



TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

EST. 1958

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

456 Fulton St. Suite 401

Peoria, IL 61602

Mike Hinrichsen, CHAIRMAN

(Don White, Greg Menold, Russ Crawford, Rita Ali, Andrew Rand, Barry Logan, Chuck Nagel)

Monday, June 20, 2022

9:00 a.m.

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Access Code: 291-023-189

AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Public Input
4. Motion to approve May 16, 2022 minutes
5. Executive Director report
6. Motion to recommend to Full Commission the approval for Salary Ranges of Full-Time employees (Resolution 23-02)
7. Motion to recommend to Full Commission the approval for Salary Increases of Full Time and Part-time Employees (Resolution 23-01)
8. Other
9. Adjournment



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Monday, May 16, 2022

9:00 a.m.

MINUTES

1. Call to Order
Chairman Mike Hinrichsen called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.
2. Roll Call
Present: Mike Hinrichsen, Greg Menold, Andrew Rand, Rita Ali, Russ Crawford, and Don White.
Virtual: Barry Logan. Absent: Chuck Nagel. Staff present: Debbie Ulrich, Eric Miller, and Ray Lees.
3. Public Input- none
4. Motion to approve April 18, 2022, minutes
Greg Menold moved to approve April 18, 2022, minutes and Russ Crawford seconded. Motion carried.
5. Executive Director report
Eric Miller reported on the following:
 - Strategic Planning Meeting- 150 attended. The 2nd meeting is June 3, 2022. This meeting will have a composite of the first meeting with Commission list of goals to align with Federal programs coming up.
 - Ray Lees updated he has met with Dan Silverthorn for Port District and DCEO funding.
 - Eric Miller talked about RFQ for legal services being done every 5 year and want to have support to do so.
 - After discussion Russ Crawford agreed to send out RFQ and Don White said we can then negotiate amount for services, we need to get credentials first.
 - Barry Logan added RFQ should state all factors and not just hourly rate.
 - Mike Hinrichsen stated quality, cost and time should be the order of need.
6. Recommendation to Commission approval of FY23 Budget (Resolution 22-54)
Andrew Rand moved to recommend to Commission approval of FY23 Budget (Resolution 22-54) and Russ Crawford seconded.
 - Eric Miller mentioned the salary and wage numbers are missing on sheet but are figured in bottom line. He added that if awarded grants the numbers will be added, plus if we assist in the Port District project those as well will be added.

- Greg Menold asked if the number for raises is acceptable. Eric Miller replied that we budgeted for a 5% increase. He is taking steps with HR Consultant for updates.
 - Ray Lees explained we had a couple of planners interested in working for us and we made an offer to them, and they accepted positions elsewhere.
 - Mike Hinrichsen said we need to increase budget for salaries so to be competitive and to keep our employees. Greg Menold agreed, 5% is not enough at this time. Andrew Rand added he suggests 8%, and Russ Crawford agreed.
 - Russ Crawford also asked if offer relocation reimbursement and Eric Miller said there possibly could be.
Barry Logan moved to bump up budget for salaries to 8% and Russ Crawford seconded.
Motion carried.
Motion carried on original motion.
7. Recommend to Commission Joint Funding Agreement FY 2023 (Resolution 22-55)
Don White moved to recommend to Commission Joint Funding Agreement FY 2023 (Resolution 22-55) and Russ Crawford seconded.
Eric Miller explained the match procedure. Motion carried.
8. Recommendation to Commission FY23 Slate of Officers and Committee member for July 1, 2022, thru June 30, 2023 (Resolution 22-51)
Russ Crawford moved to recommend to Commission FY23 Slate of Officers and Committee members for July 1, 2022, thru June 30, 2023 (Resolution 22-51) and Greg Menold seconded.
Russ Crawford explained the process.
Motion carried.
9. Other
- Russ Crawford thanked Mike Hinrichsen for his service as Commission chairman.
 - Hanna City Trail meeting tonight at 6:00 p.m.
10. Adjournment
Greg Menold moved to adjourn at 9:54 a.m. and Rita Ali seconded. Motion carried.

