SHADY SHORES TOWN COUNCIL
WORKSESSION
JUNE 13, 2022; 6:00 PM
101 S.SHADY SHORES ROAD
SHADY SHORES, TX 76208

TO VIEW THE MEETING LIVE
https://shadyshorestx.civicclerk.com/

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL
Establish a quorum.

WORKSESSION

Budget Worksession and Discussion
a. Fee Schedule
b. Salaries and Staffing Discussion
c. Fritz (roundabout) Discussion- funding options
d. Inflation and Cost Increases/Fire Department

Parking Ordinance- Consider and discuss updates to the Parking Ordinance as recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Social Media Policy/Code of Ethics Update- Conduct a worksession relative to the social media policy and a code of ethics policy for the Town of Shady Shores.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS AND STAFF DIRECTION

ADJOURN

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The Town Council reserves the right to adjourn into closed session at any time during the course of this meeting to discuss any of the matters listed on this agenda, as authorized by Texas Government Code Section 551.071 (Consultation with Attorney), 551.072 (Deliberation about Real Property), 551.073 (Deliberation about Gifts and Donations), 551.074 (Personnel Matters), 551.076 (Deliberations about Security Devices), and 551.087 (Economic Development).

I, _____, _____ of the Town of Shady Shores do hereby certify that the above notice of the Regular Town Council Meeting was posted on the bulletin board at the Community Center, 101 S. Shady Shores Road, Shady Shores, Texas on _____ Day of _____2022, at _____ _____.M.

_____
Cindy Aughinbaugh, Mayor

MASTER FEE SCHEDULE

ADOPTED

DEVELOPMENT FEE SCHEDULE

Site Plans and Platting:	Method of Calculation	Old Fee	Proposed	Min. Fee
Pre Development Conference	Flat Fee	500	$545 per hour	$ 545
Preliminary, Final Plat or Replat	Flat Fee	1000	$ 1000	
Site and Landscape Plan Review	Base Fee	500	$1500 + 50 per lot	
Engineering Review Fees, Third and Subsequent Reviews	% of Actual Cost	0	120%	$500
Infrastructure Inspection Fees	% of Construction Costs	4%	4%	
Zoning Change	Base Fee	500	600	$600
	Per Acre		50	$ 50
	Maximum		3000	$3,000
Variance Application	Flat Fee	500	500	
Publication Cost	% + Actual	0	Actual Cost + 15%	

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RESIDENTIAL BUILDING FEE SCHEDULE

Residential Permit Type	Method of Calculation	Old Fee	Proposed	Min
New Residential	Price per square foot + Required Inspections	.60	2.75	$1000
Plan Review	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
Engineer Review	Flat Fee	$100	$200	
Erosion Control, Porta Privy, Trash Bin	Flat Fee	$120	$125	
T-Pole	Flat Fee	$45		
Piers	Flat Fee	$45		
Plumbing Rough	Flat Fee	$120	$125	
Foundation	Flat Fee	$90	$95	
Seconds Inspections	Flat Fee	$360	$400	
Flatwork Approach	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
Meter Release	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
Finals	Flat Fee			
- Building	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
- Mechanical	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
- Plumbing	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
- Electrical	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
Certificate of Occupancy	Flat Fee	$175	$250	
Accessory Strcture	Square Footage + Required Inspections	.50 per square Foot + inspections	$1.50 Per square foot + inspections	$200
Outdoor Patio/Living Structure no utilities	Flat Fee	$210	$210	
Outdoor Patio/Living Structure Utilities	Flat Fee	$330	$330	
Approach/Flatwork	Flat Fee	$150	$155	

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Culvert Permit	Flat Fee	$155	$300	
Foundation Repair	Flat Fee	$0	$200	
Demo/Removal Permit	Flat Fee		$150	
Mechanical Permit (HVAC)	Flat Fee	$150	$300	
Mechanical Permit (Plumbing, Electrical, Etc)	Flat Fee	$150	$150	
Red Tag Inspections	Flat Fee	$90	$100	
Fence Permit	Flat Fee	$115		
Expired Permit Re-Issue	Flat Fee	0	Underlying Permit Fee x .5	
Irrigation Permit	Flat Fee	$170	$250	
Water Well Permit	Flat Fee	$300	$300	
Retaining Wall over 4’	Flat Fee	0	$ 300	
Roofing Permit	Flat Fee	$150	$150	
Septic System	Flat Fee			
- New	Flat Fee	$560	$560	
- Repair	Flat Fee	$275	$275	
- Substantiated Complaint	Flat Fee	$150	$150	
- Unsubstantiated Complain	Flat Fee	0	0	
Solar Permit	Flat Fee	$150	$300	
Spa Permit	Flat Fee	$200	$200	
In Ground Swimming Pool	Flat Fee	$900	$900	
Above Ground Swimming Pool	Flat Fee		$200	
Decking	Flat Fee		$150	
Unpermitted Work Fee	Flat Fee	2 x Permit	2 x permit	
Denied Plan Review	Flat Fee	Flat Fee	$150	

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Window Inspection	Flat Fee	$45	$50	
Misc Inspections	Flat Fee	$45	$50	

