

0.5 percent in January. Educational costs rose 0.8 percent, reflecting a 6.0-percent increase in educational books and supplies. The index for communication advanced 0.1 percent; a 0.5-percent increase in charges for local telephone services more than offset a 1.7-percent decrease in the index for personal computers and peripheral equipment.

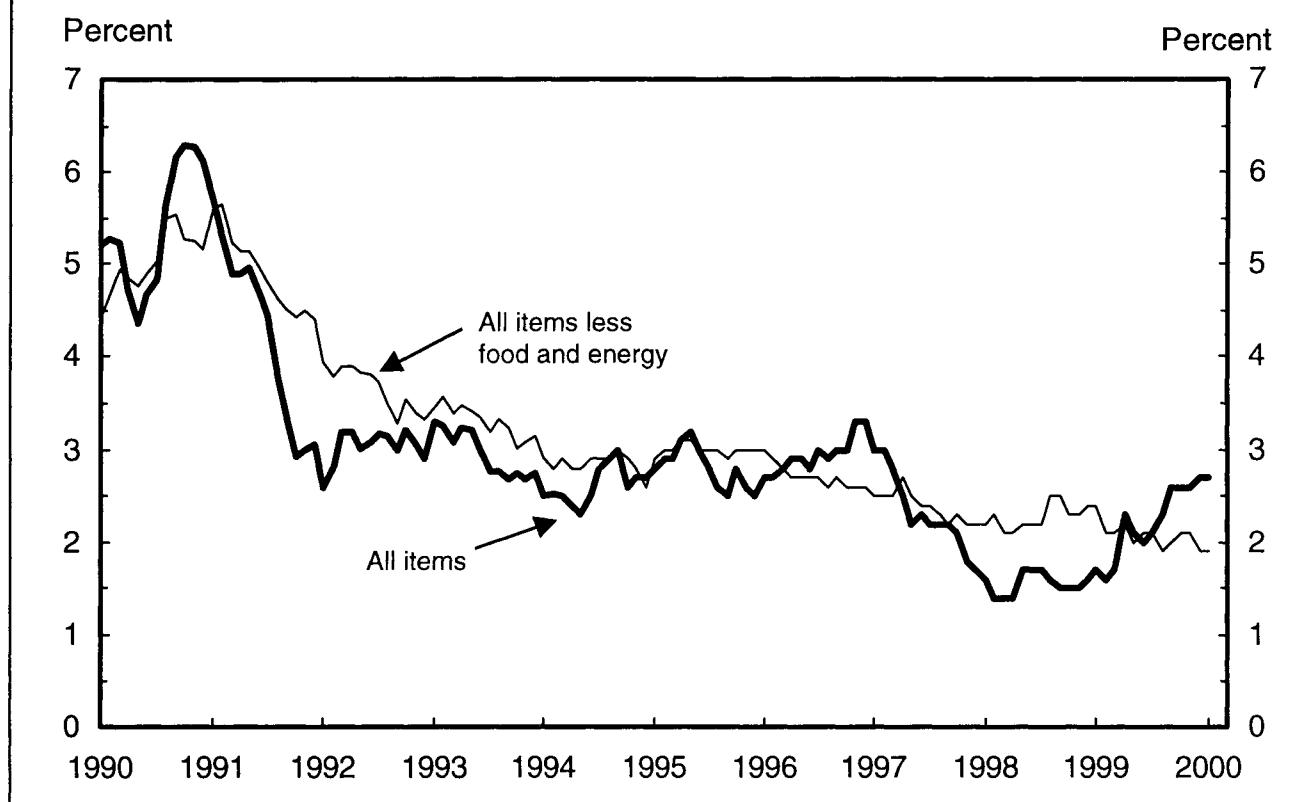
The index for other goods and services advanced 0.6 percent in January, after registering no change in December. The index for cigarettes, which declined in each

of the preceding 3 months, increased 1.7 percent in January, reflecting in part a 13-cents, per pack, increase in the wholesale price introduced in mid-January.

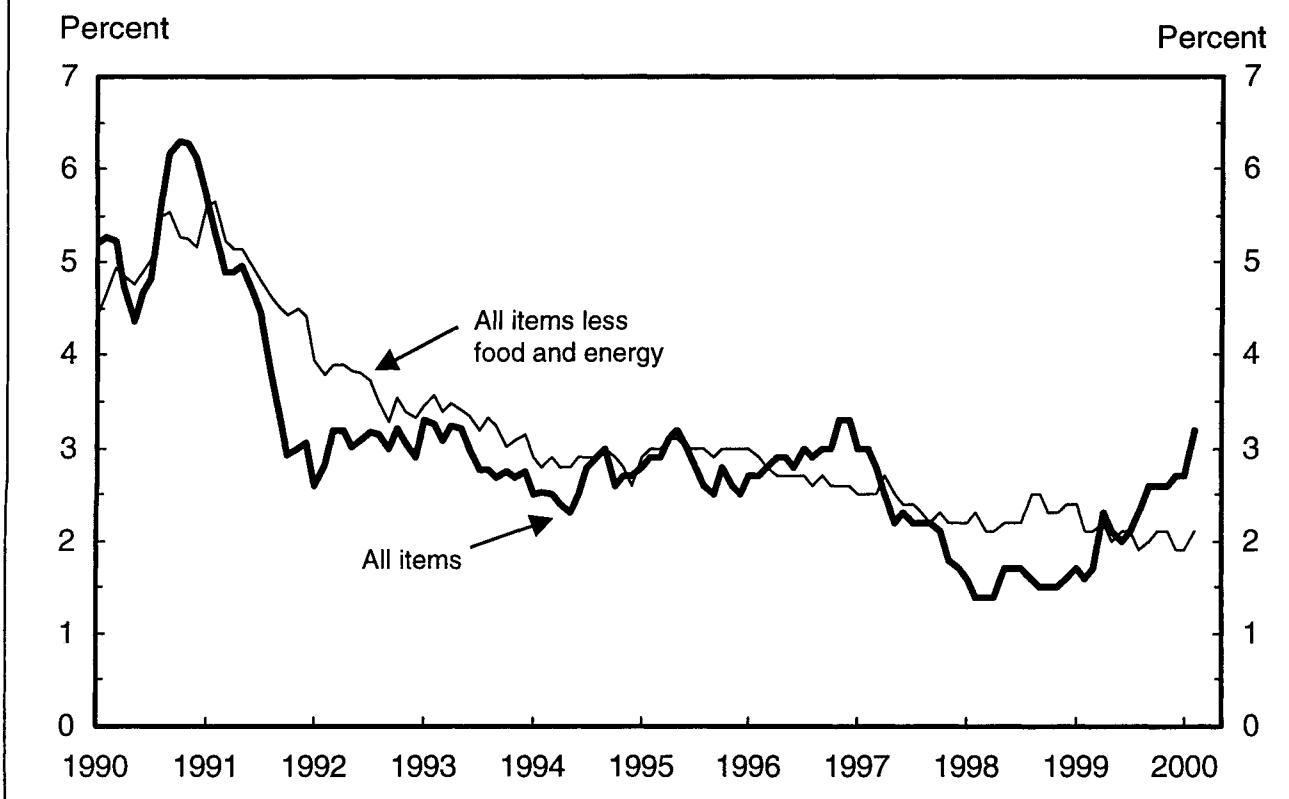
CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers rose 0.2 percent in January.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



