual average indexes for C-CPI-U series will not be published for time periods after 2012. (Monthly C-CPI-U indexes will continue to be published.) In February 2014, the annual average indexes for the final estimates for 2012 C-CPI-U series will be published in the public CPI database. Table 1CA will not be published.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS SEPTEMBER 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index rose 0.8 percent in September and accounted for about half of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. All the major energy component indexes rose in September. The food index was unchanged, with declines in the indexes for fruits and vegetables and for nonalcoholic beverages offsetting increases in other indexes.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in September, the same increase as in August. The shelter and medical care indexes also advanced and accounted for most of this increase. The indexes for new vehicles and for airline fares rose as well, while the apparel and recreation indexes declined.

The all items index increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months; this was the smallest 12-month increase since April. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.7 percent over the last year with the shelter and medical care indexes both up 2.4 percent. The food index has risen 1.4 percent, while the energy index has declined 3.1 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Sep. 2013
	Mar. 2013	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	
All items	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2
Food .....	.0	.2	-.1	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.4
Food at home	-.1	.1	-.3	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.0
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	1.9
Energy	-2.6	-4.3	.4	3.4	.2	-.3	.8	-3.1
Energy commodities	-4.1	-7.9	-.1	5.7	1.0	.0	.9	-7.0
Gasoline (all types)	-4.4	-8.1	.0	6.3	1.0	-.1	.8	-7.5
Fuel oil ¹	-2.1	-4.4	-2.9	-.5	1.1	1.2	.9	-3.1
Energy services	-.2	1.4	1.2	.1	-1.0	-.7	.8	3.7
Electricity	-.6	.5	.8	.2	-.3	-.1	.5	3.2
Utility (piped) gas service	1.0	4.4	2.4	-.4	-2.8	-2.3	1.8	5.3
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.7
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	-.1	-.1
New vehicles .....	.1	.3	.0	.3	.1	.0	.2	1.2
Used cars and trucks	1.2	.6	-.1	-.4	-.4	-.1	.0	.4
Apparel	-1.0	-.3	.2	.9	.6	.1	-.5	.8
Medical care commodities .....	.1	.1	-.5	.5	.4	.4	.1	.2
Services less energy services .....	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.4
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.4
Transportation services .....	.2	-.2	.4	-.1	.4	-.5	.3	2.4
Medical care services .....	.3	-.1	.0	.4	.1	.7	.3	3.1

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for September 2013

Food

The food index was unchanged in September after rising in each of the three previous months. The index for food at home was unchanged, as declines in the indexes for fruits and vegetables and nonalcoholic beverages offset advances in the other major grocery store food group indexes. The fruits and vegetables index fell 0.9 percent in September after rising in July and August, as the fresh vegetables index fell 1.4 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages declined for the third month in a row, falling 0.2 percent. In contrast to these declines, the index for other food at home rose 0.4 percent in September after declining in August. The cereals and bakery products index rose 0.2 percent, while the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for dairy and related products both increased 0.1 percent. The food at home index has increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. The fruits and

vegetables index rose 3.0 percent, but the indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and for other food at home both declined over the span. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in September, its smallest increase since February, and has risen 1.9 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 0.8 percent in September after declining in August. All the major energy component indexes increased in September. The gasoline index, which declined slightly in August, rose 0.8 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 1.3 percent in September.) The fuel oil index rose 0.9 percent after increasing 1.2 percent in August. The index for natural gas turned up in September, rising 1.8 percent after falling 2.3 percent in August. Similarly, the electricity index increased 0.5 percent after falling 0.1 percent in August. Despite the September increase, the energy index has declined 3.1 percent over the past 12 months, with the gasoline index declining 7.5 percent but the electricity and natural gas indexes both increasing.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in September, the same increase as in August. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent for the fourth month in a row. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both rose 0.2 percent while the index for lodging away from home fell 0.4 percent. The medical care index increased 0.3 percent in September after rising 0.6 percent in August. Within medical care, the hospital services index rose 0.7 percent, while the index for prescription drugs increased 0.2 percent. The new vehicles index rose 0.2 percent in September after being unchanged in August, while the index for airline fares increased 0.5 percent after declining in each of the three previous months. The index for tobacco rose slightly in September, while the indexes for used cars and trucks, for household furnishings and operations, and for personal care were all unchanged. The apparel index, which had risen four months in a row, fell 0.5 percent in September and the recreation index fell 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent for the 12 months ending September, a slightly smaller increase than the 1.8 percent figure for the 12 months ending August. Several components have exhibited very modest increases over the past 12 months, including apparel (0.8 percent), airline fares (0.8 percent), used cars and trucks (0.4 percent), and recreation (0.2 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 234.149 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.537 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for October 2013 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, November 20, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EST). The release was originally scheduled for Friday, November 15 but was rescheduled because of the recent partial government shutdown.

Federal Government Shutdown

The release of these data occurs about 2 weeks later than originally scheduled because of the recent partial Federal government shutdown. Data collection for the estimates in this release had been completed prior to the shutdown in accordance with our normal schedule. However, the processing of estimates and the production of the Consumer Price Index news release were delayed due to the shutdown.

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) Annual Average Indexes Discontinued

The final revisions of the C-CPI-U indexes for 2012 will be available in February 2014. Annual average indexes for C-CPI-U series will not be published for time periods after 2012. (Monthly C-CPI-U indexes will continue to be published.) In February 2014, the annual average indexes for the final estimates for 2012 C-CPI-U series will be published in the public CPI database. Table 1CA will not be published.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS OCTOBER 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.1 percent in October on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The gasoline index fell 2.9 percent in October and led to the seasonally adjusted decline in the all items index. Other energy indexes were mixed, with the electricity index rising, but the indexes for fuel oil and for natural gas declining. The food index rose slightly, with major grocery store food group indexes evenly split between advances and declines.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in October. The shelter index rose, but posted its smallest increase since December 2012. The indexes for airline fares, for recreation, and for used cars and trucks also increased. The medical care index was unchanged, while the indexes for apparel, for household furnishings and operations, and for new vehicles all declined.

The all items index increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months; this was the smallest 12-month increase since October 2009. The energy index has declined 4.8 percent over the last 12 months, its largest 12-month decline since July 2012. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.7 percent over the last year, while the food index has risen 1.3 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Oct. 2013
	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	
All items	-0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	1.0
Food .....	.2	-.1	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	1.3
Food at home .....	.1	-.3	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	.8
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.9
Energy	-4.3	.4	3.4	.2	-.3	.8	-1.7	-4.8
Energy commodities	-7.9	-.1	5.7	1.0	.0	.9	-2.7	-9.5
Gasoline (all types)	-8.1	.0	6.3	1.0	-.1	.8	-2.9	-10.1
Fuel oil ¹	-4.4	-2.9	-.5	1.1	1.2	.9	-.6	-4.6
Energy services	1.4	1.2	.1	-1.0	-.7	.8	-.2	3.3
Electricity .....	.5	.8	.2	-.3	-.1	.5	.1	3.0
Utility (piped) gas service	4.4	2.4	-.4	-2.8	-2.3	1.8	-1.0	4.4
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.7
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	-.1	-.1	-.1
New vehicles .....	.3	.0	.3	.1	.0	.2	-.1	1.0
Used cars and trucks .....	.6	-.1	-.4	-.4	-.1	.0	.3	1.4
Apparel	-.3	.2	.9	.6	.1	-.5	-.5	-.2
Medical care commodities .....	.1	-.5	.5	.4	.4	.1	.3	.5
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	2.3
Transportation services	-.2	.4	-.1	.4	-.5	.3	.7	2.5
Medical care services	-.1	.0	.4	.1	.7	.3	-.1	2.9