Submitted by:
Eric Miller
Executive Director

Transcribed by:
Debbie Ulrich
Office Manager

To: Members of the Commission
 From Eric W. Miller, Executive Director
 Date: June 18, 2022
 Subject: Executive Director Report for June 2022

Project	Activity	Status
Administrative		
Headlines	Held second session of Strategic Planning Meeting	Ongoing
	Working with stakeholders with guardrail agreements	Ongoing
	Meeting with Members to discuss strategic Planning	Ongoing
	Working with members on support for federal grant programs	Complete
	Coordination with Stakeholders regarding Hanna City Trail Implementation	Ongoing
	Continued support of regional freight transportation through the Heart of Illinois Regional Port District	Ongoing
	Working with IDHS regarding Program Audit	Ongoing
Commission vendor selection	Developing RFQ for legal services	Will begin in July
Personnel	Annual staff reviews ongoing	Ongoing
Indirect Cost Rate(ICR)	Work on FY21 ICR with State of Illinois GOMB	Complete
Website	Content review of website.	Ongoing
Planning issues		
Illinois River Issues	Continued coordination of Beneficial Use of Dredged Material Pilot project	Ongoing
	Continued coordination and outreach regarding Asian Carp	Ongoing
	Continued discussion with stakeholders re: Island Design Workshop -USACE Engineering with Nature (nationa	Ongoing
Village of Goodfield Comp Plan	Continued discussion with Village board regarding Scope of work	On hold
Village of Dunlap Comp Plan	Work is complete	Complete
Village of Tremont Comp Plan	Work is ongoing	Ongoing
Village of Germantown Hills Comp Plan	Continued discussion with Village board regarding scope of work	Ongoing
Village of Minonk Comp Plan	Presented scope of work and Contract to Village Board	Ongoing
Village of Eureka park mapping project	Work is ongoing	Ongoing
Village of Creve Coeur	Continued discussion with Village board regarding scope of work	Ongoing
Village of Bartonville	Continued discussion with Village board regarding scope of work	Ongoing
City of Chillicothe	Continued discussion with Village board regarding scope of work	Ongoing
Village of Brimfield	Continued discussion with Village board regarding scope of work	Ongoing
Watershed Planning	Submitted Scope of Work and IEPA 319 Grant Submittal for a Watershed plan in Kickapoo Creek WS	Ongoing
Hazard Mitigation Plan	Submitted full proposal to update Hazard mitigation plan, Coordination with IEMA and Stakeholders	Ongoing
Online Collaboration Platform	Implementation of ARC Hub Citizen Engagement Platform	ongoing
GIS Projects/ Asset Management		
Village of Elmwood	Dunlap	Ongoing
Washburn	Peoria Heights	Ongoing
Minonk	Village of North Pekin	Ongoing
Delavan	Village of Washburn	Ongoing
North Pekin	Peoria Park District	Ongoing
El Paso	Tremont	Ongoing
Hollis Park District	Hanna City	Ongoing
Chillicothe	Creve Coeur	Ongoing
Bartonville		
Logan County GIS technical assistance	Signed Contract, work has commenced	Ongoing
Maintained COVID-19 dashboard for Woodford County Health Dept.		Ongoing
MPO/Transportation		
Technical Committee	Prepare agenda for and coordination for Technical Meetings	ongoing
Transportation Improvement Program	Development of FY 23 Transportation Improvement Program	Complete
	Creation of web based TIP document application	
	Processed FY 22 TIP Amendments	Ongoing
Intelligent Transportation Systems	Continued work on update to regional ITS architecture	on hold
Highway Safety Improvement Program Guardrails	working with Stakeholders to identify project lead for implementation	Ongoing
Special Transportation Studies		
City of East Peoria Riverfront Bikeway study	Project is complete	Complete
Woodford County Pavement evaluation	Project is complete	Complete
East Peoria Storm Sewer planning	Consultant Selection underway	Ongoing
Passenger Rail multimodal Center location study	Draft report received	Ongoing
		Ongoing
FY 21 State Planning and Research Funding		
Asset Management software	Project is underway, coordinating with consultant	Ongoing
Activity Based Travel Demand Model	Project is underway, coordinating with consultant	Ongoing
Congestion Management Plan	Project is underway, coordinating with consultant	Ongoing
FY 23 State Planning and Research Funding	4 proposals submitted awaiting award decision by IDOT	ongoing
HSTP/Transportation		
5310 program Grant	work with 5310 Grant recipients to ensure commitment to project	Ongoing
HSTP meetings		