changed in February, increased 0.5 percent in March.

The transportation component rose 2.5 percent in March, following a 1.3-percent increase in February. More than four-fifths of the March transportation advance was due to the continued rise in gasoline prices. In March, the index for gasoline registered its largest monthly advance since April 1999—up 11.1 percent—bringing its increase over the last 12 months to 52.6 percent. As of March, the index for gasoline was 10.2 percent higher than its previous peak level of November 1990. The index for new vehicles registered its first increase since September, advancing 0.1 percent in March. The index for used cars and trucks was unchanged, following declines in each of the preceding 4 months. The index for public transportation rose 2.7 percent, largely as a result of a 4.6-percent rise in airline fares.

The index for apparel increased 0.3 percent, following a 0.2-percent rise in February. (Prior to seasonal adjustment, apparel prices rose 2.6 percent, reflecting the further introduction of higher-priced spring summer wear.)

Medical care costs rose 0.5 percent in March to a level 3.9 percent higher than a year ago. In March, the index for medical care commodities—prescription drugs, nonprescription drugs, and medical supplies—rose 0.3 percent. The index for medical care services rose 0.5 percent in March. Charges for professional services and for hospital and related services increased 0.4 and 0.5 percent, respectively.

The index for recreation costs, which was unchanged in February, increased 0.4 percent in March. Upturns in the indexes for admissions to movies, theaters, concerts, and sporting events, for video and audio, and for sporting goods; coupled with a larger increase in the index for club membership dues and fees for participant sports, were principally responsible for the March advance.

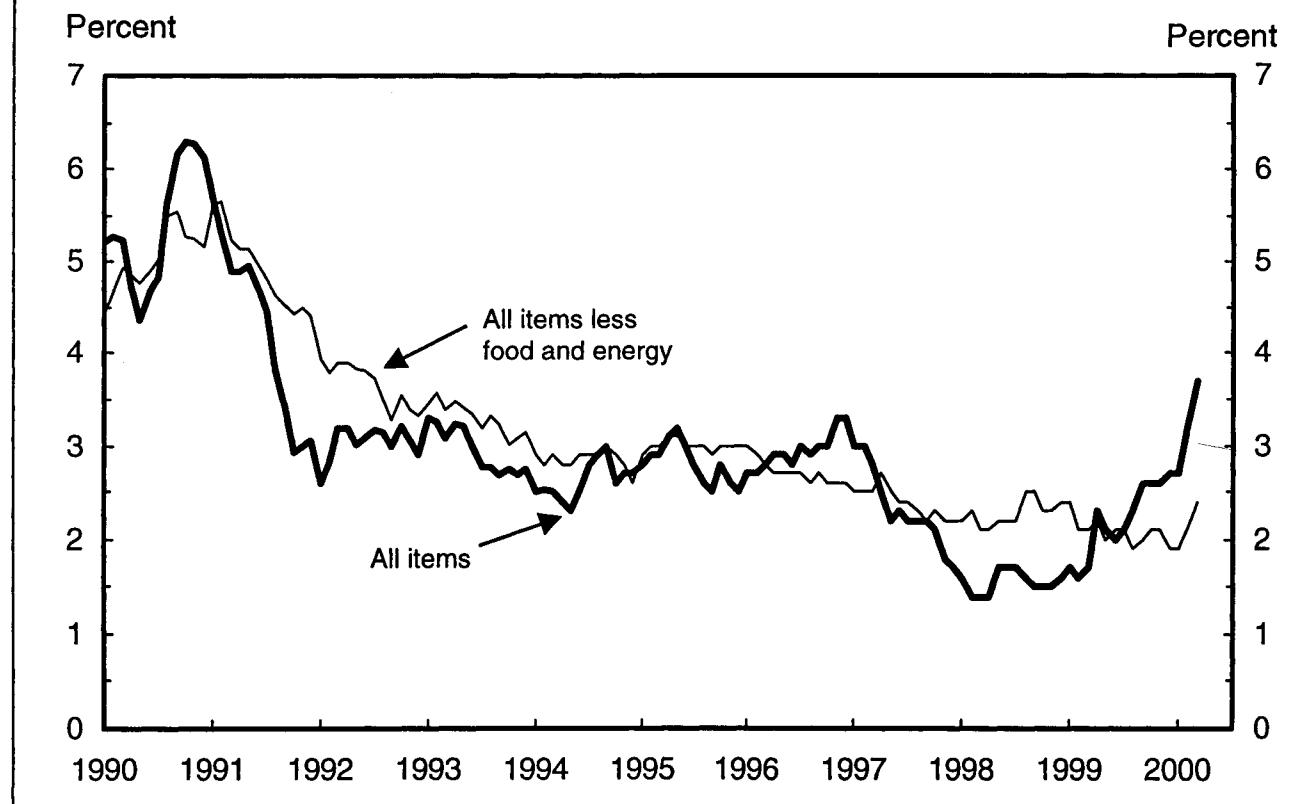
The index for education and communication, which declined 0.5 percent in February, was unchanged in March. Educational costs rose 0.4 percent, reflecting a 0.7-percent increase in the index for child care and nursery school. The index for communication declined 0.4 percent, reflecting decreases in the indexes for telephone services and for personal computers and peripheral equipment—down 0.5 and 2.0 percent, respectively.