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for October 2013

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in October after being unchanged in September. Among major grocery store food groups, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.6 percent, the largest increase of any group and its fifth increase in a row. The index for nonalcoholic beverages rose 0.4 percent after declining in each of the three previous months, and the fruits and vegetables index rose 0.2 percent after declining in September. In contrast to these increases, the index for cereals and bakery products fell 0.4 percent in October after rising in August and September. The indexes for dairy and related products and for other food at home both fell 0.2 percent after rising in September. The food at home index has risen 0.8 percent over the last 12 months. The indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, for fruits and vegetables, and for cereals and bakery products have risen over the span, while the indexes for nonalcoholic beverages, for other food at home, and for dairy and related products have declined. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in October and has increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.7 percent in October after increasing in September. The gasoline index, which rose 0.8 percent in September, fell 2.9 percent in October. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 4.9 percent in October.) The fuel oil index also turned down, falling 0.6 percent in October after rising in September. Similarly, the index for natural gas fell 1.0 percent after rising 1.8 percent in September. The electricity index was the only major component to increase, rising 0.1 percent. The energy index has declined 4.8 percent over the last year, with the gasoline index down 10.1 percent. The fuel oil index also fell, declining 4.6 percent. In contrast, the natural gas index rose 4.4 percent over the span, and the electricity index rose 3.0 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in October, the same increase as in August and September. The shelter index rose 0.1 percent in October after increasing 0.2 percent in each of the previous four months. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both increased 0.2 percent, but the index for lodging away from home declined 3.1 percent. The index for airline fares rose sharply in October, advancing 3.6 percent. The index for used cars and trucks, unchanged in September, rose 0.3 percent in October. The indexes for recreation and for tobacco also increased, each rising 0.1 percent. The index for medical care was unchanged in October, ending a string of four consecutive increases. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.3 percent as the prescription drug index rose 0.4 percent. However, the index for medical care services declined 0.1 percent as the hospital services index fell 0.3 percent after increasing sharply in recent months. The apparel index declined in October, falling 0.5 percent, the same decline as in September. The index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.2 percent, and the new vehicles index declined 0.1 percent after rising in September.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent for the 12 months ending October, the same increase as the 12 months ending September. The indexes for shelter and medical care have both risen 2.3 percent over the last 12 months, and the new vehicles index has increased 1.0 percent. The apparel index has declined over the last 12 months, falling 0.2 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.546 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 0.8 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.735 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for November 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, December 17, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Impact of Partial Federal Government Shutdown

As a result of the partial federal government shutdown, all CPI staff were furloughed from October 1, 2013 through October 16, 2013. Data collection, data review and index computation commenced shortly after the end of the shutdown. In order to minimize the impact of the shutdown on the quality and timeliness of the index, resources normally devoted to maintenance and improvement work were redirected into data collection and index production. The sample of prices used to calculate the October index was about 75 percent of the amount usually used in the CPI.

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) Annual Average Indexes Discontinued

The final revisions of the C-CPI-U indexes for 2012 will be available in February 2014. Annual average indexes for C-CPI-U series will not be published for time periods after 2012. (Monthly C-CPI-U indexes will continue to be published.) In February 2014, the annual average indexes for the final estimates for 2012 C-CPI-U series will be published in the public CPI database. Table 1CA will not be published.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS NOVEMBER 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) was unchanged in November on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.2 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The energy index declined in November, offsetting increases in other indexes to result in the seasonally adjusted all items index being unchanged. The indexes for gasoline and for natural gas fell significantly, more than offsetting increases in the electricity and fuel oil indexes. The food index rose slightly in November, with the food at home index unchanged.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in November. Increases in the indexes for shelter and airline fares accounted for most of the increase, with the indexes for recreation and for used cars and trucks also rising. The indexes for apparel, for household furnishings and operations, and for new vehicles all declined in November.

The all items index increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months, a larger increase than the 1.0 percent rise for the 12 months ending October. The 12-month increase in the index for all items less food and energy remained at 1.7 percent for the third month in a row. The food index increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months, while the energy index declined 2.4 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Nov. 2013
	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	
All items	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.2
Food	-1	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	1.2
Food at home	-3	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.6
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	2.1
Energy .....	.4	3.4	.2	-3	.8	-1.7	-1.0	-2.4
Energy commodities	-1	5.7	1.0	.0	.9	-2.7	-1.5	-5.5
Gasoline (all types) .....	.0	6.3	1.0	-1	.8	-2.9	-1.6	-5.8
Fuel oil ¹	-2.9	-5	1.1	1.2	.9	-.6	.4	-4.1
Energy services	1.2	.1	-1.0	-.7	.8	-.2	-.2	2.5
Electricity .....	.8	.2	-3	-.1	.5	.1	.3	2.9
Utility (piped) gas service	2.4	-.4	-2.8	-2.3	1.8	-1.0	-1.8	1.0
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.7
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.0	.2	.0	.0	-.1	-.1	-.1	-.2
New vehicles .....	.0	.3	.1	.0	.2	-.1	-.1	.6
Used cars and trucks	-.1	-.4	-.4	-.1	.0	.3	.1	2.0
Apparel .....	.2	.9	.6	.1	-.5	-.5	-.4	-.1
Medical care commodities	-.5	.5	.4	.4	.1	.3	.0	.8
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.4
Shelter .....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	2.4
Transportation services .....	.4	-.1	.4	-.5	.3	.7	.3	2.6
Medical care services .....	.0	.4	.1	.7	.3	-.1	.0	2.6

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for November 2013

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in November, the same increase as in October. The index for food at home was unchanged, with major grocery store food groups mixed. The index for fruits and vegetables declined in November, falling 0.7 percent after rising in October. The indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for nonalcoholic beverages also declined in November, each falling 0.2 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products, which declined in October, was unchanged in November. The index for other food at home rose in November, increasing 0.5 percent, and the index for dairy and related products rose 0.4 percent in November after falling in October. The food at home index has risen 0.6 percent over the last 12 months, the smallest 12-month increase since June 2010. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs has posted the largest increase of the six major grocery store food groups

over the last year, rising 2.8 percent. The index for nonalcoholic beverages has declined the most, falling 1.8 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in November, its largest increase since April, and has risen 2.1 percent over the last year.