Staff Memo

TCRPC Executive Board

DATE: June 20, 2022

ISSUE: Annual Adjustment to the Wage and Salary Schedule

Discussion regarding the need to update the Wage and Salary Schedules.

ACTION NEEDED BY PERSONNEL COMMITTEE:

- Make recommendation to Full Commission

BACKGROUND:

It is the practice of the Commission to review and adjust the Wage and Salary Schedules listed in the Employee Handbook. This practice is done keep the Wage and Salary Schedule current and competitive. This adjustment is partially based on United States Department of Labor's (USDOL) Consumer Price Index (CPI) and input from other sources. The attached report from the DOL indicates that the CPI ending in June 2022 has increased 8.6%. Last year, the schedules were adjusted upward by 3.0%. Based on this information, I recommending to the Executive Board and Full Commission to adjust the wage and salary schedule by 4.0%.

The charts for full-time salaried staff, part-time hourly staff scheduled to work under 1,000 hours in the fiscal year (with no benefits) are attached to this memo.

RESOLUTION 23-02

A RESOLUTION OF THE TRI- COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION TO AMEND APPENDIX C (WAGE AND SALARY SCHEDULE FOR FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, AND APPENDIX C1 (WAGE AND SALARY SCHEDULE FOR PART-TIME EMPLOYEES) OF THE EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK.

WHEREAS, the Employee Handbook includes a schedule of salary ranges for full-time and part-time employees of the Commission, and

WHEREAS, due to inflation and other factors, it is necessary to periodically adjust the salary ranges in an effort to attract and retain a well-qualified staff, and

WHEREAS, Appendices C and C1 of the Employee Handbook were last revised on June 22, 2017, and

WHEREAS, the minimum and maximum salary ranges for Appendix C and C1 are proposed to be adjusted for FY 2023 by 4 % (attached), and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION AS FOLLOWS: That the Commission approves the increases indicated above to the minimum and maximum salary ranges of Appendix C and C1 of the Wage and Salary Schedules and require that they be placed in the Employee Handbook.

Presented this 6th day of July 2022

Adopted this 6th day of July 2022

Don White, Chairman

Tri-County Regional Planning Commission

ATTEST:

Eric W. Miller, Executive Director

Tri- County Regional Planning Commission

Full Time Wage and Salary Schedule

The following wage and salary schedule depicts minimum and maximum ranges for FULL-TIME Commission team members. The schedule provides a guide to Executive Director for compensating new employees, as well as providing salary increases and promotions based on positive performance evaluations.

Position	FY 2022		FY2023 Proposed	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Executive Director	To be determined by Commission		To be determined by Commission	
GIS Program Manager	\$76,541.30	\$110,355.95	\$79,602.95	\$114,770.19
Planning Program Manager	\$76,541.30	\$110,355.95	\$79,602.95	\$114,770.19
GIS Manager	\$57,353.57	\$82,952.09	\$59,647.71	\$86,270.17
Senior Planner	\$56,068.81	\$80,836.24	\$58,311.56	\$84,069.69
GIS Project Manager	\$56,068.81	\$80,836.24	\$58,311.56	\$84,069.69
GIS Specialist III	\$50,560.11	\$72,897.50	\$52,582.51	\$75,813.40
Planner III	\$50,560.11	\$72,897.50	\$52,582.51	\$75,813.40
GIS Specialist II	\$45,107.55	\$68,815.04	\$46,911.85	\$71,567.64
Planner II	\$45,107.55	\$68,815.04	\$46,911.85	\$71,567.64
GIS Specialist I	\$38,489.23	\$55,493.11	\$40,028.80	\$57,712.83
Planner I	\$38,489.23	\$55,493.11	\$40,028.80	\$57,712.83
Office Administrator	\$37,735.54	\$58,049.81	\$39,244.96	\$60,371.80