The index for other goods and services advanced 0.5 percent in March, after increasing 0.8 percent in February. The index for cigarettes increased 1.1 percent in March, reflecting in part a 55 cent-a-pack tax increase in the State of New York. The cigarette increase accounted for about 60 percent of the March rise in the other goods and services component.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers rose 0.7 percent in March.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



communication declined 0.5 percent, reflecting decreases in the indexes for telephone services and for personal computers and peripheral equipment—down 0.3 and 3.4 percent, respectively.

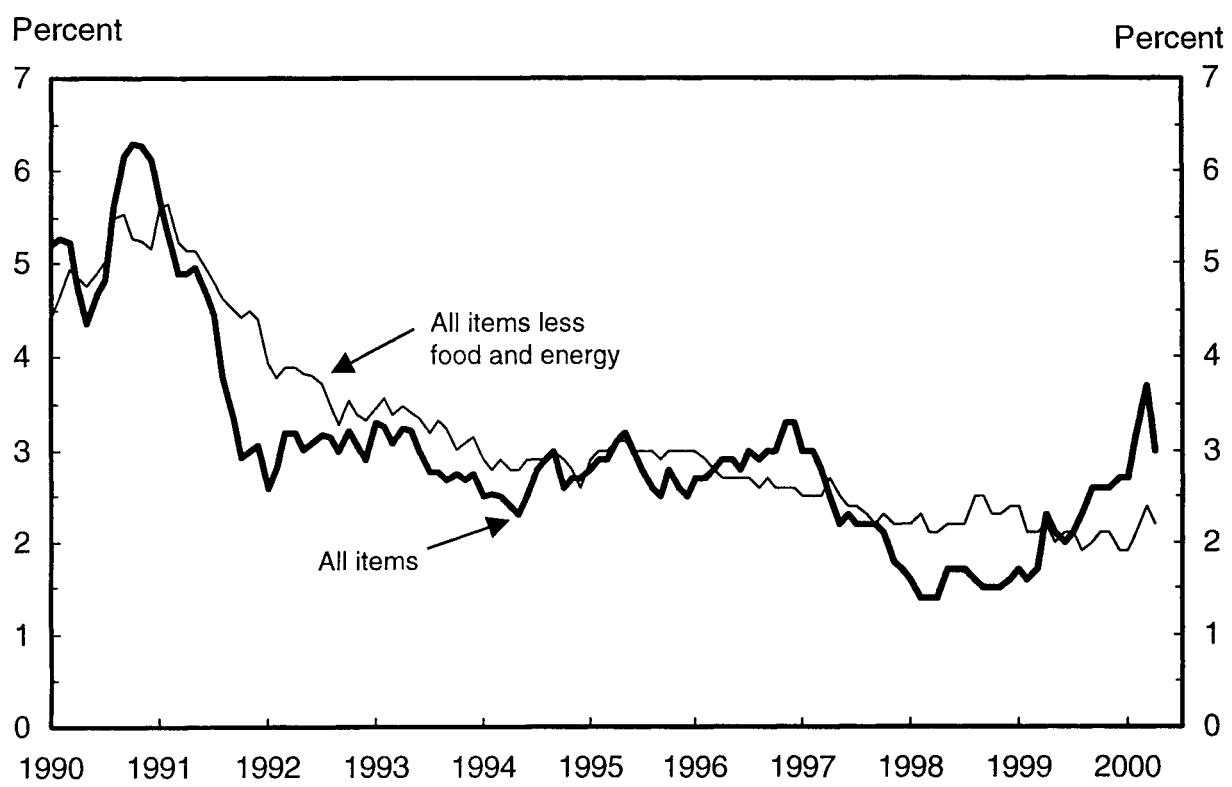
The index for other goods and services advanced 1.4 percent in April, largely as a result of a 4.7-percent rise in the index for cigarettes. Charges for legal services—up

1.0 percent—also contributed to the April advance in this major group.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers was unchanged in April.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



The index for education and communication rose 0.1 percent, following 2 consecutive months of no change. Educational costs rose 0.4 percent in May, while the index for communication declined 0.1 percent. The latter decrease reflects declines in the indexes for telephone services and for personal computers and peripheral equipment—down 0.1 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