Energy

The energy index declined 1.0 percent in November after falling 1.7 percent in October. The gasoline index, which fell 2.9 percent in October, declined 1.6 percent in November. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 3.3 percent in November.) The index for natural gas also declined, falling 1.8 percent in November; this was its fifth decline in the last 6 months. Other energy indexes increased, however. The electricity index rose 0.3 percent in November, its third consecutive increase. The index for fuel oil rose 0.4 percent in November after declining in October. The energy index has declined 2.4 percent over the last year, with the gasoline index down 5.8 percent and the index for fuel oil decreasing 4.1 percent. The electricity index has risen 2.9 percent over the last year, and the index for natural gas has increased 1.0 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in November after rising 0.1 percent in each of the 3 previous months. The shelter index rose 0.3 percent in November after a 0.1 percent increase in October. The rent index increased 0.2 percent, while the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.3 percent. The index for lodging away from home rose 2.9 percent in November after declining 3.1 percent in October. The index for airline fares continued to rise, advancing 2.6 percent in November after a 3.6 percent increase in October. The recreation index rose 0.2 percent, and the index for used cars and trucks advanced 0.1 percent. The index for medical care was unchanged in November, with both the medical care commodities and medical care services components unchanged. The apparel index continued to decrease, falling 0.4 percent, its third consecutive decline. The index for household furnishings and operations fell 0.2 percent in November, as did the tobacco index. The index for new vehicles declined 0.1 percent for the second consecutive month.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 1.7 percent for the 12 months ending November. Indexes that have increased at a faster rate include airline fares (4.2 percent), shelter (2.4 percent), and medical care (2.2 percent). Indexes that increased more slowly or declined include household furnishings and operations (-1.4 percent), apparel (-0.1 percent), and new vehicles (0.6 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.069 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.133 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index decreased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index decreased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for December 2013 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Calendar year 2014 release dates for Consumer Price Index news releases are now available at http://www.bls.gov/schedule/news_release/cpi.htm.

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after the release of the December 2013 CPI in mid-January 2014, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the Labstat database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) Annual Average Indexes Discontinued

The final revisions of the C-CPI-U indexes for 2012 will be available in February 2014. Annual average indexes for C-CPI-U series will not be published for time periods after 2012. (Monthly C-CPI-U indexes will continue to be published.) In February 2014, the annual average indexes for the final estimates for 2012 C-CPI-U series will be published in the public CPI database. Table 1CA will not be published.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS DECEMBER 2013

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in December on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Advances in energy and shelter indexes were major factors in the increase in the seasonally adjusted all items index. The gasoline index rose 3.1 percent, and the fuel oil and electricity indexes also increased, resulting in a 2.1 percent increase in the energy index. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent in December. The indexes for apparel, tobacco, and personal care increased as well. These increases more than offset declines in the indexes for airline fares, for recreation, for household furnishings and operations, and for used cars and trucks, resulting in the index for all items less food and energy rising 0.1 percent.

The food index rose slightly in December, increasing 0.1 percent. The food at home index was unchanged for the third time in four months, as a sharp decline in the fruits and vegetables index offset other increases. The food index has not posted a monthly increase larger than 0.1 percent since June.

The all items index increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months; this is an increase over the October and November 12-month changes of 1.0 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively. The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.7 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as for the 12-month changes ending September, October, and November.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Dec. 2013
	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	
All items	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.3	1.5
Food .....	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	1.1
Food at home .....	.2	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	2.1
Energy	3.4	.2	-3	.8	-1.7	-1.0	2.1	.5
Energy commodities	5.7	1.0	.0	.9	-2.7	-1.5	3.4	-8
Gasoline (all types)	6.3	1.0	-1	.8	-2.9	-1.6	3.1	-1.0
Fuel oil ¹	-5	1.1	1.2	.9	-.6	.4	2.4	-1.8
Energy services .....	.1	-1.0	-.7	.8	-.2	-.2	.2	2.4
Electricity .....	.2	-.3	-.1	.5	.1	.3	.4	3.2
Utility (piped) gas service	-.4	-2.8	-2.3	1.8	-1.0	-1.8	-.4	-.1
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.7
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.2	.0	.0	-.1	-.1	-.1	.0	-.1
New vehicles .....	.3	.1	.0	.2	-.1	-.1	.0	.4
Used cars and trucks	-.4	-.4	-.1	.0	.3	.1	-.2	2.0
Apparel .....	.9	.6	.1	-.5	-.5	-.4	.9	.6
Medical care commodities .....	.5	.4	.4	.1	.3	.0	-.8	.3
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	2.5
Transportation services	-.1	.4	-.5	.3	.7	.3	-.4	1.7
Medical care services .....	.4	.1	.7	.3	-.1	.0	.3	2.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for December 2013

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in December, the same increase as in November. The index for food at home was unchanged, although four of the six major grocery store food groups posted increases. The index for nonalcoholic beverages, which declined in November, rose 0.5 percent in December. The index for dairy and related products rose 0.4 percent for the second month in a row, while the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs and for other food at home both rose 0.3 percent. Offsetting these increases was a sharp decline in the fruits and vegetables index; it fell 1.5 percent as the fresh vegetables index declined 2.7 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products also declined, falling 0.1 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in December after a 0.3 percent increase in November.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.1 percent in December after falling in October and November. The energy index has now risen 0.2 percent over the last six months. The gasoline index, which fell 1.6 percent in November, rose 3.1 percent in December. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.7 percent in December.) The fuel oil index also rose, increasing 2.4 percent in December. The electricity index rose 0.4 percent, its fourth consecutive increase. The only major energy component index to decline was the index for natural gas, which fell 0.4 percent, its third consecutive decrease.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in December after a 0.2 percent advance in November. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent in December after a 0.3 percent increase in November. The rent index increased 0.3 percent, while the index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.2 percent. The index for lodging away from home fell 0.3 percent after rising in November. The apparel index rose 0.9 percent in December after declining in each of the three previous months. The tobacco index rose 0.6 percent and the personal care index increased 0.3 percent. The new vehicles index was unchanged in December, as was the medical care index. The index for medical care services rose 0.3 percent, but the index for medical care commodities fell 0.8 percent, as the prescription drugs index declined 0.9 percent. The airline fares index declined sharply in December, falling 4.7 percent after increasing in recent months. The indexes for recreation, for household furnishings and operations, and for used cars and trucks also fell in December.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.049 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 229.174 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.3 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index was unchanged on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2011 period are subject to revision.

Year in Review

The CPI rose 1.5 percent in 2013 after a 1.7 percent increase in 2012. This is lower than the 2.4 percent average annual increase over the last ten years. This is the first time the CPI has gone up less than 2.0 percent for consecutive years since 1997-98.

The energy index, while volatile from month to month, increased 0.5 percent in 2013, the same increase as in 2012. The gasoline index declined in 2013, falling 1.0 percent after rising 1.7 percent in 2012. The fuel oil index also turned down in 2013, falling 1.8 percent after rising 3.6 percent in 2012. In contrast, the energy services index increased 2.4 percent in 2013 after declining 1.1 percent in 2012. The electricity index, which fell 0.5 percent in 2012, rose 3.2 percent in 2013. The index for natural gas fell slightly in 2013, declining 0.1 percent; it has declined five years in a row. Despite the modest increases the past two years, the energy index has risen at a 5.9 percent annual rate over the last ten years.