The Wage and Salary Schedule was adopted July 6, 2022, by the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission.

Part Time Wage and Salary Schedule

The following wage and salary schedule depicts minimum and maximum ranges for Commission part-time employees, who are scheduled to work an average of less than 30 hours per week and are not eligible for benefits. The schedule provides a guide to the Executive Director for compensating part-time employees.

Position	FY2022		FY2023 Proposed	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Executive Director				
GIS Program Manager	\$39.22	\$54.37	\$40.79	\$56.55
Planning Program Manager	\$39.22	\$54.37	\$40.79	\$56.55
GIS Manager	\$37.94	\$49.32	\$39.46	\$51.29
Senior Planner/GIS Project Manager	\$36.68	\$48.06	\$38.15	\$49.98
Planner III	\$35.07	\$45.53	\$36.48	\$47.35
GIS Specialist III	\$35.42	\$46.79	\$36.83	\$48.67
Planner II	\$34.14	\$42.99	\$35.51	\$44.71
GIS Specialist II	\$34.14	\$42.58	\$35.51	\$44.28
Planner I	\$31.62	\$39.22	\$32.88	\$40.79
GIS Specialist I	\$31.62	\$39.22	\$32.88	\$40.79
Office Administrator	\$30.34	\$37.94	\$31.56	\$39.46
Secretary	\$25.29	\$30.34	\$26.30	\$31.56
Accountant	\$31.36	\$41.01	\$32.62	\$42.65

The Wage and Salary Schedule was adopted July 6, 2022, by the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission.

Staff Memo

TCRPC Executive Board

Date: June 20, 2022

ISSUE: Annual salary increases for eligible staff

Discussion regarding staff salary increases for FY23.

ACTION NEEDED BY PERSONNEL COMMITTEE:

- Make recommendation to Full Commission

BACKGROUND:

It is the practice of the Commission to give cost of living increases to eligible employees at the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1). The cost-of-living increase is based on many factors but closely tied to the Consumer Price Index (CPI). This year the CPI report, attached, has indicated an 8.6 increase over the previous 12 months.

During the development of the FY 2023 budget, an 8% increase in the overall salary line item was budgeted by the Commission. This budget number is included in the Unified Work Program (UWP) which was approved by the Commission and accepted by the Illinois Department of Transportation. I respectfully request authorization to adjust all eligible staff salaries by 6%. The 6% represents a dollar amount of \$34,080.21. All salary increases will be effective as of July 1, 2021.

The Commission currently faces issues in attracting qualified candidates. This is evidenced by receiving little to no interest in an entry level planner opening. As a result, I will seek Commission authorization to allow me to contract with a human resource consultant to conduct/update a salary survey/study for all positions within the Commission. The consultant will conduct this survey over the next few months and concluding this fall.

Based on the results of the study, I anticipate further salary adjustments. The remaining 2% or \$11,360 will provide a pool for salaries are determined below market. I will also be able to use the pool of funds to promote employees that are performing at an exceptional level. All further salary adjustments will go to the Personnel Committee for consideration.

