



IESI Central Texas District
9904 FM 812, Austin, TX 78719

January 20, 2012

Mr. Brandon Wade
City Manager
City of Pflugerville
P.O. Box 589
Pflugerville, TX 78691-0589

Dear Brandon:

As your partner in providing solid waste services to the City of Pflugerville, IESI always strives to provide this quality service at the lowest possible price. As you are certainly aware, costs of labor, health insurance, disposal and fuel increase every year.

In light of these increases, we respectfully request a CPI-U price adjustment. This will be the only rate adjustment that will be requested for 2012. The criteria of the price adjustment are outlined on page 8 in Section 10.00 Rate Adjustment Sub-section A. Operating Cost Adjustment of our current agreement dated February 1, 2010. As per the agreement, beginning on February 1, 2012, we may petition the City for a price adjustment on the basis of material changes in the cost of operations. We are requesting a rate adjustment based upon the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (All items) for the U.S City Average. The CPI -U percentage for the time frame detailed above is 3.4 % (based on November 1, 2010 to November 1, 2011). This increases the current residential rates of \$14.66 per month by \$0.50 per month per unit to a new residential rate of \$15.16 per month per unit.

Following are the calculations for the CPI-U adjustment:

Whereas: $a - b = c$; and $(1 + c/b) \times d =$ adjusted price for service, where

a is the CPI computed by the Bureau for the month of November of the Year in Question

b is the Base CPI

c is the index point change

d is the price for service specified in subparagraph B, Base Period Rate

$226.230 - 218.803 = 7.427$, and $(1 + 7.427/218.803) \times \$14.66 = (1 + 0.0339) \times \$14.66 = 3.4 \% \times \$14.66 = \0.50 increase per residential unit per month.

The new residential base rate will be \$15.16 per residential unit per month. We would request that this rate increase would take effect on March 1st, 2012.

March 7, 2012

If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me at 512-329-1401. We truly appreciate the opportunity to be your solid waste service provider and look forward to continuing our public-private partnership.

Sincerely,

James R. Hare
District Municipal Marketing Manager
IESI Central Texas District

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Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers

Series Id: CUUR0000SA0
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Area: U.S. city average
Item: All items
Base Period: 1982-84=100

Download: .xls

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	HALF1	HALF2
2001	175.1	175.8	176.2	176.9	177.7	178.0	177.5	177.5	178.3	177.7	177.4	176.7	177.1	176.6	177.5
2002	177.1	177.8	178.8	179.8	179.8	179.9	180.1	180.7	181.0	181.3	181.3	180.9	179.9	178.9	180.9
2003	181.7	183.1	184.2	183.8	183.5	183.7	183.9	184.6	185.2	185.0	184.5	184.3	184.0	183.3	184.6
2004	185.2	186.2	187.4	188.0	189.1	189.7	189.4	189.5	189.9	190.9	191.0	190.3	188.9	187.6	190.2
2005	190.7	191.8	193.3	194.6	194.4	194.5	195.4	196.4	198.8	199.2	197.6	196.8	195.3	193.2	197.4
2006	198.3	198.7	199.8	201.5	202.5	202.9	203.5	203.9	202.9	201.8	201.5	201.8	201.6	200.6	202.6
2007	202.416	203.499	205.352	206.686	207.949	208.352	208.299	207.917	208.490	208.936	210.177	210.036	207.342	205.709	208.976
2008	211.080	211.693	213.528	214.823	216.632	218.815	219.964	219.086	218.783	216.573	212.425	210.228	215.303	214.429	216.177
2009	211.143	212.193	212.709	213.240	213.856	215.693	215.351	215.834	215.969	216.177	216.330	215.949	214.537	213.139	215.935
2010	216.687	216.741	217.631	218.009	218.178	217.965	218.011	218.312	218.439	218.711	218.803	219.179	218.056	217.535	218.576
2011	220.223	221.309	223.467	224.906	225.964	225.722	225.922	226.545	226.889	226.421	226.230	225.672	224.939	223.598	226.280

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NEWS RELEASE



Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (EST) Friday, December 16, 2011

USDL-11-1748

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – 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.