The index for food rose 1.1 percent in 2013 following a 1.8 percent increase in 2012. Aside from a decline in 2009, this is its smallest December-to-December increase since 1976. The index for food at home, which rose 1.3 percent in 2012, increased 0.4 percent in 2013. Four of the six major grocery store food group indexes declined in 2013; the nonalcoholic beverages index posted the largest decrease, falling 1.4 percent. The only major grocery store food group indexes to rise were the indexes for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, which increased 2.9 percent, and for cereals and bakery products, which advanced 0.5 percent. The index for food away from home rose 2.1 percent in 2013, a modest deceleration from the 2012 increase of 2.5 percent. Over the last ten years, the food index has risen at an average annual rate of 2.6 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.7 percent in 2013 after increases of 2.2 percent in 2011 and 1.9 percent in 2012. The index has risen at a 2.0 percent annual rate over the past ten years. Several indexes turned down or decelerated in 2013. Among these was the index for airline fares, which fell 1.4 percent after rising 2.1 percent in 2012. The index for household furnishings and operations fell 1.4 percent in 2013 after being unchanged the year before. The new vehicles index rose 0.4 percent after a 1.6 percent increase the previous year, while the apparel index rose 0.6 percent after a 1.8 percent increase in 2012. The medical care index also decelerated, rising 2.0 percent in 2013. This compares to 3.2 percent in 2012 and was its smallest December-December increase since 1949. The index for medical care services rose 2.5 percent, while the medical care commodities index increased 0.3 percent. In contrast, the shelter index accelerated slightly in 2013, rising 2.5 percent after a 2.2 percent increase in 2012. The rent index increased 2.9 percent, while the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 2.5 percent. The tobacco index

also accelerated, rising 3.2 percent after a 1.9 percent increase in 2012. The index for used cars and trucks turned up in 2013, rising 2.0 percent after declining 2.0 percent in 2012.

The Consumer Price Index for January 2014 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 20, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EST).

Expenditure Weight Update

Effective with the release of the January 2014 CPI on February 20, 2014, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will update the consumption expenditure weights in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) to the 2011-12 period. The updated expenditure weights for these indexes will replace the 2009-2010 weights that were introduced effective with the January 2012 CPI release.

Discontinuation of Department Store Inventory Indexes

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will discontinue publication of its Department Store Inventory indexes after this release, and these values will no longer be uploaded to the database. For further information please contact Sharon Gibson at 202-691-6968 or gibson.sharon@bls.gov.

Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) Annual Average Indexes Discontinued

The final revisions of the C-CPI-U indexes for 2012 will be available in February 2014. Annual average indexes for C-CPI-U series will not be published for time periods after 2012. (Monthly C-CPI-U indexes will continue to be published.) In February 2014, the annual average indexes for the final estimates for 2012 C-CPI-U series will be published in the public CPI database. Table 1CA will not be published.

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JANUARY 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in the indexes for household energy accounted for most of the all items increase. The electricity index posted its largest increase since March 2010, and the indexes for natural gas and fuel oil also rose sharply. These increases more than offset a decline in the gasoline index, resulting in a 0.6 percent increase in the energy index.

The index for all items less food and energy also rose 0.1 percent in January. A 0.3 percent increase in the shelter index was the major contributor to the rise, but the indexes for medical care, recreation, personal care, and tobacco also increased. In contrast, the indexes for airline fares, used cars and trucks, new vehicles, and apparel all declined in January. The food index rose slightly in January. The index for food at home rose 0.1 percent, with major grocery store food groups mixed.

The all items index increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months; this compares to a 1.5 percent increase for the 12 months ending December. The index for all items less food and energy has also risen 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index has risen 2.1 percent over the span, and the food index has increased 1.1 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2014
	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	
All items	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6
Food .....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	1.1
Food at home .....	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.5
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	2.0
Energy .....	.2	-.4	.3	-.9	-.4	1.6	.6	2.1
Energy commodities .....	.7	-.4	-.1	-1.5	-.8	2.6	-.5	.5
Gasoline (all types) .....	.8	-.5	-.2	-1.6	-.8	2.6	-1.0	.1
Fuel oil ¹	1.1	1.2	.9	-.6	.4	2.4	3.7	2.0
Energy services	-.6	-.5	.8	.1	.0	.1	2.2	4.5
Electricity	-.1	-.1	.5	.2	.5	.4	1.8	4.4
Utility (piped) gas service	-2.1	-1.8	1.6	-.5	-1.5	-1.0	3.6	4.9
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities .....	.0	.0	-.1	-.1	.0	.0	-.1	-.3
New vehicles .....	.0	.0	.1	-.1	-.1	.0	-.3	.0
Used cars and trucks	-.4	-.1	.3	.4	.3	.0	-.5	1.5
Apparel .....	.6	.2	-.4	-.4	-.1	.4	-.3	-.3
Medical care commodities .....	.2	.3	.2	.3	.1	-.6	.5	.8
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	2.6
Transportation services .....	.5	-.3	.2	.4	.3	-.4	.1	1.2
Medical care services .....	.2	.6	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	2.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for January 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in January. The food at home index increased 0.1 percent, with the major grocery store food group indexes mixed. Three of the six increased, including the indexes for cereals and bakery products and for dairy and related products, which both rose 0.5 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs also increased, rising 0.4 percent. In contrast, the fruits and vegetables index declined in January, falling 0.3 percent, while the index for nonalcoholic beverages fell 0.2 percent. The index for other food at home was unchanged in January. The food index has risen 1.1 percent over the past year, with the food at home index up 0.5 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs has risen 3.3 percent over the last 12 months. The index for cereals and bakery

products has also risen over that span, but the other major grocery store food group indexes have declined. The index for food away from home rose 0.1 percent in January and has increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index rose 0.6 percent in January as a decline in the gasoline index was more than offset by increases in household energy components. The electricity index rose 1.8 percent, its largest increase since March 2010. The index for natural gas also rose sharply, increasing 3.6 percent, and the fuel oil index increased 3.7 percent. The gasoline index, which rose in December, fell 1.0 percent in January. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 1.4 percent in January.) The energy index has increased 2.1 percent over the last year, with all major components posting increases, though the gasoline index has increased only 0.1 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in January. The shelter index rose 0.3 percent, with the indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both rising 0.2 percent, and the index for lodging away from home advancing 1.3 percent. The medical care index rose 0.3 percent in January. The index for medical care commodities advanced 0.5 percent as the prescription drug index rose 0.6 percent. The index for medical care services increased 0.2 percent. The recreation index rose 0.2 percent, as did the index for personal care. The tobacco index increased 0.7 percent, its largest increase since July. In contrast to these increases, the index for airline fares fell sharply in January, declining 2.2 percent. The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.5 percent. The new vehicles index declined as well, falling 0.3 percent. The apparel index, which rose in December, also declined 0.3 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations was unchanged in January.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.6 percent over the last 12 months; this is the smallest 12-month change since June. The shelter index has risen 2.6 percent over the last 12 months, while the medical care index has risen 2.1 percent. The indexes for airline fares and apparel have both declined over the last year.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.916 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.040 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2014 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, March 18, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS FEBRUARY 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in February on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

An increase in the food index accounted for more than half of the all items increase in February. The food index rose 0.4 percent in February, driven by a 0.5 percent increase in the index for food at home, with four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increasing. The energy index declined, with a decrease in the gasoline index more than offsetting sharp increases in the fuel oil and natural gas indexes.

The index for all items less food and energy also rose 0.1 percent in February. An increase of 0.2 percent in the shelter index was the major contributor to the rise, but the indexes for medical care, airline fares, personal care, recreation, and new vehicles also increased. In contrast, the indexes for household furnishings and operations, apparel, used cars and trucks, and tobacco all declined in February.