RESOLUTION 23-01

A RESOLUTION OF THE TRI-COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION TO APPROVE FY 2023 WAGE ADJUSTMENTS FOR THE FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STAFF TO BE EFFECTIVE AS OF JULY 1, 2022

WHEREAS, the Tri-County Regional Commission, hereafter referred to as the Commission, employs a staff of administrators, planners, and specialists, and

WHEREAS, it has been customary for the Executive Director beginning July 1 of each fiscal year to provide salary adjustments based on merit and/or a cost of living index, and

WHEREAS, the Commission's professional staff has successfully carried out the policies and assignments of the Commission as set out in the FY 2023 Overall Work Program, and

WHEREAS, the FY 2023 Budget includes a 6% salary increase for the Commission's staff, and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMISSION AS FOLLOWS: That the Commission approves a lump sum amount of \$34,080.21 for FY 2023 wage increases for the full time and part-time staff to be distributed by the Executive Director at his discretion.

Presented this 6th day of July 2022

Adopted this 6th day of July 2022

Don White, Chairman

Tri-County Regional Planning Commission

ATTEST:

Eric W. Miller, Executive Director

Tri- County Regional Planning Commission

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



**Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (ET) June 10, 2022**

USDL-22-1113

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – MAY 2022

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.0 percent in May on a seasonally adjusted basis after rising 0.3 percent in April, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 8.6 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The increase was broad-based, with the indexes for shelter, gasoline, and food being the largest contributors. After declining in April, the energy index rose 3.9 percent over the month with the gasoline index rising 4.1 percent and the other major component indexes also increasing. The food index rose 1.2 percent in May as the food at home index increased 1.4 percent.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in May, the same increase as in April. While almost all major components increased over the month, the largest contributors were the indexes for shelter, airline fares, used cars and trucks, and new vehicles. The indexes for medical care, household furnishings and operations, recreation, and apparel also increased in May.

The all items index increased 8.6 percent for the 12 months ending May, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending December 1981. The all items less food and energy index rose 6.0 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index rose 34.6 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending September 2005. The food index increased 10.1 percent for the 12-months ending May, the first increase of 10 percent or more since the period ending March 1981.

Chart 1. One-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), seasonally adjusted, May 2021 - May 2022
Percent change

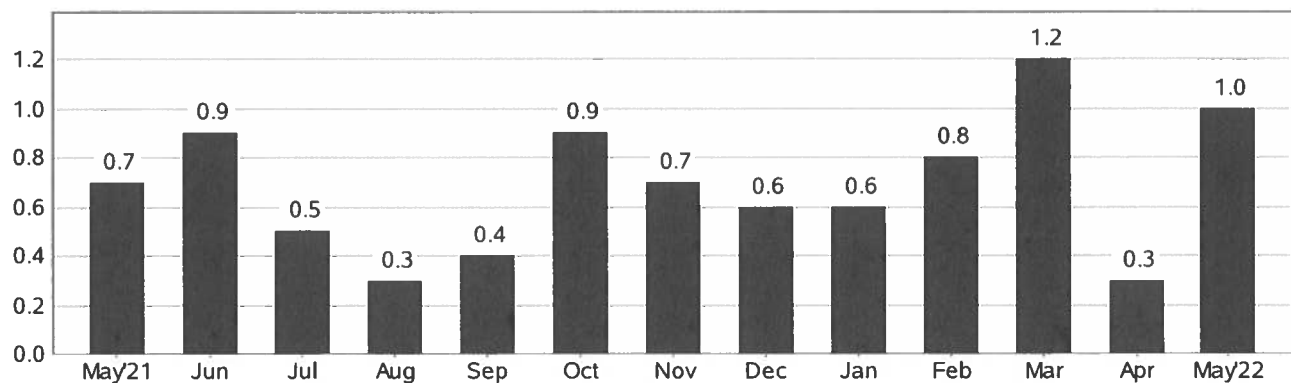


Chart 2. 12-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, May 2021 - May 2022