Chart 1. One-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), seasonally adjusted, Nov. 2010 - Nov. 2011
Percent change

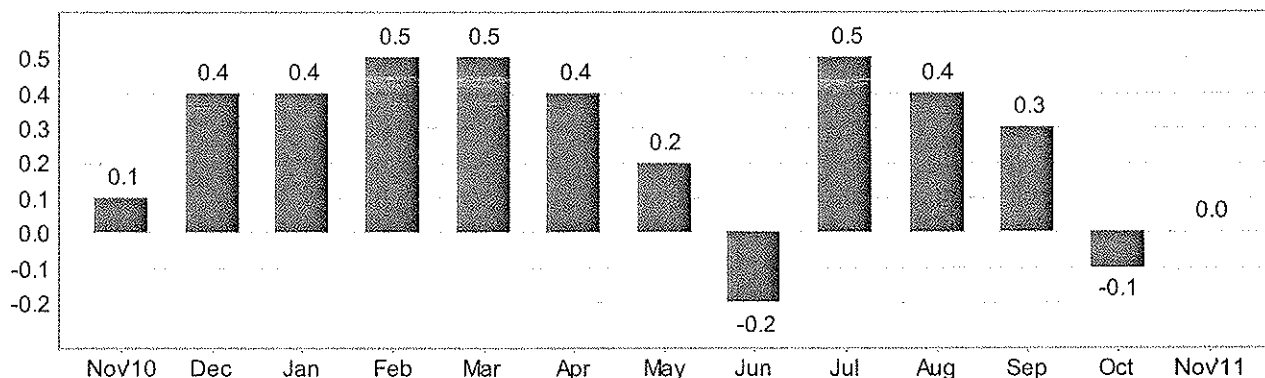


Chart 2. 12-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, Nov. 2010 - Nov. 2011
Percent change

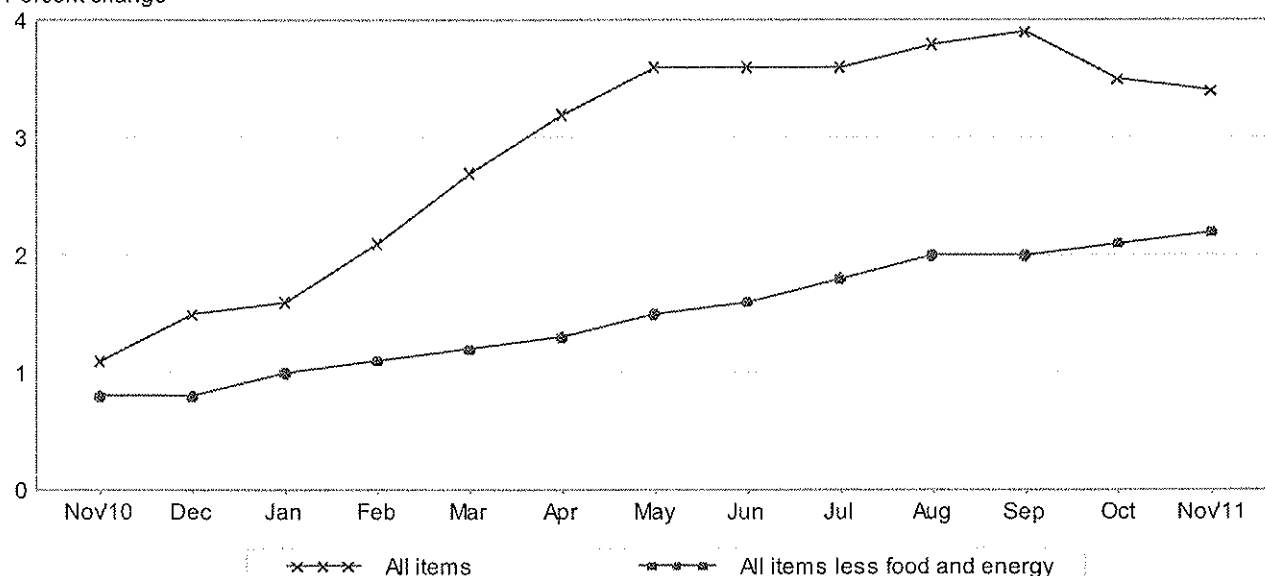


Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	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 .....	.2	-.2	.5	.4	.3	-.1	.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	.8	.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:

Feb. 17	Aug. 15
Mar. 16	Sep. 14
Apr. 13	Oct. 16
May 15	Nov. 15
June 14	Dec. 14
July 17	

Facilities for Sensory Impaired

Information from this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request.
Voice phone: 202-691-5200, Federal Relay Services: 1-800-877-8339.