The all items index increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months; this compares to increases of 1.5 percent in December and 1.6 percent in January. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index declined 2.5 percent over the same period, while the food index has increased 1.4 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2014
	Aug. 2013	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	
All items	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Food .....	.1	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.4	1.4
Food at home .....	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.5	.9
Food away from home ¹ .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.3	2.2
Energy	-4	.3	-9	-4	1.6	.6	-5	-2.5
Energy commodities	-4	-1	-1.5	-8	2.6	-5	-1.3	-6.8
Gasoline (all types)	-5	-2	-1.6	-8	2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-8.1
Fuel oil ¹	1.2	.9	-6	.4	2.4	3.7	4.1	2.9
Energy services	-5	.8	.1	.0	.1	2.2	.7	4.8
Electricity	-1	.5	.2	.5	.4	1.8	-.2	3.8
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.8	1.6	-.5	-1.5	-1.0	3.6	3.6	8.3
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.6
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.0	-1	-1	.0	.0	-1	-1	-.4
New vehicles .....	.0	.1	-1	-1	.0	-3	.1	.3
Used cars and trucks	-1	.3	.4	.3	.0	-5	-1	.6
Apparel .....	.2	-.4	-.4	-1	.4	-3	-.3	-.6
Medical care commodities .....	.3	.2	.3	.1	-.6	.5	.6	1.7
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	2.2
Shelter .....	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	2.6
Transportation services	-.3	.2	.4	.3	-.4	.1	.3	1.4
Medical care services .....	.6	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	2.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for February 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in February, its largest increase since September 2011. The food at home index increased 0.5 percent as four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.2 percent while the indexes for dairy and related products and other food at home saw more modest increases of 0.7 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. The index for fruits and vegetables rose 1.1 percent after five consecutive declines, though fresh vegetables declined 0.2 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products was down 0.4 percent, and the index for nonalcoholic beverages declined 0.3 percent. The food index has risen 1.4 percent over the past year, with the food at home index up 0.9 percent and the index for food away from home up 2.2 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs has risen 4.0 percent over the last 12 months, compared to more modest

increases for dairy and related products, cereals and bakery products, and other food at home. The index for fruits and vegetables and the index for nonalcoholic beverages both declined over the same period.

Energy

The energy index fell 0.5 percent in February as a decline in the gasoline index offset sharp increases in the indexes for fuel oil and natural gas. The indexes for fuel oil and natural gas rose 4.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively, while the gasoline index was down 1.7 percent (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 1.1 percent in February). The electricity index declined 0.2 percent after an unusually large increase in January. Over the last 12 months, the energy index has fallen 2.5 percent, due to an 8.1 percent decline in the gasoline index. The three remaining major energy indexes increased, with natural gas posting the highest increase at 8.3 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in February. The shelter index rose 0.2 percent, with the indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both rising 0.2 percent, and the index for lodging away from home advancing 0.6 percent. The medical care index increased 0.3 percent in February, the same as January. The index for medical care commodities was up 0.6 percent while the index for medical care services increased 0.2 percent. The index for airline fares rose 1.3 percent in February. The index for personal care was up 0.2 percent. The recreation index was up 0.1 percent. The index for new vehicles rose 0.1 percent. Meanwhile, the index for household furnishings and operations was down 0.4 percent. The apparel index dropped 0.3 percent (the same as January). The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.1 percent. The alcohol and tobacco indexes decreased 0.3 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.6 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has risen 2.6 percent over the last 12 months, with the rent index up 2.8 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent up 2.5 percent. The medical care index has risen 2.3 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations declined 1.6 percent and the index for airline fares has fallen 3.8 percent over the last year.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 234.781 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 230.871 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for March 2014 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, April 15, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS MARCH 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.2 percent in March on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 1.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in the shelter and food indexes accounted for most of the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The food index increased 0.4 percent in March, with several major grocery store food groups increasing notably. The energy index, in contrast, declined slightly in March as decreases in the gasoline and fuel oil indexes more than offset increases in the indexes for electricity and natural gas.

The index for all items less food and energy also rose 0.2 percent in March. Besides the 0.3 percent increase in the shelter index, the indexes for medical care, for apparel, for used cars and trucks, and for airline fares also increased. The indexes for household furnishings and operations and for recreation both declined in March.

The all items index increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months; this compares to a 1.1 percent increase for the 12 months ending February. The index for all items less food and energy has increased 1.7 percent over the last 12 months, as has the food index. The energy index has risen slightly over the span, advancing 0.4 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Mar. 2014
	Sep. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	
All items .....	.1	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	1.5
Food .....	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.4	.4	1.7
Food at home .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.5	.5	1.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.3	.3	2.3
Energy .....	.3	-9	-4	1.6	.6	-5	-1	.4
Energy commodities	-1	-1.5	-8	2.6	-5	-1.3	-2.0	-4.0
Gasoline (all types)	-2	-1.6	-8	2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	-4.7
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.9	-6	.4	2.4	3.7	4.1	-2.9	2.1
Energy services .....	.8	.1	.0	.1	2.2	.7	2.6	7.8
Electricity .....	.5	.2	.5	.4	1.8	-2	1.1	5.3
Utility (piped) gas service	1.6	-5	-1.5	-1.0	3.6	3.6	7.5	16.4
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.7
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities	-1	-1	.0	.0	-1	-1	.0	-3
New vehicles .....	.1	-1	-1	.0	-3	.1	.0	.2
Used cars and trucks .....	.3	.4	.3	.0	-5	-1	.4	.1
Apparel	-4	-4	-1	.4	-3	-3	.3	.5
Medical care commodities .....	.2	.3	.1	-6	.5	.6	-3	1.3
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	2.3
Shelter .....	.2	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	2.7
Transportation services .....	.2	.4	.3	-4	.1	.3	.2	1.4
Medical care services .....	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.4

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for March 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in March, the same increase as in February. Four of the six major grocery store food groups increased in March, three of them sharply. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs posted the largest increase, rising 1.2 percent, the same increase as in February. The index for dairy and related products rose 1.0 percent in March, its fifth consecutive increase. The index for fruits and vegetables, which rose 1.1 percent in February, rose 0.9 percent in March. The index for fresh fruits rose 3.1 percent, while the index for fresh vegetables declined 1.6 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products rose 0.2 percent in March, while the indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and for other food at home both declined. The food at home index has risen 1.4 percent over the