Percent change

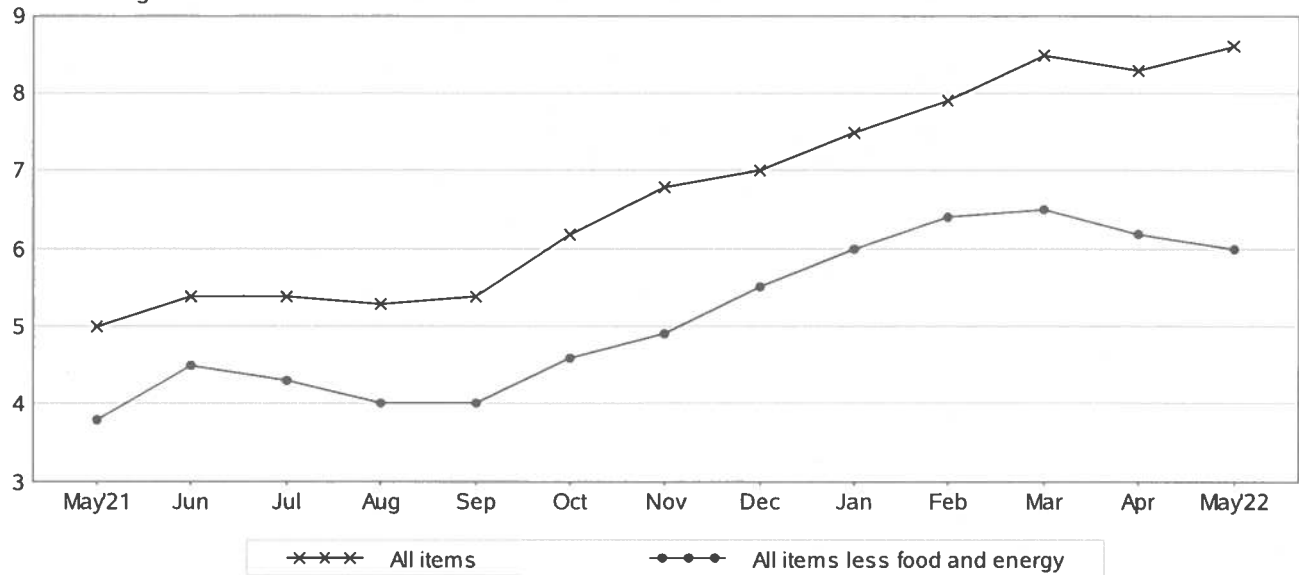


Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2022
	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	May 2022	
All items	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.0	8.6
Food	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	10.1
Food at home	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	11.9
Food away from home ¹	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	7.4
Energy	2.4	0.9	0.9	3.5	11.0	-2.7	3.9	34.6
Energy commodities	4.2	1.3	-0.6	6.7	18.1	-5.4	4.5	50.3
Gasoline (all types)	4.5	1.3	-0.8	6.6	18.3	-6.1	4.1	48.7
Fuel oil ¹	3.5	-2.4	9.5	7.7	22.3	2.7	16.9	106.7
Energy services	0.2	0.3	2.9	-0.4	1.8	1.3	3.0	16.2
Electricity	0.2	0.5	4.2	-1.1	2.2	0.7	1.3	12.0
Utility (piped) gas service	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	1.5	0.6	3.1	8.0	30.2
All items less food and energy	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	6.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.7	8.5
New vehicles	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.0	12.6
Used cars and trucks	2.4	3.3	1.5	-0.2	-3.8	-0.4	1.8	16.1
Apparel	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	-0.8	0.7	5.0
Medical care commodities ¹	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.4
Services less energy services	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	5.2
Shelter	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	5.5
Transportation services	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.1	1.3	7.9
Medical care services	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	4.0

¹ Not seasonally adjusted

Food

The food index increased 1.2 percent in May following a 0.9-percent increase the prior month. The index for food at home rose 1.4 percent in May, the fifth consecutive increase of at least 1.0 percent. All six major grocery store food group indexes rose in May. The index for dairy and related products rose 2.9 percent, its largest monthly increase since July 2007. The index for nonalcoholic beverages increased 1.7 percent, and the index for other food at home rose 1.6 percent.