Brief Explanation of the CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time of goods and services purchased by households. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) the CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W), which covers households of wage earners and clerical workers that comprise approximately 32 percent of the total population and (2) the CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained CPI for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U), which cover approximately 87 percent of the total population and include in addition to wage earners and clerical worker households, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month in 87 urban areas across the country from about 4,000 housing units and approximately 26,000 retail establishments-department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments. All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 87 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the three largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visits or telephone calls of the Bureau's trained representatives.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights, which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. For the CPI-U and CPI-W separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, for cross-classifications of regions and population-size classes, and for 27 local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For the C-CPI-U data are issued only at the national level. It is important to note that the CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to two annual revisions.

The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For the CPI-U and the CPI-W the reference base is 1982-84 equals 100. The reference base for the C-CPI-U is December 1999 equals 100. An increase of 16.5 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 116.500. This change can also be expressed in dollars as follows: the price of a base period market basket of goods and services in the CPI has risen from \$10 in 1982-84 to \$11.65.

For further details visit the CPI home page on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/> or contact our CPI Information and Analysis Section on (202) 691-7000.

Note on Sampling Error in the Consumer Price Index

The CPI is a statistical estimate that is subject to sampling error because it is based upon a sample of retail prices and not the complete universe of all prices. BLS calculates and publishes estimates of the 1-month, 2-month, 6-month and 12-month percent change standard errors annually, for the CPI-U. These standard error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals for hypothesis testing. For example, the estimated standard error of the 1 month percent change is 0.03 percent for the U.S. All Items Consumer Price Index. This means that if we repeatedly sample from the universe of all retail prices using the same methodology, and estimate a percentage change for each sample, then 95% of these estimates would be within 0.06 percent of the 1 month percentage change based on all retail prices. For example, for a 1-month change of 0.2 percent in the All Items CPI for All Urban Consumers, we are 95 percent confident that the actual percent change based on all retail prices would fall between 0.14 and 0.26 percent. For the latest data, including information on how to use the estimates of standard error, see "Variance Estimates for Price Changes in the Consumer Price Index, January-December 2010". These data are available on the CPI home page (<http://www.bls.gov/cpi>), or by using the following link <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpivar2010.pdf>

Calculating Index Changes

Movements of the indexes from one month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points, because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period while percent changes are not. The example below illustrates the computation of index point and percent changes.

Percent changes for 3-month and 6-month periods are expressed as annual rates and are computed according to the standard formula for compound growth rates. These data indicate what the percent change would be if the current rate were maintained for a 12-month period.

Index Point Change

CPI	202.416
Less previous index	201.800
Equals index point change	.616

Percent Change

Index point difference	.616
Divided by the previous index	201.800
Equals	0.003
Results multiplied by one hundred	0.003x100
Equals percent change	0.3

Regions Defined

The states in the four regions shown in Tables 3 and 6 are listed below.

The Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The Midwest--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

The South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

The West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

A Note on Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

Because price data are used for different purposes by different groups, the Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes seasonally adjusted as well as unadjusted changes each month.

For analyzing general price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted changes are usually preferred since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude every year--such as price movements resulting from changing climatic conditions, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales.

The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data also are used extensively for escalation purposes. Many collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans, for example, tie compensation changes to the Consumer Price Index before adjustment for seasonal variation.

Seasonal factors used in computing the seasonally adjusted indexes are derived by the X-12-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Seasonally adjusted indexes and seasonal factors are computed annually. Each year, the last 5 years of seasonally adjusted data are revised. Data from January 2006 through December 2010 were replaced in January 2011. Exceptions to the usual revision schedule were: the updated seasonal data at the end of 1977 replaced data from 1967 through 1977; and, in January 2002, dependently seasonally adjusted series were revised for January 1987-December 2001 as a result of a change in the aggregation weights for dependently adjusted series. For further information, please see "Aggregation of Dependently Adjusted Seasonally Adjusted Series," in the October 2001 issue of the CPI Detailed Report.

