

The energy index advanced 7.6 percent for the two months ending in April. The increase was mainly due to higher prices for gasoline (5.5 percent). Prices for natural gas service jumped 15.4 percent, and prices for electricity rose 8.0 percent for the same period.

Energy prices moved up 10.8 percent over the year, largely due to higher prices for gasoline (10.8 percent). Prices paid for natural gas service jumped 19.3 percent, and prices for electricity advanced 7.5 percent during the past year.

**All items less food and energy**

The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.8 percent in the latest two-month period. Higher prices for other goods and services (5.6 percent), apparel (2.9 percent) and shelter (0.7 percent) were partially offset by lower prices for household furnishings and operations (-1.4 percent) and education and communication (-0.7 percent).

Over the year, the index for all items less food and energy increased 3.8 percent. Components contributing to the increase included other goods and services (7.0 percent) and shelter (6.4 percent). Partly offsetting the increases were price declines in recreation (-2.2 percent) and household furnishings and operations (-2.1 percent).

**Table A. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose CPI-U bi-monthly and annual percent changes (not seasonally adjusted)**

Month	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual	Bi-monthly	Annual
February	1.1	3.0	1.3	2.4	1.2	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.9	3.0	0.8	3.4
April	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.4	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.8
June	0.3	2.6	0.5	2.6	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.7		
August	0.6	2.8	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.0	0.3	2.6	0.7	3.1		
October	0.7	3.2	0.2	1.5	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.9	3.6		
December	-1.4	2.2	-0.4	2.5	-0.9	2.7	-0.3	3.2	-0.3	3.5		

The June 2017 Consumer Price Index for the San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose is scheduled to be released on July 14, 2017.

**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 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.