last year, its largest 12-month increase since August 2012. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased the most over the span, rising 5.1 percent, while the index for nonalcoholic beverages was the only one to decline, falling 1.8 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in March, the same increase as in February, and has increased 2.3 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index fell 0.1 percent in March after a 0.5 percent decline in February. The gasoline index declined 1.7 percent in March, the same decline as in February. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 5.1 percent in March). The fuel oil index also declined, falling 2.9 percent after rising 4.1 percent the previous month. In contrast, the index for natural gas rose sharply, increasing 7.5 percent, its largest one-month increase since October 2005. It has increased 15.3 percent over the last three months. The electricity index also increased, rising 1.1 percent. Over the last 12 months, the energy index has increased 0.4 percent, with the natural gas index rising 16.4 percent, the electricity index increasing 5.3 percent, and the fuel oil index advancing 2.1 percent. These increases more than offset a 4.7 percent decline in the gasoline index.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in March. Almost two-thirds of this increase was accounted for by the shelter index, which rose 0.3 percent. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both rose 0.3 percent, while the index for lodging away from home rose 1.5 percent. The medical care index rose 0.2 percent in March. Among medical care components, the hospital services index increased 0.8 percent, but the index for prescription drugs fell 0.2 percent. The apparel index, which fell 0.3 percent in February, increased 0.3 percent in March. The index for used cars and trucks rose 0.4 percent, while the index for airline fares advanced 0.5 percent. The indexes for alcoholic beverages, for tobacco, and for personal care also rose in March. The index for new vehicles was unchanged in March. The recreation index declined in March, falling 0.1 percent, as did the index for household furnishings and operations.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.7 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has risen 2.7 percent over the last 12 months; this is the largest 12-month increase since the period ending March 2008. Several components have increased only slightly over the last year, including apparel (0.5 percent), recreation (0.3 percent), new vehicles (0.2 percent), and used cars and trucks (0.1 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 236.293 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.6 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 232.560 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.7 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.4 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.6 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for April 2014 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 15, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX APRIL 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The indexes for gasoline, shelter, and food all rose in April and contributed to the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The gasoline index rose 2.3 percent; this led to the first increase in the energy index since January, despite declines in the electricity and fuel oil indexes. The food index rose 0.4 percent for the third month in a row, as the index for meats rose sharply.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in April, with most of its major components posting increases, including shelter, medical care, airline fares, new vehicles, used cars and trucks, and recreation. The indexes for apparel, household furnishings and operations, and personal care were all unchanged in April.

The all items index increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months; this compares to a 1.5 percent increase for the 12 months ending March, and is the largest 12-month increase since July. The index for all items less food and energy has increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index has risen 3.3 percent, and the food index has advanced 1.9 percent over the span.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2014
	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	
All items	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0
Food .....	.1	.1	.0	.1	.4	.4	.4	1.9
Food at home .....	.0	.0	.0	.1	.5	.5	.4	1.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.3	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	2.2
Energy	-9	-4	1.6	.6	-5	-1	.3	3.3
Energy commodities	-1.5	-8	2.6	-5	-1.3	-2.0	1.9	2.7
Gasoline (all types)	-1.6	-8	2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	2.3	2.4
Fuel oil ¹	-6	.4	2.4	3.7	4.1	-2.9	-3.0	3.7
Energy services .....	.1	.0	.1	2.2	.7	2.6	-1.9	4.3
Electricity .....	.2	.5	.4	1.8	-2	1.1	-2.6	2.1
Utility (piped) gas service	-5	-1.5	-1.0	3.6	3.6	7.5	.3	11.8
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-1	.0	.0	-1	-1	.0	.1	-3
New vehicles	-1	-1	.0	-3	.1	.0	.3	.4
Used cars and trucks .....	.4	.3	.0	-5	-1	.4	.5	.2
Apparel	-4	-1	.4	-3	-3	.3	.0	.6
Medical care commodities .....	.3	.1	-6	.5	.6	-3	.3	1.6
Services less energy services .....	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.6
Shelter .....	.1	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	2.8
Transportation services .....	.4	.3	-4	.1	.3	.2	.7	2.3
Medical care services .....	.0	.0	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for April 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in April. The index for food at home, which rose 0.5 percent in both February and March, increased 0.4 percent in April. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.5 percent in April and has increased 3.9 percent over the last three months. The index for meats rose 2.9 percent, its largest increase since November 2003. The index for fruits and vegetables also continued to rise, increasing 0.7 percent. The dairy index also rose in April; its 0.5 percent advance was its sixth increase in a row. In contrast to these increases, the index for other food at home declined 0.2 percent, and the nonalcoholic beverages index declined for the fourth month in a row, falling 0.1 percent. The index for cereals and bakery products was unchanged in April. The food at home index has risen 1.7 percent over the past 12 months, with the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs up 6.4 percent over the span, the largest increase among the major grocery store food groups. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in April, the third straight such increase, and has increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index increased 0.3 percent in April after declining in February and March. The index for gasoline rose 2.3 percent in April. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 3.6 percent in April). The index for natural gas also increased, rising 0.3 percent after increasing more sharply in previous months. In contrast, the fuel oil index fell 3.0 percent in April after a 2.9 percent decline in March. The electricity index declined sharply in April, falling 2.6 percent, its largest decline since 1986. Much of this decline can be attributed to “climate credits” applied to utility bills in California. The energy index has increased 3.3 percent over the past 12 months, with all major components increasing over that time period. The index for natural gas rose 11.8 percent over the span, while the gasoline index increased 2.4 percent and the electricity index advanced 2.1 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in April, the same increase as in March. The shelter index, which rose 0.3 percent in March, increased 0.2 percent in April. The rent index increased 0.3 percent, the index for owners’ equivalent rent advanced 0.2 percent, and the index for lodging away from home rose 0.4 percent. The medical care index rose 0.3 percent in April, with the indexes for medical care services and medical care commodities both increasing 0.3 percent. The index for airline fares rose sharply in April, increasing 2.6 percent, its largest increase since November 2009. The new vehicles index increased 0.3 percent in April, and the index for used cars and trucks rose 0.5 percent. The recreation index, which declined in March, rose 0.2 percent in April. The tobacco index rose 0.1 percent, the same increase as in March. The indexes for apparel, for household furnishings and operations, and for personal care were all unchanged in April.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.8 percent over the last 12 months. This figure has remained in the range of 1.6 percent to 1.8 percent for 13 months in a row. The shelter index has increased 2.8 percent over the last 12 months; this figure has been trending upward. The medical care index has risen 2.4 percent over the span. The new vehicles index has risen 0.4 percent, while the index for used cars and trucks has advanced 0.2 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 237.072 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 233.443 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.4 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for May 2014 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, June 17, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX MAY 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index, which was the largest since February 2013, was broad-based. The indexes for shelter, electricity, food, airline fares, and gasoline were among those that contributed. The food index posted its largest increase since August 2011, with the index for food at home rising 0.7 percent. The increases in the electricity and gasoline indexes led to a 0.9 percent rise in the energy index.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in May, its largest increase since August 2011. Along with the indexes for shelter and airline fares, the medical care, apparel, and new vehicle indexes all increased in May. The indexes for household furnishings and operations and for used cars and trucks declined.