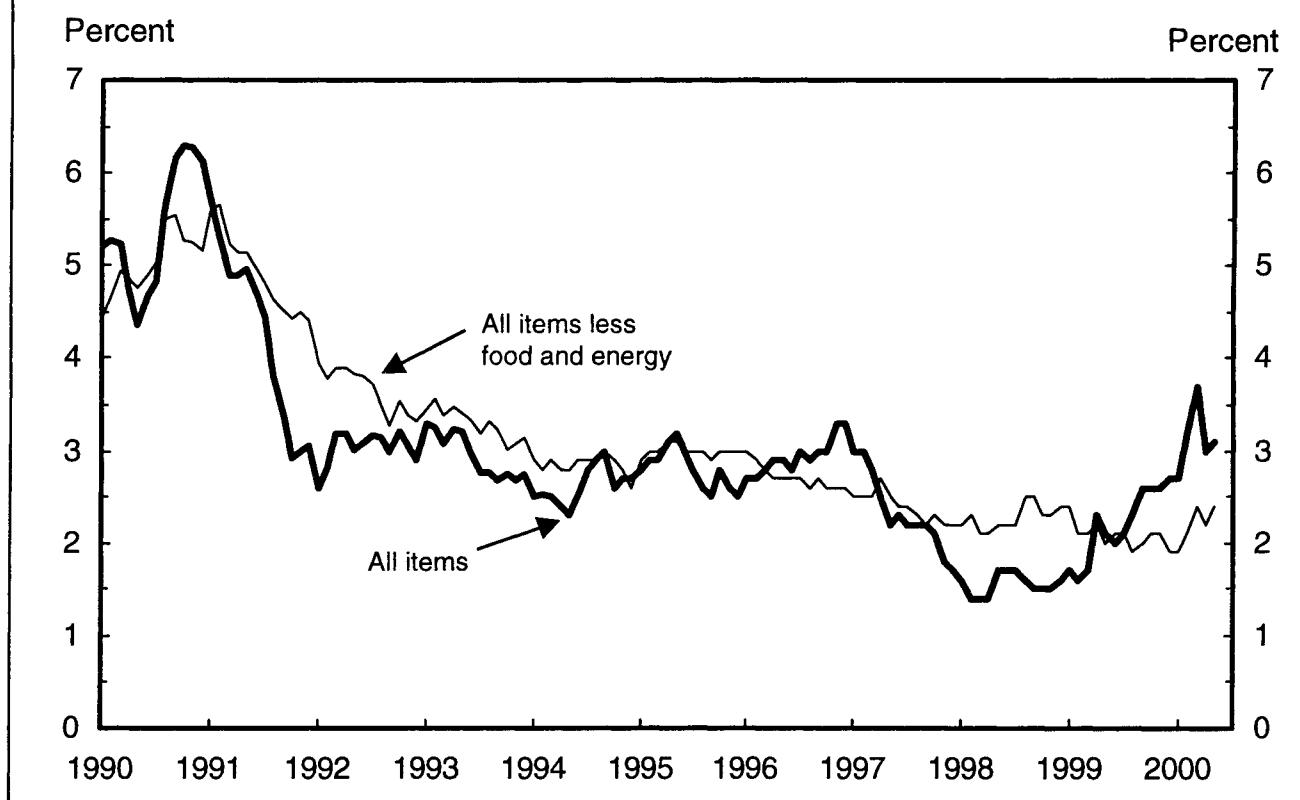
The index for other goods and services, which advanced 1.4 percent in April, declined 0.6 percent in May.

Cigarette prices fell 2.8 percent in May, following a 4.7-percent rise in April.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers increased 0.1 percent in May.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



The transportation component, which declined in both April and May, turned up sharply in June, advancing 1.8 percent. More than nine-tenths of the June advance was due to the sharp increase in gasoline prices. The 8.8-percent increase in the index for gasoline more than offset the price declines registered in April and May. As of June, the index for gasoline was 0.6 percent higher than its previous peak level of March 2000. The index for new vehicles declined 0.1 percent in June, after advancing 0.2 percent in May. The index for used cars and trucks rose 0.2 percent. Public transportation costs increased 1.0 percent, largely as a result of a 1.5-percent rise in airline fares. Airline fares have risen at an 18.7-percent SAAR thus far in 2000, after increasing 10.9 percent in all of 1999.

The index for apparel declined for the third consecutive month, down 0.6 percent in June. (Prior to seasonal adjustment, apparel prices fell 3.0 percent, reflecting seasonal price discounting on spring-summer wear.)

Medical care costs rose 0.4 percent in June and were 4.1 percent higher than a year ago. In June, the index for medical care commodities—prescription drugs, and nonprescription drugs and medical supplies—rose 0.2 percent. The index for medical care services rose 0.5 percent in June. Charges for professional services and for

hospital and related services increased 0.4 and 0.8 percent, respectively.

The index for recreation costs increased 0.3 percent in June, the same as in May. The index for admissions to movies, theaters, concerts, and sporting events rose 1.7 percent in June, accounting for about two-thirds of the overall increase in June recreation index.