Effective with the publication of data from January 2006 through December 2010 in January 2011, the Video and audio series and the Information technology, hardware and services series were changed from independently adjusted to dependently adjusted. This resulted in an increase in the number of seasonal components used in deriving seasonal movement of the All items and 54 other lower level aggregations, from 73 for the publication of January 1998 through December 2005 data to 82 for the publication of seasonally adjusted data for January 2006 and later. Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. If any of the 82 components change their seasonal adjustment status from seasonally adjusted to not seasonally adjusted, not seasonally adjusted data will be used in the aggregation of the dependent series for the last 5 years, but the seasonally adjusted

indexes before that period will not be changed. Note: 37 of the 82 components are not seasonally adjusted for 2011.

Seasonally adjusted data, including the all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to five years after their original release. For this reason, BLS advises against the use of these data in escalation agreements.

Effective with the calculation of the seasonal factors for 1990, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has used an enhanced seasonal adjustment procedure called Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment for some CPI series. Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment allows for better estimates of seasonally adjusted data. Extreme values and/or sharp movements which might distort the seasonal pattern are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. Beginning with the calculation of seasonal factors for 1996, X-12-ARIMA software was used for Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment.

For the seasonal factors introduced in January 2011, BLS adjusted 29 series using Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels, electricity and vehicles. For example, this procedure was used for the Motor fuel series to offset the effects of events such as damage to oil refineries from Hurricane Katrina.

For a complete list of Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment series and explanations, please refer to the article "Intervention Analysis Seasonal Adjustment", located on our website at <http://www.bls.gov/cpi/cpisapage.htm>.

For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI, please write to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, Washington, DC 20212 or contact David Levin at (202) 691-6968, or by e-mail at Levin.David@bls.gov. If you have general questions about the CPI, please call our information staff at (202) 691-7000.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service group

(1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted)