The cereals and bakery products index increased 1.5 percent in May after rising 1.1 percent in April. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.1 percent over the month, with the index for eggs rising 5.0 percent. The index for fruits and vegetables rose 0.6 percent in May after declining in April.

The food away from home index rose 0.7 percent in May after rising 0.6 percent in April. The index for full service meals rose 0.8 percent over the month. The index for limited service meals increased 0.7 percent in May after rising 0.3 percent in April.

The food at home index rose 11.9 percent over the last 12 months, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending April 1979. All six major grocery store food group indexes increased over the span, with five of the six rising more than 10 percent. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased the most, rising 14.2 percent, with the index for eggs increasing 32.2 percent. The remaining groups saw increases ranging from 8.2 percent (fruits and vegetables) to 12.6 percent (other food at home).

The index for food away from home rose 7.4 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month change since the period ending November 1981. The index for full service meals rose 9.0 percent over the last 12 months, and the index for limited service meals rose 7.3 percent over the last year. The index for food at employee sites and schools fell 30.5 percent over the last 12 months, reflecting widespread free lunch programs.

Energy

The energy index increased 3.9 percent in May after falling 2.7 percent in April. The gasoline index rose 4.1 percent in May after declining in April. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 7.8 percent in May.) The index for natural gas rose 8.0 percent in May, the largest monthly increase since October 2005. The electricity index also increased in May, rising 1.3 percent.

The energy index rose 34.6 percent over the past 12 months. The gasoline index increased 48.7 percent over the span. The index for fuel oil more than doubled, rising 106.7 percent; this represents the largest increase in the history of the series, which dates to 1935. The index for electricity rose 12.0 percent, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending August 2006. The index for natural gas increased 30.2 percent over the last 12 months, the largest such increase since the period ending July 2008.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in May. The shelter index increased 0.6 percent in May, the largest monthly increase since March 2004. The rent index rose 0.6 percent over the month, the same increase as in April, and the owners' equivalent rent index also rose 0.6 percent. The index for lodging away from home rose 0.9 percent in May after larger increases in recent months.

The index for airline fares continued to rise, increasing 12.6 percent in May after rising 18.6 percent the prior month. The index for used cars and trucks rose 1.8 percent in May after declining in each of the 3 prior months. The index for new vehicles rose in May, increasing 1.0 percent after rising 1.1 percent in April.

The medical care index rose 0.4 percent in May. Medical care component indexes were mixed over the month. The index for hospital services increased 0.5 percent, while the indexes for physicians' services and for prescription drugs both declined 0.1 percent.

The index for household furnishings and operations continued to rise, increasing 0.4 percent over the month. The recreation index also rose 0.4 percent in May. Both increases were the same increases as in April. The index for apparel increased 0.7 percent in May after falling in April. Other indexes that increased in May include motor vehicle insurance (+0.5 percent), personal care (+0.4 percent), education (+0.3 percent), tobacco (+0.9 percent), and alcoholic beverages (+0.5 percent).

The index for all items less food and energy rose 6.0 percent over the past 12 months. The increase was broad-based, reflecting advances in almost all major component indexes. The shelter index rose 5.5 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending February 1991. The index for household furnishings and operations increased 8.9 percent over the last 12 months. The index for new vehicles rose 12.6 percent and the index for used cars and trucks increased 16.1 percent over the year, while the index for airline fares rose 37.8 percent.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 8.6 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 292.296 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 1.1 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 9.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 288.022 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 1.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 8.0 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 1.0 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the past 10 to 12 months are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for June 2022 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, July 13, 2022 at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of the CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services. The CPI reflects spending patterns for each of two population groups: all urban consumers and urban wage earners and clerical workers. The all urban consumer group represents about 93 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the poor, the unemployed, and retired people, as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, farming families, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals. Consumer inflation for all urban consumers is measured by two indexes, namely, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U).