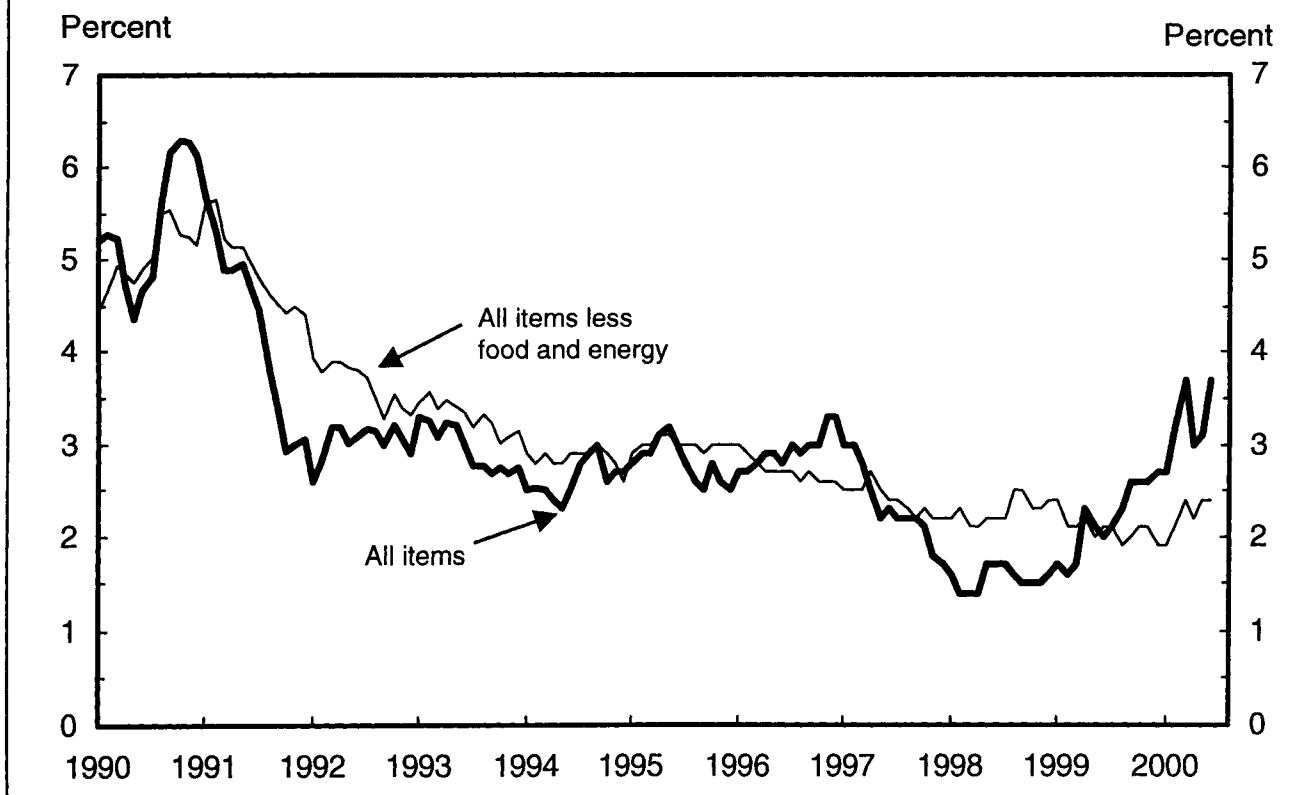
The index for education and communication declined 0.1 percent in June, following a 0.1-percent increase in May. Educational costs rose 0.8 percent in June, while the index for communication declined 1.2 percent. The latter decrease reflects declines in the indexes for telephone services and for personal computers and peripheral equipment—down 1.3 and 2.8 percent, respectively.

The index for other goods and services declined for the second consecutive month, down 0.2 percent in June. Cigarette prices fell 1.4 percent in June, following a 2.8-percent decline in May but have advanced at an 11.0-percent SAAR thus far this year.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers increased 0.6 percent.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



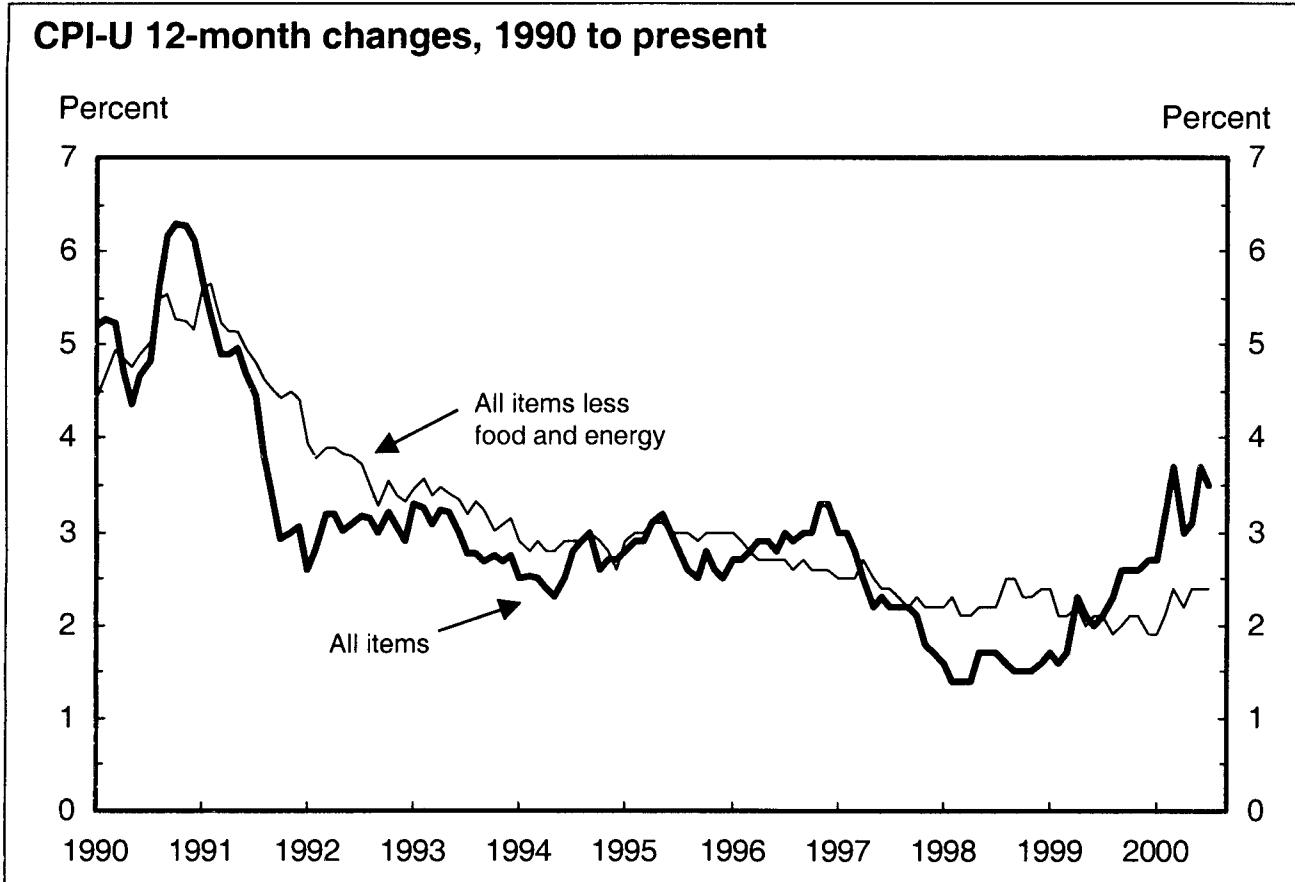
advancing 0.8 percent. An increase in the index for telephone services, reflecting a 1.4-percent rise in local charges, more than offset a 2.2-percent decrease in prices for personal computers and peripheral equipment.