CPI-U	Relative importance, December 2010	Unadjusted indexes		Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 2011 from—		Seasonally adjusted percent change from—		
		Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Nov. 2010	Oct. 2011	Aug. to Sep.	Sep. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.
Expenditure category								
All items	100.000	226.421	226.230	3.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0
All items (1967=100)	-	678.258	677.684	-	-	-	-	-
Food and beverages	14.792	230.885	230.656	4.4	-1	.4	.1	.1
Food	13.742	231.017	230.790	4.6	-1	.4	.1	.1
Food at home	7.816	230.196	229.380	5.9	-4	.6	.1	-1
Cereals and bakery products	1.090	265.433	265.552	6.2	.0	.9	.4	.3
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.813	227.853	227.583	6.9	-1	.4	.5	-1
Dairy and related products ¹ .....	.839	219.493	218.767	8.7	-3	1.2	.1	-3
Fruits and vegetables	1.152	284.269	282.605	4.7	-6	.9	-1.7	-6
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials .....	.926	169.137	168.606	4.4	-3	.0	.5	.2
Other food at home	1.996	201.315	199.924	5.1	-7	.6	.4	-1
Sugar and sweets ¹ .....	.297	213.602	210.039	4.7	-1.7	1.7	.1	-1.7
Fats and oils .....	.232	226.216	224.907	11.1	-6	.5	.3	.8
Other foods	1.466	212.737	211.649	4.3	-5	.4	.4	.1
Other miscellaneous foods ^{1 2} .....	.432	125.461	125.702	4.2	.2	-1	.3	.2
Food away from home ¹	5.926	233.459	234.046	2.9	.3	.2	.2	.3
Other food away from home ^{1 2} .....	.329	163.978	164.120	2.3	.1	-1	.4	.1
Alcoholic beverages	1.051	227.606	227.363	1.3	-1	.0	.0	.0
Housing	41.460	220.138	219.969	1.9	-1	.2	.1	.1
Shelter	31.955	253.101	253.312	1.8	.1	.1	.2	.2
Rent of primary residence ³	5.925	255.651	256.367	2.4	.3	.2	.4	.2
Lodging away from home ² .....	.776	136.551	130.687	3.1	-4.3	-7	-1.7	-1
Owners' equivalent rent of residences ^{3 4}	24.905	261.034	261.503	1.7	.2	.1	.2	.1
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence ^{3 4}	23.310	261.011	261.479	1.7	.2	.1	.2	.1
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1 2} .....	.349	128.416	128.777	1.0	.3	.3	.4	.3
Fuels and utilities	5.096	220.450	218.199	3.4	-1.0	.7	-2	-3
Household energy	4.000	193.058	190.444	3.1	-1.4	.7	-3	-4
Fuel oil and other fuels ¹ .....	.309	335.148	342.823	19.7	2.3	-4	.1	2.3
Energy services ³	3.691	193.843	190.572	1.7	-1.7	.7	-4	-7
Water and sewer and trash collection services ²	1.095	181.916	182.254	4.7	.2	.7	.2	.2
Household furnishings and operations	4.409	125.223	125.073	.8	-1	.0	.1	.0
Household operations ^{1 2} .....	.772	152.415	152.578	1.6	.1	-1	.3	.1
Apparel	3.601	127.590	127.285	4.8	-2	-1.1	.4	.6
Men's and boys' apparel .....	.882	119.506	119.930	6.3	.4	-2	.6	1.2
Women's and girls' apparel	1.520	115.851	115.603	5.3	-2	-2.2	.6	.9
Infants' and toddlers' apparel .....	.192	118.048	118.775	3.2	.6	-3	-8	1.2
Footwear .....	.700	130.886	130.293	.7	-5	.1	-1.0	-3
Transportation	17.308	212.127	211.358	8.0	-4	1.0	-1.1	-8
Private transportation	16.082	207.404	206.635	8.2	-4	1.0	-1.2	-9
New and used motor vehicles ²	6.333	100.540	100.021	3.2	-5	-2	-4	-3
New vehicles	3.513	142.535	142.736	3.3	.1	.0	-3	-3
Used cars and trucks	2.055	151.494	149.230	4.9	-1.5	-6	-6	-1
Motor fuel	5.079	296.944	294.049	19.9	-1.0	2.9	-3.1	-2.4
Gasoline (all types)	4.865	295.877	292.486	19.7	-1.1	2.9	-3.1	-2.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment ¹ .....	.408	145.308	146.338	5.5	.7	.1	-2	.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair ¹	1.172	255.774	255.663	2.3	.0	.8	.2	.0
Public transportation	1.227	269.158	268.478	5.3	-3	.8	.0	.1
Medical care	6.627	403.430	404.858	3.4	.4	.2	.5	.4
Medical care commodities ¹	1.633	325.962	326.624	3.1	.2	.2	.3	.2
Medical care services	4.994	427.467	429.191	3.5	.4	.2	.5	.5
Professional services	2.830	337.257	337.347	2.1	.0	.1	.3	.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category and commodity and service group-Continued

(1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted)