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is based on the expenditures of households included in the CPI-U definition that meet two requirements: more than one-half of the household's income must come from clerical or wage occupations, and at least one of the household's earners must have been employed for at least 37 weeks during the previous 12 months. The CPI-W population represents about 29 percent of the total U.S. population and is a subset of the CPI-U population.

The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month 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. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 75 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 visit, telephone call, or web collection by the Bureau's trained representatives.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are aggregated using 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 23 selected 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. The CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to three subsequent quarterly revisions.

The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For most of 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 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.

Sampling Error in the CPI

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 CPI. 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 percent of these estimates will 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-U, 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 www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/variance-estimates/home.htm.

Calculating Index Changes

Movements of the indexes from 1 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 following table shows an example of using index values to calculate percent changes:

	Item A	Item B	Item C
Year I	112.500	225.000	110.000
Year II	121.500	243.000	128.000
Change in index points	9.000	18.000	18.000
Percent change	$9.0/112.500 \times 100 = 8.0$	$18.0/225.000 \times 100 = 8.0$	$18.0/110.000 \times 100 = 16.4$

Use of Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) produces both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted data are computed using seasonal factors derived by the X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment method. These factors are updated each February, and the new factors are used to revise the previous 5 years of seasonally adjusted data. The factors are available at www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/seasonal-adjustment/seasonal-factors-2022.xlsx. For more information on data revision scheduling, please see the Factsheet on Seasonal Adjustment at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/questions-and-answers.htm and the Timeline of Seasonal Adjustment Methodological Changes at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/timeline-seasonal-adjustment-methodology-changes.htm.

For analyzing short-term 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 weather events, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales. This allows data users to focus on changes that are not typical for the time of year. The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data are also 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. BLS advises against the use of seasonally adjusted data in escalation agreements because seasonally adjusted series are revised annually.

Intervention Analysis

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses intervention analysis seasonal adjustment (IASA) for some CPI series. Sometimes extreme values or sharp movements can distort the underlying seasonal pattern of price change. Intervention analysis seasonal adjustment is a process by which the distortions caused by such unusual events are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. The resulting seasonal factors, which more accurately represent the seasonal pattern, are then applied to the unadjusted data.

For example, this procedure was used for the motor fuel series to offset the effects of the 2009 return to normal pricing after the worldwide economic downturn in 2008. Retaining this outlier data during seasonal factor calculation would distort the computation of the seasonal portion of the time series data for motor fuel, so it was estimated and removed from the data prior to seasonal adjustment. Following that, seasonal factors were calculated based on this “prior adjusted” data. These seasonal factors represent a clearer picture of the seasonal pattern in the data. The last step is for motor fuel seasonal factors to be applied to the unadjusted data.

For the seasonal factors introduced for January 2022, BLS adjusted 72 series using intervention analysis seasonal adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels, electricity, and vehicles.

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Indexes

Seasonally adjusted data, including the U.S. city average all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to 5 years after their original release. Every year, economists in the CPI calculate new seasonal factors for seasonally adjusted series and apply them to the last 5 years of data. Seasonally adjusted indexes beyond the last 5 years of data are considered to be final and not subject to revision. For January 2022, revised seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted indexes for 2017 to 2021 were calculated and published. For series which are directly adjusted using the Census X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment software, the seasonal factors for 2021 will be applied to data for 2022 to produce the seasonally adjusted 2022 indexes. Series which are indirectly seasonally adjusted by summing seasonally adjusted component series have seasonal factors which are derived and are therefore not available in advance.

Determining Seasonal Status

Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. Using these criteria, BLS economists determine whether a series should change its status from "not seasonally adjusted" to "seasonally adjusted", or vice versa. If any of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index 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. For 2022, 22 of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index are seasonally adjusted.

Contact Information

For additional information about the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi or contact the CPI Information and Analysis Section at 202-691-7000 or cpi_info@bls.gov.

For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/home.htm or contact the CPI seasonal adjustment section at 202-691-6968 or cpiseas@bls.gov.

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.