The index for other goods and services increased 1.0 percent in July, following declines in each of the preceding 2 months. Cigarette prices, which fell 1.4 percent in

June, rose 3.2 percent in July and have risen 8.8 percent, thus far in 2000.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers increased 0.2 percent in July.



declined 0.2 percent. (Prior to seasonal adjustment, this index rose 1.2 percent.) Within the index for communication, the index for telephone services rose 0.7 percent, as a 2.0-percent rise in local charges more than offset a 0.7-percent decrease in long distance charges.

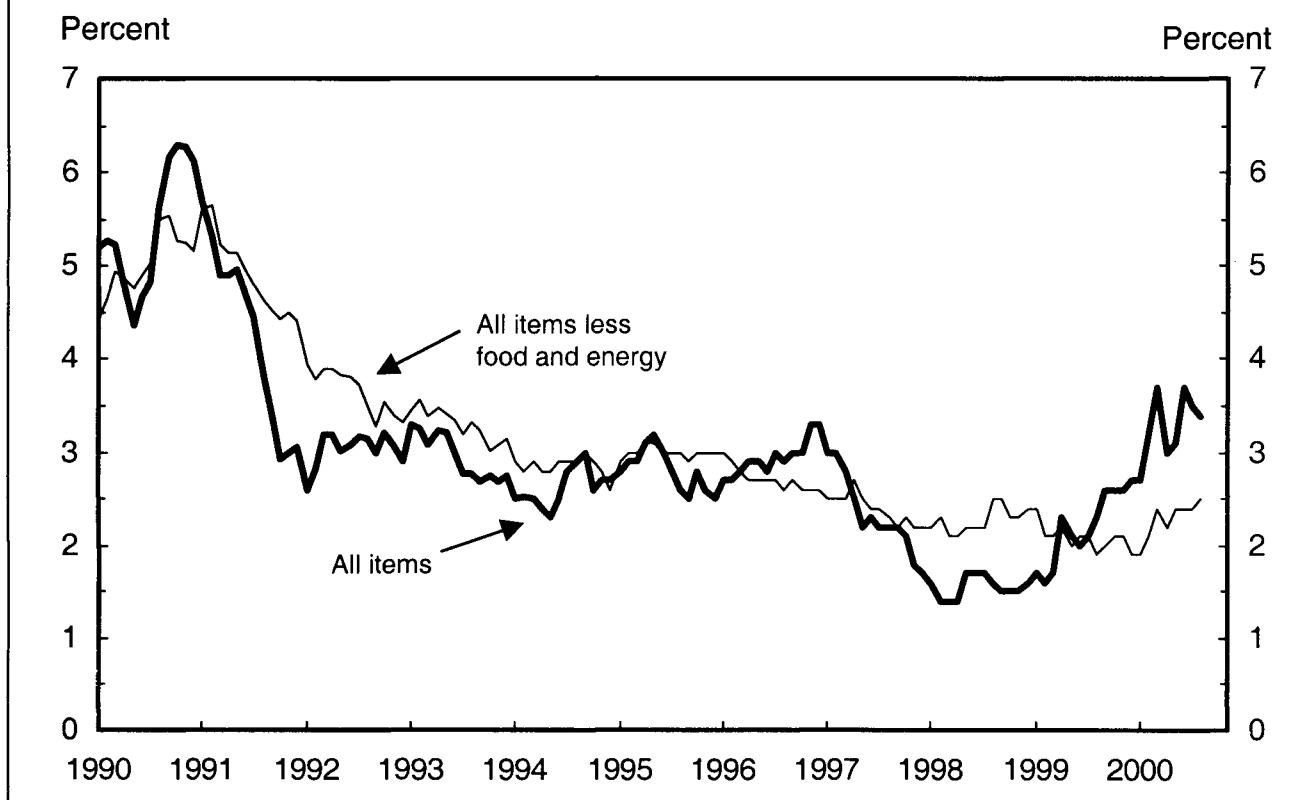
The index for other goods and services decreased 0.3 percent in August, following a 1.0-percent rise in July.

Cigarette prices, which rose 3.2 percent in July, declined 1.7 percent.