The all items index increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months; this compares to a 2.0 percent increase for the 12 months ending April, and is the largest 12-month increase since October 2012. The index for all items less food and energy has increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. The food index has advanced 2.5 percent over the span, its largest 12-month increase since June 2012.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2014
	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	
All items	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.1
Food .....	.1	.0	.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	2.5
Food at home .....	.0	.0	.1	.5	.5	.4	.7	2.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.3	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	2.2
Energy	-4	1.6	.6	-5	-1	.3	.9	3.3
Energy commodities	-8	2.6	-5	-1.3	-2.0	1.9	.6	2.7
Gasoline (all types)	-8	2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	2.3	.7	2.3
Fuel oil ¹ .....	.4	2.4	3.7	4.1	-2.9	-3.0	-1.4	5.3
Energy services .....	.0	.1	2.2	.7	2.6	-1.9	1.4	4.4
Electricity .....	.5	.4	1.8	-2	1.1	-2.6	2.3	3.6
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.5	-1.0	3.6	3.6	7.5	.3	-1.7	7.3
All items less food and energy .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	2.0
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.0	.0	-.1	-.1	.0	.1	.1	-.2
New vehicles	-.1	.0	-.3	.1	.0	.3	.2	.5
Used cars and trucks .....	.3	.0	-.5	-.1	.4	.5	-.1	.2
Apparel	-.1	.4	-.3	-.3	.3	.0	.3	.8
Medical care commodities .....	.1	-.6	.5	.6	-.3	.3	.5	2.5
Services less energy services .....	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	2.7
Shelter .....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	2.9
Transportation services .....	.3	-.4	.1	.3	.2	.7	1.0	3.1
Medical care services .....	.0	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	3.0

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for May 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.5 percent in May after increasing 0.4 percent in each of the three previous months. The index for food at home increased 0.7 percent, its largest increase since July 2011. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in May. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.4 percent in May after a 1.5 percent increase in April, with virtually all its major components increasing. The fruits and vegetables index also continued to rise; its 1.1 percent increase in May was its fourth consecutive advance, while the index for dairy and related products increased 0.6 percent, its seventh consecutive increase. The index for nonalcoholic beverages rose 0.4 percent in May while the index for other food at home increased 0.3 percent; both indexes had declined in April. The only major grocery store food group index to decline in May was cereals and bakery products, which fell 0.1 percent. The food at home index has increased 2.7 percent over the last year. The index for meats, poultry, fish and eggs has risen 7.7

percent over the span. The index for nonalcoholic beverages has decreased 0.9 percent, the only major food group index to decline. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in May and has risen 2.2 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index increased 0.9 percent in May after rising 0.3 percent in April. Major energy components were mixed in May. The electricity index rose 2.3 percent in May after declining 2.6 percent in April. This is largely due to semiannual climate credits applied to electricity bills in California. The credits were applied to bills in April, causing the decline, while the May increase reflects those bills returning to levels that do not include the credit. The gasoline index rose 0.7 percent in May. (This was the same as the increase before seasonal adjustment). In contrast, the index for natural gas declined in May, falling 1.7 percent after increasing in each of the four previous months. The fuel oil index also declined in May, falling 1.4 percent. The energy index has risen 3.3 percent over the past 12 months, the same 12-month change as in April. All major energy component indexes have increased over that time period, including electricity (3.6 percent) and gasoline (2.3 percent).

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent in May after increasing 0.2 percent in March and April. The shelter index increased 0.3 percent in May. The rent index rose 0.3 percent and the index for owners' equivalent rent increased 0.2 percent. The index for lodging away from home rose 2.0 percent and has increased 4.0 percent over the last three months. The index for airline fares rose sharply in May; its 5.8 percent increase was the largest since July 1999. The medical care index increased 0.3 percent in May, as the index for prescription drugs rose 0.7 percent. The apparel index rose 0.3 percent in May after being unchanged in April. The new vehicles index also increased in May, rising 0.2 percent, as did the indexes for personal care and for tobacco. In contrast to these increases, the household furnishings and operations index fell 0.2 percent, while the index for used cars and trucks declined 0.1 percent. The indexes for recreation and for alcoholic beverages were unchanged in May.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 2.0 percent over the last 12 months; this is the highest figure since February 2013. The 12-month increase in the shelter index reached 2.9 percent in May, its highest level since March 2008. The index for airline fares has increased 4.7 percent over the span, and the medical care index has risen 2.8 percent. Indexes that have risen more modestly over the past 12 months include apparel (0.8 percent), new vehicles (0.5 percent), and used cars and trucks (0.2 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 237.900 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 234.216 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for June 2014 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, July 22, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JUNE 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.1 percent before seasonal adjustment.

In contrast to the broad-based increase last month, the June seasonally adjusted increase in the all items index was primarily driven by the gasoline index. It rose 3.3 percent and accounted for two-thirds of the all items increase. Other energy indexes were mixed, with the electricity index rising, but the indexes for natural gas and fuel oil declining. The food index decelerated in June, rising only slightly, with the food at home index flat after recent increases.

The index for all items less food and energy also decelerated in June, increasing 0.1 percent after a 0.3 percent increase in May. The indexes for shelter, apparel, medical care, and tobacco all increased in June, and the index for household furnishings and operations rose for the first time in a year. However, the index for new vehicles declined after recent increases, and the index for used cars and trucks also fell.

The all items index increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as for the 12 months ending May. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, a slight decline from the 2.0 percent figure last month. The index for energy increased 3.2 percent over the span, and the food index rose 2.3 percent.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended June 2014
	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	
All items	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1
Food .....	.0	.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	.1	2.3
Food at home .....	.0	.1	.5	.5	.4	.7	.0	2.4
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.2
Energy	1.6	.6	-5	-1	.3	.9	1.6	3.2
Energy commodities	2.6	-5	-1.3	-2.0	1.9	.6	3.0	2.3
Gasoline (all types)	2.6	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	2.3	.7	3.3	2.0
Fuel oil ¹	2.4	3.7	4.1	-2.9	-3.0	-1.4	-1.7	4.0
Energy services .....	.1	2.2	.7	2.6	-1.9	1.4	-4	4.4
Electricity .....	.4	1.8	-2	1.1	-2.6	2.3	-2	4.2
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.0	3.6	3.6	7.5	.3	-1.7	-2.6	5.1
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	1.9
Commodities less food and energy								
commodities .....	.0	-1	-1	.0	.1	.1	.1	-2
New vehicles .....	.0	-3	.1	.0	.3	.2	-3	.0
Used cars and trucks .....	.0	-5	-1	.4	.5	-1	-4	.1
Apparel .....	.4	-3	-3	.3	.0	.3	.5	.9
Medical care commodities	-6	.5	.6	-3	.3	.5	.7	2.8
Services less energy services .....	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.1	2.7
Shelter .....	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	2.8
Transportation services	-4	.1	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.1	3.2
Medical care services .....	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.0	2.6

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for June 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.1 percent in June; this compares to a 0.5 percent increase in May and is its smallest monthly increase since January. The index for food at home was unchanged in June after increasing 2.2 percent over the first five months of the year. Major grocery store food groups were mixed in June. The index for dairy and related products turned down in June, falling 0.4 percent after rising in each of the previous seven months. The fruits and vegetables index also turned down, falling 0.3 percent after a 1.1 percent increase in May. The index for cereals and bakery products fell for the second month in a row, declining 0.2 percent. In contrast to these declines, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased in June, though its 0.2 percent increase was its smallest since December. The index for other food at home increased 0.1 percent in June, while the index for nonalcoholic beverages was unchanged. The index for food at home has increased 2.4 percent over the past year, with the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs up 7.5 percent,

but the indexes for nonalcoholic beverages and for cereals and bakery products both declining. The index for food away from home rose 0.2 percent in June and has risen 2.2 percent over the past 12 months.