CPI-U	Relative importance, December 2010	Unadjusted indexes		Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 2011 from—		Seasonally adjusted percent change from—		
		Oct. 2011	Nov. 2011	Nov. 2010	Oct. 2011	Aug. to Sep.	Sep. to Oct.	Oct. to Nov.
		Expenditure category						
Hospital and related services	1.703	649.496	654.117	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.7
Recreation ²	6.293	113.270	113.232	.3	.0	-.1	-.1	.1
Video and audio ²	1.816	98.572	98.315	.1	-.3	.4	.3	-.1
Education and communication ²	6.421	132.755	132.750	1.4	.0	.1	.2	.2
Education ²	3.107	212.680	212.751	4.7	.0	.2	.4	.5
Educational books and supplies .....	.204	540.431	541.618	6.2	.2	1.3	.4	.7
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.903	611.458	611.581	4.6	.0	.1	.4	.5
Communication ²	3.313	83.049	83.016	-1.7	.0	-.1	.0	.0
Information and information processing ²	3.138	79.659	79.625	-2.0	.0	-.1	.0	.0
Telephone services ^{1 2}	2.334	101.257	101.259	-1.0	.0	.1	.2	.0
Information technology, hardware and services ⁵ .....	.804	8.882	8.866	-4.8	-.2	-.5	-.4	-.1
Personal computers and peripheral equipment ⁶ .....	.228	65.511	65.849	-12.2	.5	-1.2	-.8	.7
Other goods and services	3.497	389.119	390.761	1.9	.4	.3	.1	.5
Tobacco and smoking products ¹ .....	.906	842.785	843.604	2.8	.1	.7	.0	.1
Personal care	2.591	209.232	210.354	1.5	.5	.2	.1	.6
Personal care products ¹ .....	.671	160.705	161.585	.7	.5	.7	.3	.5
Personal care services ¹ .....	.638	231.238	232.216	1.1	.4	.1	.1	.4
Miscellaneous personal services	1.055	365.905	367.157	2.8	.3	.1	.2	.5
Commodity and service group								
Commodities	40.012	185.236	184.791	5.3	-.2	.5	-.4	-.3
Food and beverages	14.792	230.885	230.656	4.4	-.1	.4	.1	.1
Commodities less food and beverages	25.219	160.608	160.091	5.9	-.3	.5	-.8	-.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	15.474	209.518	208.902	8.6	-.3	.8	-1.4	-.1
Apparel	3.601	127.590	127.285	4.8	-.2	-1.1	.4	.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	11.873	265.302	264.478	9.9	-.3	1.5	-1.8	-.6
Durables	9.745	112.822	112.405	1.7	-.4	-.4	-.4	-.4
Services	59.988	267.352	267.413	2.1	.0	.2	.2	.1
Rent of shelter ⁴	31.607	263.717	263.931	1.8	.1	.3	.2	.3
Tenants' and household insurance ^{1 2} .....	.349	128.416	128.777	1.0	.3	.3	.4	.3
Energy services ³	3.691	193.843	190.572	1.7	-1.7	.7	-.4	-.7
Water and sewer and trash collection services ²	1.095	181.916	182.254	4.7	.2	.7	.2	.2
Household operations ^{1 2} .....	.772	152.415	152.578	1.6	.1	-.1	.3	.1
Transportation services	6.140	269.487	270.117	2.6	.2	.5	.1	.1
Medical care services	4.994	427.467	429.191	3.5	.4	.2	.5	.5
Other services	11.340	316.933	317.275	1.9	.1	.1	.2	.3
Special indexes								
All items less food	86.258	225.717	225.532	3.2	-.1	.3	-.1	.0
All items less shelter	68.045	218.558	218.205	4.1	-.2	.4	-.2	-.1
All items less medical care	93.373	217.730	217.479	3.4	-.1	.3	-.1	.0
Commodities less food	26.270	163.084	162.572	5.7	-.3	.5	-.7	-.4
Nondurables less food	16.525	210.697	210.101	8.2	-.3	.8	-1.3	-.1
Nondurables less food and apparel	12.923	260.703	259.934	9.1	-.3	1.3	-1.7	-.5
Nondurables	30.266	221.035	220.592	6.5	-.2	.6	-.6	.1
Services less rent of shelter ⁴	28.382	292.365	292.242	2.4	.0	.3	.2	.1
Services less medical care services	54.994	255.009	254.978	2.0	.0	.3	.2	.3
Energy	9.079	240.902	238.177	12.4	-1.1	2.0	-2.0	-1.6
All items less energy	90.921	226.754	226.818	2.5	.0	.1	.1	.2
All items less food and energy	77.179	226.743	226.859	2.2	.1	.1	.1	.2
Commodities less food and energy commodities	20.882	147.068	146.811	2.2	-.2	-.2	-.1	.1
Energy commodities	5.388	300.916	298.530	19.9	-.8	2.7	-2.9	-2.1
Services less energy services	56.297	274.851	275.224	2.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar (1982-84=\$1.00)	-	\$.442	\$.442	-	-	-	-	-
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar (1967=\$1.00)	-	\$.147	\$.148	-	-	-	-	-

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

² Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

³ This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series were calculated using a geometric means estimator.

⁴ Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

⁵ Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.

⁶ Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.

- Data not available.

NOTE: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.