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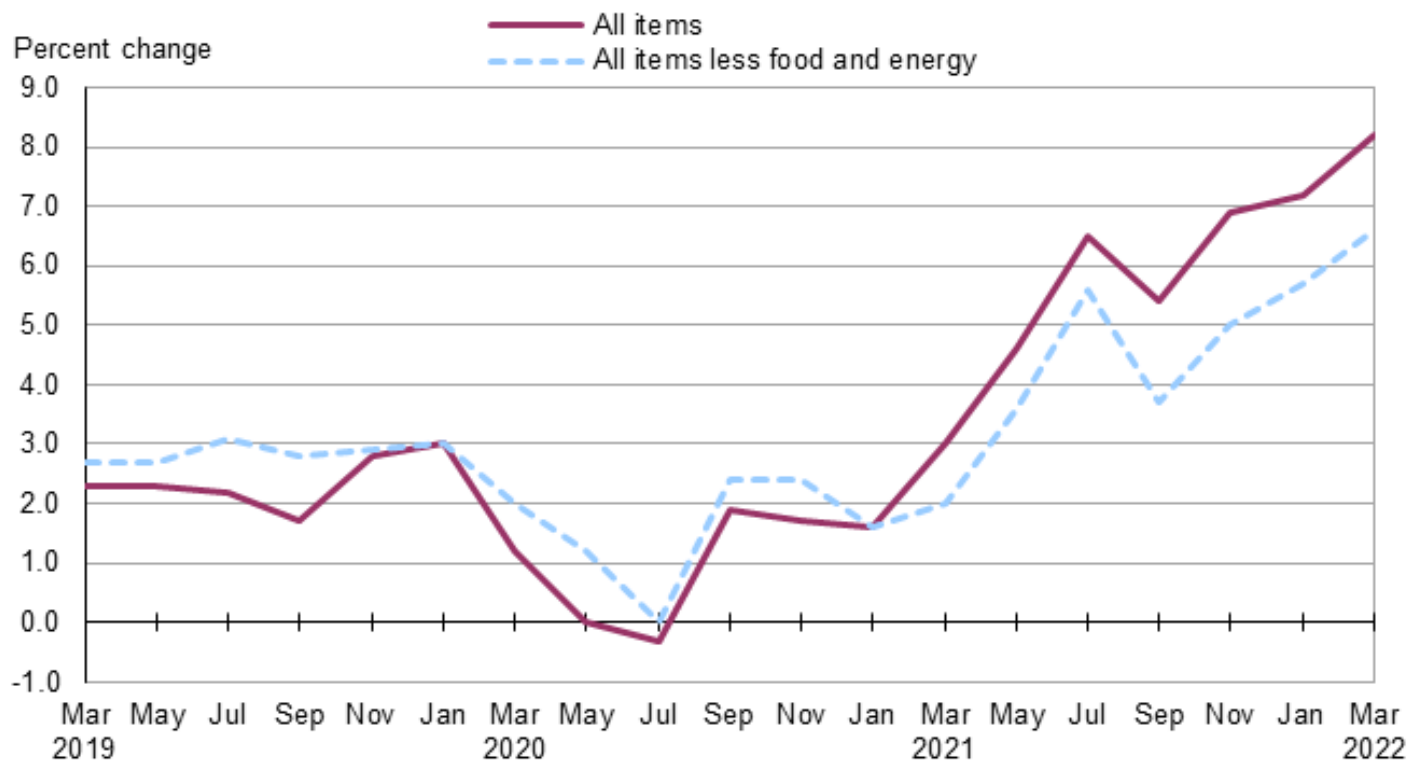
Consumer Price Index, Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington area – March 2022

Area prices were up 2.1 percent over the past two months, up 8.2 percent from a year ago

Prices in the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington area, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), increased 2.1 percent for the two months ending in March 2022, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See [table A](#).) Regional Commissioner Jason Palmer noted that the food index increased 1.0 percent, and the energy index advanced 13.7 percent from January to March. The all items less food and energy index rose 1.4 percent over the past two months. Among the indexes within the all items less food and energy category, prices were higher for shelter and medical care. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, bi-monthly changes may reflect seasonal influences.)