Energy

The energy index increased 1.6 percent in June, its third increase in a row and largest since December. The gasoline index rose for the third month in a row, increasing 3.3 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices increased 0.3 percent.) The electricity index also increased in June, rising 0.2 percent. In contrast, the fuel oil index fell 1.7 percent, its fourth consecutive decline. The index for natural gas also decreased, falling 2.6 percent. Over the past 12 months, the energy index has increased 3.2 percent, with its major components increasing from a low of 2.0 percent (gasoline) to a high of 5.1 percent (natural gas).

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in June after a 0.3 percent increase in May. The shelter index decelerated, increasing 0.2 percent in June after a 0.3 percent increase the prior month. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent repeated their May increases of 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively. However, the index for lodging away from home turned down in June, falling 1.9 percent after rising 2.0 percent in May. The apparel index rose 0.5 percent in June, its largest increase since last July. The medical care index rose 0.1 percent in June; the index for medical care services was unchanged, but the index for prescription drugs increased 1.0 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations rose 0.2 percent in June, its first increase since June 2013. The index for airline fares, which rose 5.8 percent in May, increased 0.4 percent in June. The tobacco index also rose, increasing 1.0 percent, and the recreation index advanced 0.1 percent. In contrast, the new vehicles index fell in June; its 0.3 percent decrease was its first decline since January. The index for used cars and trucks also decreased, declining 0.4 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.9 percent over the last 12 months; this is slightly lower than the 2.0 percent figure in May, but higher than the 1.7 percent average annualized increase over the past five years. The shelter index has increased 2.8 percent over the last 12 months, while the medical care index has risen 2.6 percent. The index for new vehicles was unchanged over the span.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.1 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 238.343 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 234.702 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index rose 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for July 2014 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 19, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).

CONSUMER PRICE MOVEMENTS JULY 2014

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.1 percent in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.0 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The all items index posted its smallest seasonally adjusted increase since February; the indexes for shelter and food rose, but were partially offset by declines in the energy index and the index for airline fares. The food index rose 0.4 percent in July, with the food at home index also rising 0.4 percent after being unchanged in June. The decrease in the energy index was its first since March and featured declines in the indexes of all the major energy components.

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in July, the same increase as in June. Along with the shelter index, the indexes for medical care, new vehicles, personal care, and apparel all increased in July. Along with the index for airline fares, the indexes for recreation, for used cars and trucks, for household furnishings and operations, and for tobacco all declined in July.

The all items index increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months, a slight decline from the 2.1 percent figure for the 12 months ending June. The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.9 percent over the last 12 months, the same figure as for the 12 months ending June. The energy index has increased 2.6 percent, and the food index has risen 2.5 percent over the span.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un- adjusted 12-mos. ended July 2014
	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	Mar. 2014	Apr. 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	
All items	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	2.0
Food .....	.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	.1	.4	2.5
Food at home .....	.1	.5	.5	.4	.7	.0	.4	2.7
Food away from home ¹ .....	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	2.4
Energy .....	.6	-.5	-.1	.3	.9	1.6	-.3	2.6
Energy commodities	-.5	-1.3	-2.0	1.9	.6	3.0	-.3	1.2
Gasoline (all types)	-1.0	-1.7	-1.7	2.3	.7	3.3	-.3	.8
Fuel oil ¹	3.7	4.1	-2.9	-3.0	-1.4	-1.7	-.7	2.2
Energy services	2.2	.7	2.6	-1.9	1.4	-.4	-.4	4.7
Electricity	1.8	-.2	1.1	-2.6	2.3	.2	-.3	4.0
Utility (piped) gas service	3.6	3.6	7.5	.3	-1.7	-2.6	-.4	6.9
All items less food and energy .....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1	1.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-.1	-.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	-.3
New vehicles	-.3	.1	.0	.3	.2	-.3	.3	.2
Used cars and trucks	-.5	-.1	.4	.5	-.1	-.4	-.3	.2
Apparel	-.3	-.3	.3	.0	.3	.5	.2	.3
Medical care commodities .....	.5	.6	-.3	.3	.5	.7	.3	3.0
Services less energy services .....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.1	.1	2.6
Shelter .....	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	2.9
Transportation services .....	.1	.3	.2	.7	1.0	.1	-.7	1.8
Medical care services .....	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.0	.1	2.5

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Consumer Price Index Data for July 2014

Food

The food index rose 0.4 percent in July, its fifth increase at least that large in the last 6 months. The food at home index also rose 0.4 percent in July, with no declines among the six major grocery store food groups. The largest increase was posted by the other food at home index, which rose 0.7 percent, its largest increase since August 2011. The index for nonalcoholic beverages rose 0.5 percent in July, and the cereals and bakery products index increased 0.4 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 0.3 percent, as did the dairy and related products index. The only major grocery store food group index not to rise in July was fruits and vegetables, which was unchanged. The index for fresh fruits rose 1.0 percent, but the fresh vegetables index fell 1.1 percent. The food at home index has risen 2.7 percent over the last 12 months. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs has increased 7.6 percent over the span and the index for dairy and related products has risen 4.3 percent. The index for food away from home rose 0.3 percent in July after increasing 0.2 percent in each of the 2 previous months. It has risen 2.4 percent over the last 12 months.

Energy

The energy index, which had risen in each of the last 3 months, fell 0.3 percent in July as all of its components posted modest declines. The gasoline index fell after a series of increases, declining 0.3 percent. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 1.5 percent.) The electricity index also fell 0.3 percent in July; it has now risen three times and fallen three times over the last 6 months. The fuel oil index fell 0.7 percent in July; this was its smallest decline in the last 5 months. The index for natural gas fell 0.4 percent, its third decline in a row. Despite the July declines, all the major energy component indexes have increased over the past 12 months. The index for natural gas has risen 6.9 percent and the electricity index has advanced 4.0 percent. The fuel oil index has risen 2.2 percent, and the gasoline index has increased 0.8 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.1 percent in July, the same increase as in June. The shelter index, which rose 0.2 percent in June, advanced 0.3 percent in July. The indexes for rent and owners' equivalent rent both increased 0.3 percent, while the lodging away from home index rose 0.2 percent. The medical care index rose 0.2 percent in July. The index for medical care commodities rose 0.3 percent, with the index for prescription drugs increasing 0.5 percent. The index for medical care services increased 0.1 percent, with the hospital services index rising 0.4 percent but the index for physicians' services declining 0.2 percent. The index for new vehicles, which fell 0.3 percent in June, rose 0.3 percent in July. The index for personal care also rose 0.3 percent, and the apparel index advanced 0.2 percent. In contrast to these increases, the index for airline fares fell sharply in July, declining 5.9 percent after rising 10.9 percent over the previous 5 months. The index for used cars and trucks fell 0.3 percent, its third consecutive decline. The tobacco index, which rose 1.0 percent in June, also declined 0.3 percent in July, while the indexes for recreation and for household furnishings and operations both declined 0.1 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy has risen 1.9 percent over the last 12 months. The shelter index has risen 2.9 percent over this span, and the medical care index has increased 2.6 percent. Indexes that rose more slowly over the last 12 months include the apparel index (0.3 percent) and the indexes for new vehicles and for used cars and trucks (both 0.2 percent). The indexes for airline fares and for household furnishings and operations both declined over the past year.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.0 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 238.250 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index was unchanged prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 234.525 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index fell 0.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 1.9 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index fell 0.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the post-2012 period are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for August 2014 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, September 17, 2014, at 8:30 a.m. (EDT).