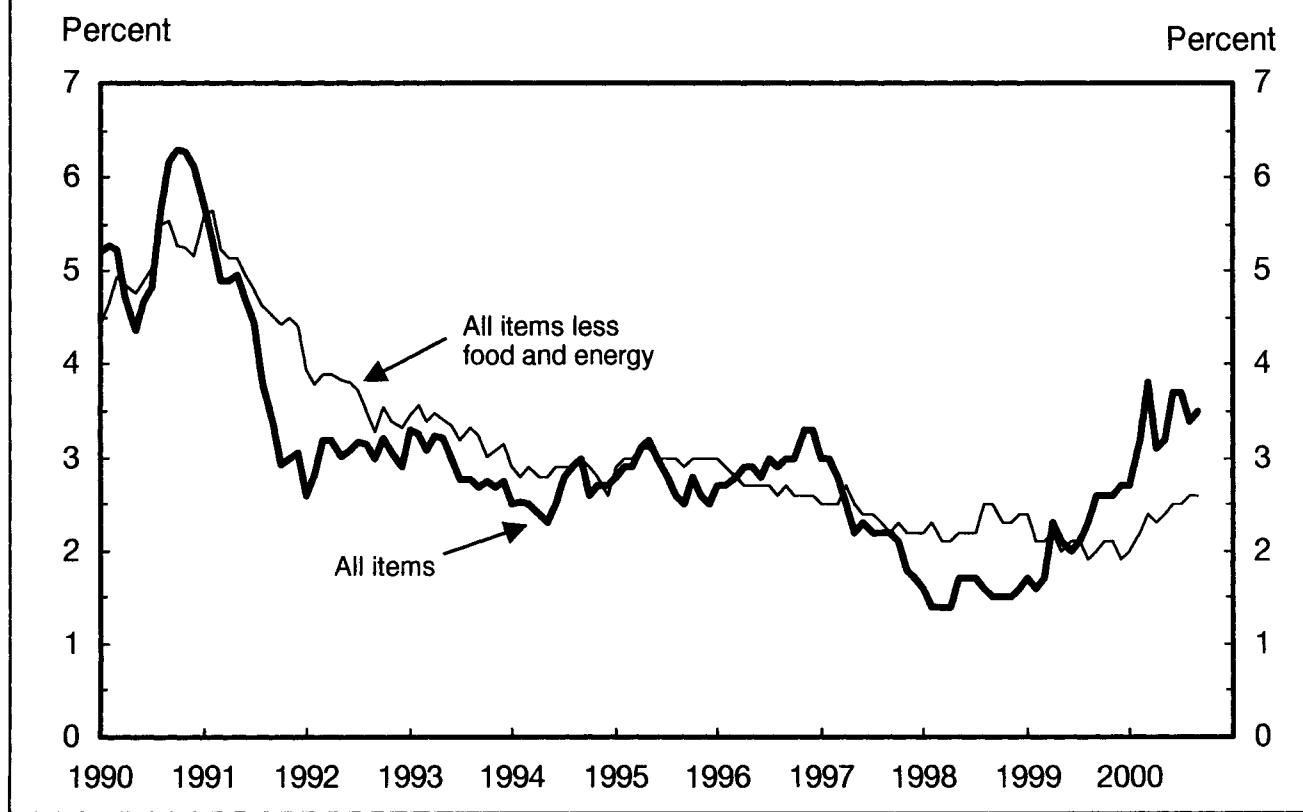
CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers declined 0.1 percent in August.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



The index for recreation costs was unchanged in October, following increases of 0.1 percent in each of the preceding 2 months. Price declines for video and audio equipment offset small price increases for most other recreation categories.

The index for education and communication increased 0.8 percent in October, following a 0.7-percent decline in September. Educational costs rose 0.5 percent. The index for tuition, other school fees, and child care increased 0.6 percent. The index for communication, which declined 1.7 percent in September, increased 1.1 percent in October. Within the index for communication, the indexes for telephone services rose 1.3 percent, while the index for personal computers and peripheral equipment fell 1.5 percent.

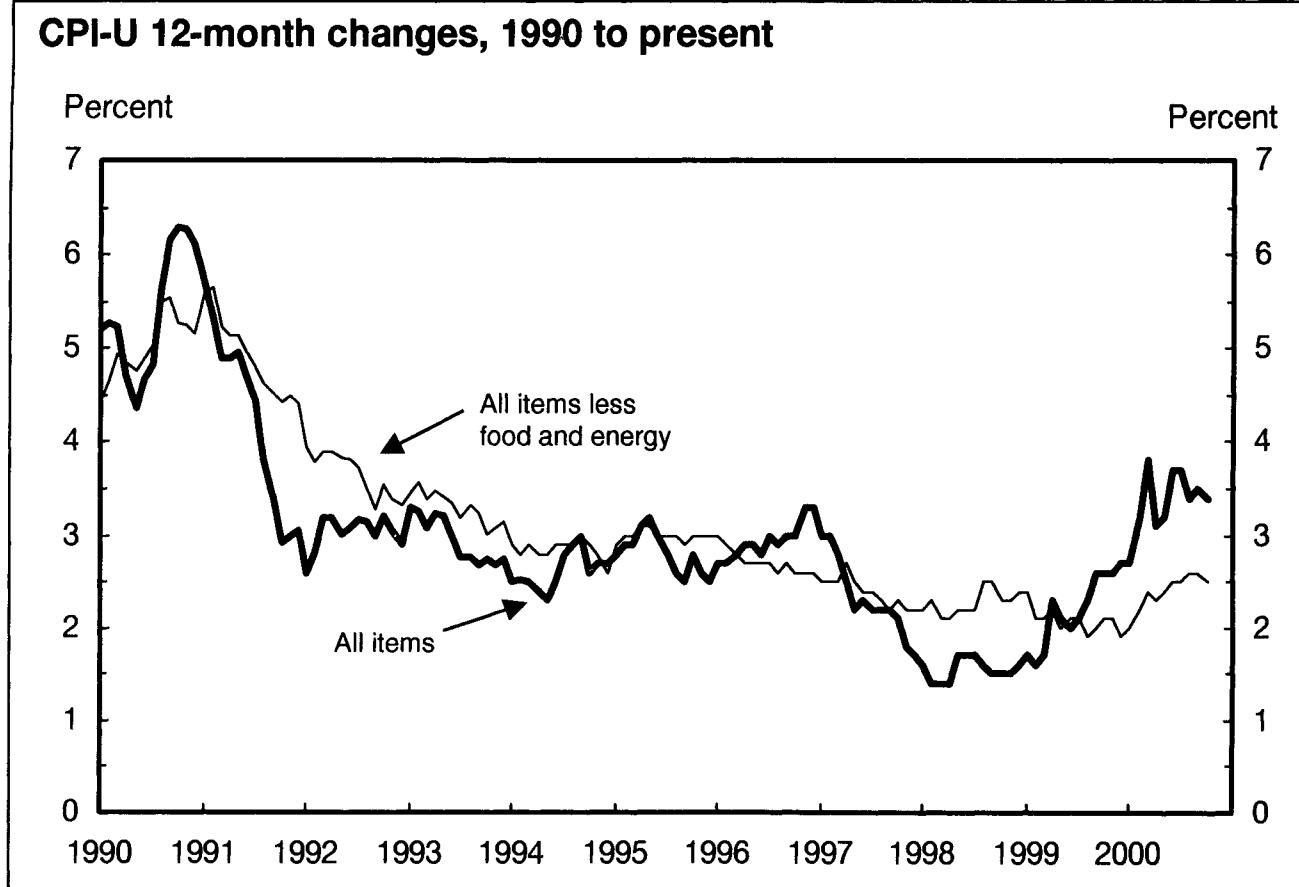
The index for other goods and services, which increased 1.1 percent in September, declined 0.6 percent in October.