Over the last 12 months, the CPI-U rose 8.2 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table A](#).) The index for all items less food and energy increased 6.6 percent over the year. Energy prices advanced 30.9 percent, largely the result of an increase in gasoline prices. Food prices were up 7.9 percent. (See [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI, March 2019–March 2022



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food

Food prices increased 1.0 percent for the two months ending in March. Prices for food at home (groceries) increased 0.9 percent, and prices for food away from home (restaurant, cafeteria, and vending purchases) rose 1.0 percent for the same period.

Over the year, food prices increased 7.9 percent. Prices for food at home rose 7.3 percent since a year ago, and prices for food away from home increased 8.8 percent.

Energy

The energy index increased 13.7 percent for the two months ending in March. The increase was mainly due to higher gasoline prices (23.7 percent). Electricity prices rose 3.3 percent, and utility (piped) gas service prices were up 2.0 percent for the same period.

Energy prices rose 30.9 percent over the year, largely due to higher gasoline prices (41.5 percent). Prices paid for utility (piped) gas service advanced 42.2 percent, and electricity prices increased 6.9 percent during the past year.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 1.4 percent in the latest two-month period. Higher prices for shelter (1.3 percent) and medical care (3.2 percent) contributed to the gain.

Over the year, the index for all items less food and energy increased 6.6 percent. Components contributing to the increase included shelter (5.4 percent) and new and used motor vehicles (21.4 percent).

Table A. Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI, CPI-U 2-month and 12-month percent changes, all items index, not seasonally adjusted

Month	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	2-month	12-month	2-month	12-month	2-month	12-month	2-month	12-month	2-month	12-month
January.....	0.3		0.4	1.4	0.6	3.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	7.2
March	0.5		1.4	2.3	-0.3	1.2	1.1	3.0	2.1	8.2
May.....	1.0		1.0	2.3	-0.1	0.0	1.4	4.6		
July	0.3		0.3	2.2	-0.1	-0.3	1.7	6.5		
September.....	0.3		-0.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.1	5.4		
November.....	-1.2	1.3	-0.2	2.8	-0.4	1.7	1.0	6.9		

The May 2022 Consumer Price Index for the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington area is scheduled to be released on June 10, 2022.

Technical Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 93 percent of the total U.S. population and (2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers approximately 29 percent of the total U.S. population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, 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 CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and the other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Each month, prices are collected in 75 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 22,000 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.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date; for most of the CPI-U the reference base is 1982-84 equals 100. An increase of 7 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 107.000. Alternatively, that relationship can also be expressed as the price of a base period market basket of goods and services rising from \$100 to \$107. For further details see the CPI home page on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi and the CPI section of the BLS Handbook of Methods available on the internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cpi/.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Because the sample size of a local area is smaller, the local area index is subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. In addition, local indexes are not adjusted for seasonal influences. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. **NOTE: Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices between cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.**

The **Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI, Core Based Statistical Area** covered in this release is comprised of Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Isanti, LeSueur, Mille Lacs, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Washington, and Wright Counties in Minnesota; and Pierce and St. Croix Counties in Wisconsin.

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Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted)

