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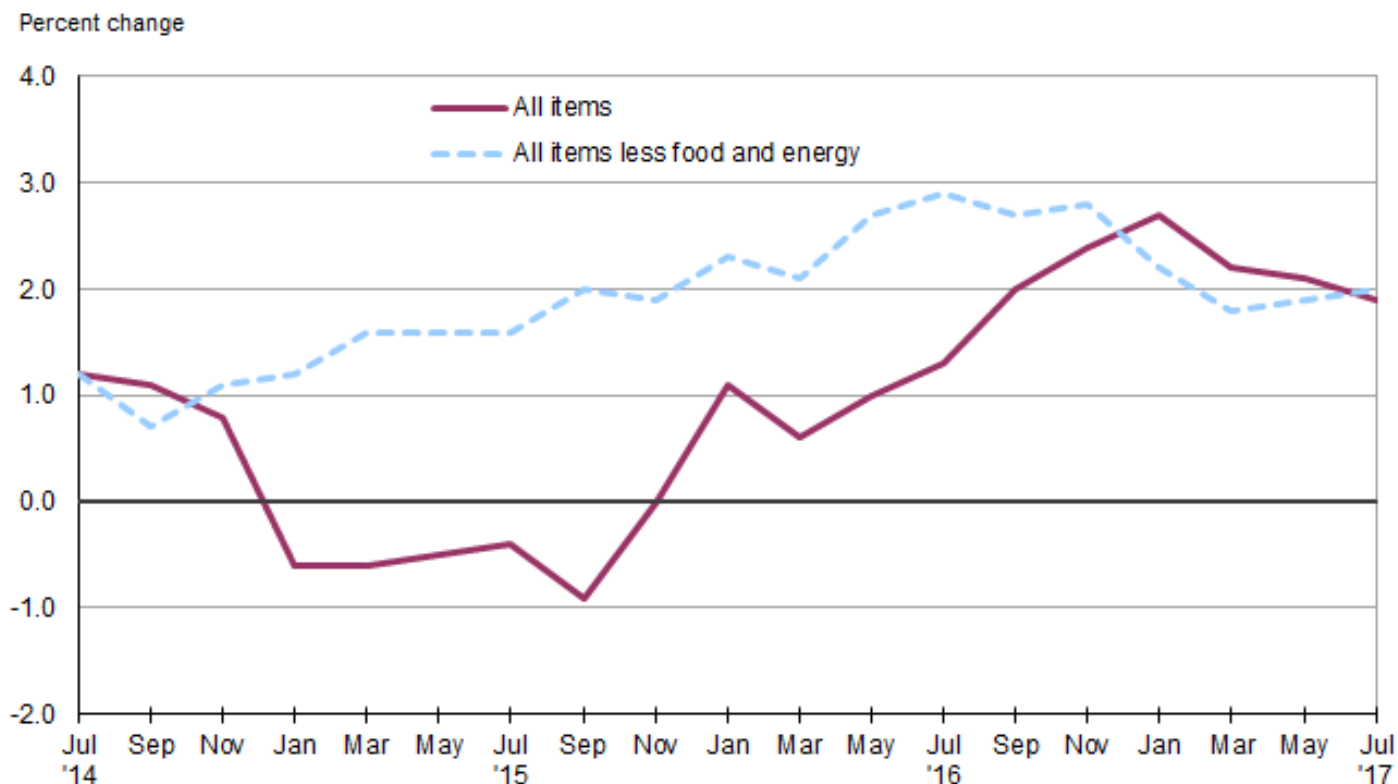
Consumer Price Index, Dallas-Fort Worth — July 2017

Area prices rise 0.2 percent in June and July; up 1.9 percent over the year

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for Dallas-Fort Worth rose 0.2 percent in June and July, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that a 0.2-percent rise in the index for all items less food and energy was the biggest contributor, although a 0.2-percent rise in food prices also played a role. Partially countering these increases, energy prices declined 0.6 percent in June and July. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, bimonthly changes may reflect the impact of seasonal influences.)

During the year ended in July 2017, the all items CPI-U rose 1.9 percent. The index for all items less food and energy increased 2.0 percent during the latest 12-month period. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Dallas, July 2014–July 2017



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food

Food prices rose 0.2 percent in June and July, after being essentially unchanged (-0.1 percent) in April and May. The increase reflected the combined effects of a 0.3-percent rise in prices for food away from home and a 0.2-percent rise in prices for food at home (grocery stores).

From July 2016 to July 2017, food prices rose 0.5 percent. The two components of the index registered opposing movements with prices for food away from home increasing 1.7 percent, while prices for food at home fell 0.8 percent.

Energy

The energy index declined 0.6 percent in June and July, following an increase of 2.1 percent in April and May. The decrease was the result of a 3.3-percent decline in motor fuel prices. In contrast, natural gas costs rose 11.7 percent, while the price of electricity was unchanged.

During the year ended in July 2017, the energy index rose 2.5 percent. Higher prices for motor fuel (6.2 percent) and natural gas (8.5 percent) were primarily responsible for the annual increase, as electricity costs fell 3.1 percent during the period.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.2 percent in June and July after increasing 0.7 in April and May. The biggest contributor to the latest advance was higher costs for shelter, up 1.7 percent. The shelter movement reflected a rise of 2.4 percent in owners' equivalent rent, the largest bimonthly increase since June and July 1993, as well as an increase of 1.3 percent in renters' costs. In contrast, prices for apparel (-6.6 percent) and recreation (-0.7 percent) each declined.