Cigarette prices, which increased 3.8 percent in September, fell 2.8 percent in October, accounting for the downturn in this major group.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers rose 0.1 percent in October.

On September 28, The Bureau of Labor Statistics issued corrected Consumer Price Index data for the period from January to August 2000. All the data in this report incorporate these corrections. For details, see *Revisions in January to August 2000 CPI Data* on the BLS website (<http://stats.bls.gov/cpihome.htm>) or contact (202) 691-7000.



equipment were largely offset by price increases for books, photography, and cable television.

The index for education and communication declined 0.2 percent in November. Educational costs rose 0.4 percent, while the index for communication declined 0.9 percent. Within the communication group, the indexes for telephone services and for personal computers and peripheral equipment fell 0.8 and 2.6 percent, respectively.

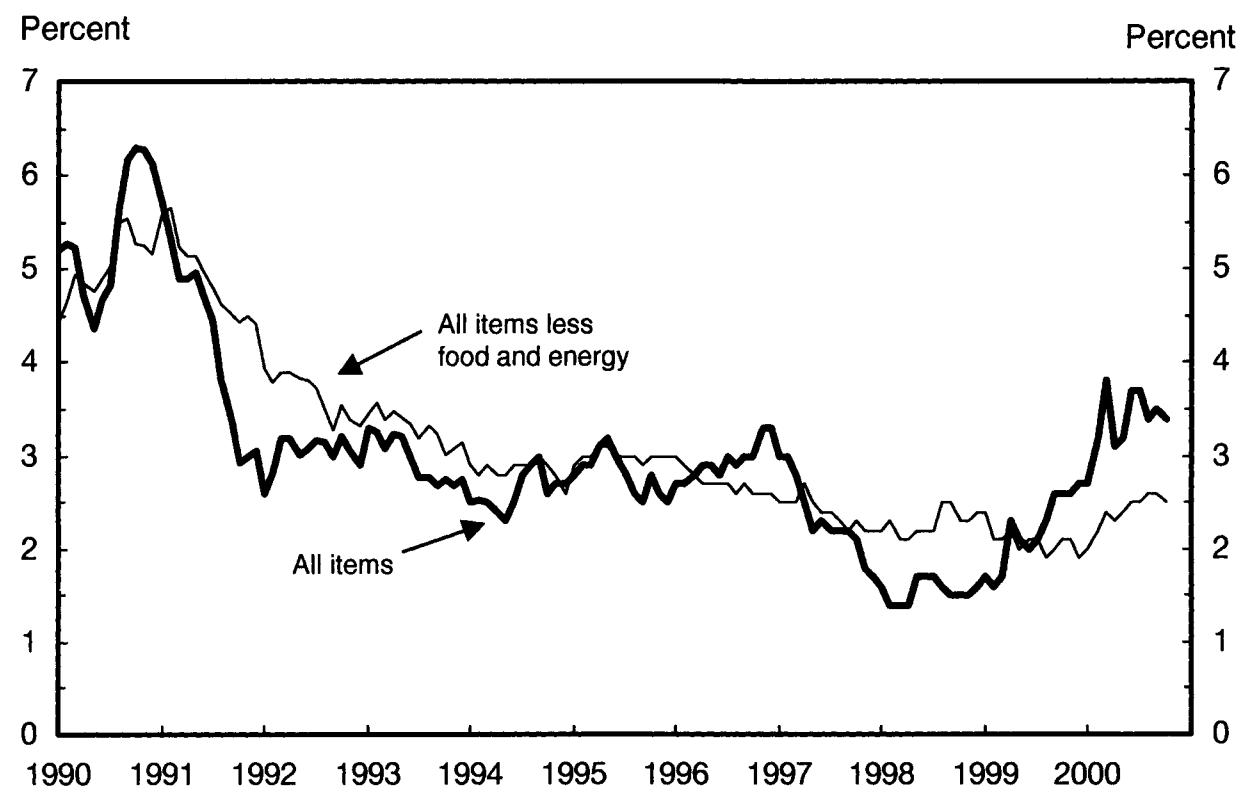
The index for other goods and services, which declined 0.6 percent in October, increased 1.2 percent in November.

Cigarette prices, which fell 2.8 percent in October, increased 3.7 percent in November, accounting for the upturn in this major group.

CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers rose 0.2 percent in November.

CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present



CPI-U 12-month changes, 1990 to present