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from-		
	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022
Expenditure category						
All items	274.725	-	280.388	8.2	2.1	-
All items (1967=100)	863.331	-	881.126	-	-	-
Food and beverages	317.970	-	321.134	7.8	1.0	-
Food	306.752	-	309.729	7.9	1.0	-
Food at home	274.683	277.129	277.230	7.3	0.9	0.0
Cereals and bakery products	292.919	-	300.356	13.1	2.5	-
Meats, poultry, fish and eggs	309.257	-	309.042	7.9	-0.1	-
Dairy and related products	287.629	-	293.418	3.6	2.0	-
Fruits and vegetables	371.374	-	374.421	6.9	0.8	-
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials(1)	168.033	-	168.951	2.0	0.5	-
Other food at home	221.360	-	223.110	8.0	0.8	-
Food away from home	352.512	-	356.167	8.8	1.0	-
Alcoholic beverages	409.633	-	414.734	7.3	1.2	-
Housing	260.280	-	264.052	7.2	1.4	-
Shelter	304.187	306.158	308.081	5.4	1.3	0.6
Rent of primary residence(2)	312.163	313.413	314.361	4.0	0.7	0.3
Owners' equiv. rent of residences(2)(3)	322.838	324.117	325.415	4.4	0.8	0.4
Owners' equiv. rent of primary residence(2)(3)	322.838	324.117	325.415	4.4	0.8	0.4
Fuels and utilities	246.182	-	252.217	16.9	2.5	-
Household energy	220.225	226.736	226.837	19.4	3.0	0.0
Energy services(2)	220.756	227.088	226.659	18.4	2.7	-0.2
Electricity(2)	270.439	276.461	279.336	6.9	3.3	1.0
Utility (piped) gas service(2)	183.192	189.805	186.788	42.2	2.0	-1.6
Household furnishings and operations	139.282	-	141.671	11.7	1.7	-
Apparel	144.088	-	150.023	12.2	4.1	-
Transportation	233.863	-	246.351	20.7	5.3	-
Private transportation	223.942	-	235.366	20.0	5.1	-
New and used motor vehicles(4)	114.942	-	115.065	21.4	0.1	-
New vehicles(1)	179.482	-	179.482	12.6	0.0	-
Used cars and trucks(1)	415.185	-	408.827	33.4	-1.5	-
Motor fuel	257.215	275.380	318.325	41.7	23.8	15.6
Gasoline (all types)	258.124	276.426	319.410	41.5	23.7	15.5
Gasoline, unleaded regular(5)	259.038	277.740	321.242	41.7	24.0	15.7
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(5)(6)	256.031	271.633	312.495	37.8	22.1	15.0
Gasoline, unleaded premium(5)	313.614	331.359	378.530	39.8	20.7	14.2
Medical care	607.275	-	626.559	3.6	3.2	-
Recreation(4)	134.681	-	134.571	1.3	-0.1	-
Education and communication(4)	140.289	-	140.449	1.0	0.1	-
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare(1)	1,176.013	-	1,176.013	3.9	0.0	-
Other goods and services	429.528	-	433.522	6.3	0.9	-
Commodity and service group						
All items	274.725	-	280.388	8.2	2.1	-
Commodities	211.861	-	218.234	12.6	3.0	-
Commodities less food and beverages	164.702	-	171.559	15.4	4.2	-
Nondurables less food and beverages	214.269	-	232.328	17.4	8.4	-
Durables	121.517	-	121.758	14.2	0.2	-
Services	330.082	-	334.846	5.5	1.4	-
Special aggregate indexes						

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted) - Continued

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from-		
	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022
All items less medical care	259.684	-	264.738	8.6	1.9	-
All items less shelter.....	263.169	-	269.546	9.5	2.4	-
Commodities less food	173.673	-	180.658	15.0	4.0	-
Nondurables	262.972	-	274.512	12.2	4.4	-
Nondurables less food.....	227.718	-	245.353	16.4	7.7	-
Services less rent of shelter(3).....	373.413	-	379.103	5.5	1.5	-
Services less medical care services.....	304.521	-	308.156	5.8	1.2	-
Energy	242.690	255.008	275.976	30.9	13.7	8.2
All items less energy	282.804	-	286.477	6.8	1.3	-
All items less food and energy	279.370	-	283.146	6.6	1.4	-

Footnotes

(1) Index on an April 1978=100 base.

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

(3) Index on a December 1982=100 base.

(4) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

(5) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.

(6) Index on a December 1993=100 base.

- Data not available.

Note: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date. Data not seasonally adjusted.