From July 2016 to July 2017, the index for all items less food and energy advanced 2.0 percent. The largest contributor was a 6.3-percent increase in shelter costs, resulting from a rise of 6.9 percent in renters' costs and 6.5 percent in owners' equivalent rent. Partially countering these increases, prices declined over the year for three components, education and communication (-4.7 percent), apparel (-4.6 percent), and recreation (-2.1 percent).

The September 2017 Consumer Price Index for All Items for Dallas-Fort Worth is scheduled to be released Friday, October 13, 2017.

Consumer Price Index Geographic Revision for 2018

In January 2018, BLS will introduce a new geographic area sample for the Consumer Price Index (CPI). As part of the new sample, the index for this area will be renamed. The first indexes using the new structure will be published in February 2018. Additional information on the geographic revision is available at www.bls.gov/cpi/additional-resources/geographic-revision-2018.htm.

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 89 percent of the total population and (2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers 28 percent of the total 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 87 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 24,000 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 (1982-84) that equals 100.0. An increase of 16.5 percent, for example, is shown as 116.5. 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, see the CPI home page on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi and the BLS Handbook of Methods, Chapter 17, *The Consumer Price Index*, available on the Internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch17.pdf.

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 **Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)** includes Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Henderson, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, and Tarrant Counties.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Dallas-Fort Worth, TX (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted)

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from -		
	May 2017	Jun. 2017	Jul. 2017	Jul. 2016	May 2017	Jun. 2017
All items	225.264	-	225.613	1.9	0.2	-
All items (1967 = 100)	706.641	-	707.734			
Food and beverages	251.286	-	251.754	0.3	0.2	-
Food	246.182	-	246.791	0.5	0.2	-
Food at home	216.941	216.969	217.445	-0.8	0.2	0.2
Food away from home	291.069	-	291.832	1.7	0.3	-
Alcoholic beverages	317.449	-	315.899	-1.6	-0.5	-
Housing	213.061	-	216.164	4.9	1.5	-
Shelter	235.256	237.281	239.285	6.3	1.7	0.8
Rent of primary residence(1)	249.659	251.874	252.819	6.9	1.3	0.4
Owners' equivalent rent of residences(1)(2)	250.891	253.420	256.879	6.5	2.4	1.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence(1)(2)	250.891	253.420	256.879	6.5	2.4	1.4
Fuels and utilities	220.891	-	224.211	0.7	1.5	-
Household energy	200.184	202.430	204.354	-0.8	2.1	1.0
Energy services(1)(3)	196.753	198.982	200.890	-1.0	2.1	1.0
Electricity(1)	185.345	185.345	185.345	-3.1	0.0	0.0
Utility (piped) gas service(1)	208.462	221.588	232.827	8.5	11.7	5.1
Household furnishings and operations	124.042	-	123.144	-0.5	-0.7	-
Apparel	106.227	-	99.166	-4.6	-6.6	-
Transportation	203.925	-	200.638	1.9	-1.6	-
Private transportation	205.615	-	203.199	2.1	-1.2	-
Motor fuel	209.392	209.906	202.500	6.2	-3.3	-3.5
Gasoline (all types)	208.440	208.971	201.578	6.3	-3.3	-3.5
Gasoline, unleaded regular(4)	199.822	200.262	192.972	5.8	-3.4	-3.6
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(4)(5)	224.348	225.989	217.288	8.2	-3.1	-3.9
Gasoline, unleaded premium(4)	228.710	229.729	223.949	8.3	-2.1	-2.5
Medical care	432.157	-	432.125	-0.6	0.0	-
Recreation(6)	111.647	-	110.851	-2.1	-0.7	-
Education and communication(6)	135.218	-	134.873	-4.7	-0.3	-
Other goods and services	391.616	-	393.424	0.4	0.5	-
Commodity and service group						
Commodities	172.587	-	170.495	-0.4	-1.2	-
Commodities less food and beverages	137.345	-	134.535	-0.8	-2.0	-
Nondurables less food and beverages	168.500	-	164.303	0.8	-2.5	-
Durables	110.537	-	108.836	-2.6	-1.5	-
Services	276.725	-	279.405	3.2	1.0	-
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less shelter	221.300	-	219.882	-0.3	-0.6	-
All items less medical care	215.231	-	215.596	2.1	0.2	-
Commodities less food	141.963	-	139.162	-0.9	-2.0	-
Nondurables	206.203	-	203.983	0.5	-1.1	-
Nondurables less food	175.382	-	171.311	0.6	-2.3	-
Services less rent of shelter(2)	334.381	-	334.724	-0.2	0.1	-
Services less medical care services	261.290	-	264.225	3.7	1.1	-
Energy	206.135	207.553	204.941	2.5	-0.6	-1.3
All items less energy	230.934	-	231.424	1.8	0.2	-
All items less food and energy	228.341	-	228.813	2.0	0.2	-

Footnotes(1) This index series was calculated using a Laspeyres estimator. All other item stratum index series were calculated using a geometric means estimator.

(2) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

(3) Prior to January 2011 this series was titled Gas (piped) and electricity.

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

- (4) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.
 - (5) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.
 - (6) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.
- Note: Index applies to a month as a whole, not to any specific date.