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MISCELLANEOUS FEES

MISC	Method of Calculation	Old Fee	Proposed	Min
Peddlers fee	Flat Fee	$35	$35	
Health Inspections	Flat Fee	$125	$125	
Administrative Fee	Flat Fee	$250	$250	
Solid Waste Connect Fee	Flat Fee	$25	$25	
Solid Waste Late Fee	Flat Fee	$5	$15	
Solid Waste User Fees	Flat Fee			
Regular Residential	Flat Fee		64.74	
Senior Rate	Flat Fee		60.23	
Deposit* (refundable after 1 year)	Flat Fee			
Returned Check/ACH	Flat Fee	$35	$35	
Credit Card Processing Fees	%		3.5%	
Short Term Rental	Flat fee	$1500	$1500	
Community Center Rental				
Residents		$75	$100	
Non-Residents		$300	$300	
Deposit		$100	$100	

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RIGHT OF WAY MANGEMENT FEES

Streets, Sidewalks and Other Public Places

Right-of- Way Type:	Method of Calculation	Min. Fee
Application Fee	Flat Fee	$100
Expedited Application Fee	Flat Fee	$250
Saturday Inspection Fee: each Saturday	Flat Fee	$200
Permit Expiration; each permit for incomplete work on expiration date if not extended	Flat Fee	$30
Electronic maps submittal fee; per hour of labor necessitated by hard copy submittal in lieu of electronic format (2 hour minimum)	$80 per hour	$160
Registration; per user; per year	Flat Fee	$50
Inspection Fee	$1/LF or $150/day of anticipated construction time, whichever is greater	
Small Cell Application Fee (This penalty shall not exceed and is capped by statutory limits.	1-5 Network Nodes Each Additional Network Node Per Pole	$500 $250 $1000
Small Cell User Fee (This penalty shall not exceed and is capped by statutory limits.	Each Network Node; Annually Per Pole; Per Year Per Pole	$250 $20 for town pole attachment

Public Inconvenience Penalty

Public inconvenience penalties are assessed and calculated from the date of expiration of the permit until date of completion of work or repair or of final backfill if turned over to the department for repair. This penalty shall not exceed and is capped by statutory limits.

Type of Facility	Unit of Cost	Penalty (Per day)			
		31-75 days	79-90 days	90-100 days	>100 days
Sidewalk	Per sq. foot	$0.0026	$0.0052	$0.0078	$0.0104
Driveway	Per each	$39.00	$78.00	$117.00	$156.00

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) May 11, 2022

USDL-22-0835

Technical information: (202) 691-7000 • cpi_info@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/cpi
Media Contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – APRIL 2022

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.3 percent in April on a seasonally adjusted basis after rising 1.2 percent in March, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 8.3 percent before seasonal adjustment.

Increases in the indexes for shelter, food, airline fares, and new vehicles were the largest contributors to the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The food index rose 0.9 percent over the month as the food at home index rose 1.0 percent. The energy index declined in April after rising in recent months. The index for gasoline fell 6.1 percent over the month, offsetting increases in the indexes for natural gas and electricity.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in April following a 0.3-percent advance in March. Along with indexes for shelter, airline fares, and new vehicles, the indexes for medical care, recreation, and household furnishings and operations all increased in April. The indexes for apparel, communication, and used cars and trucks all declined over the month.

The all items index increased 8.3 percent for the 12 months ending April, a smaller increase than the 8.5-percent figure for the period ending in March. The all items less food and energy index rose 6.2 percent over the last 12 months. The energy index rose 30.3 percent over the last year, and the food index increased 9.4 percent, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending April 1981.

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

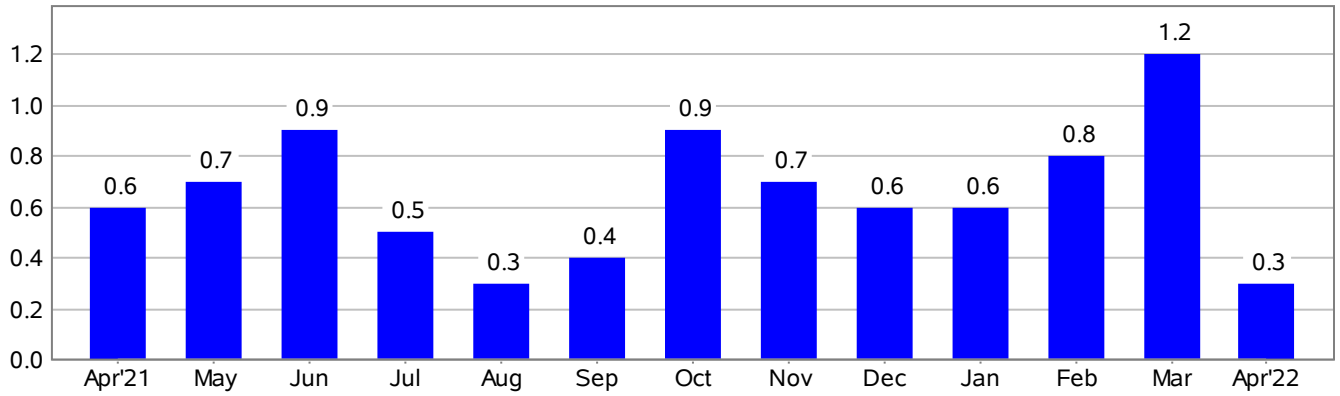

Chart 2. 12-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, Apr. 2021 - Apr. 2022

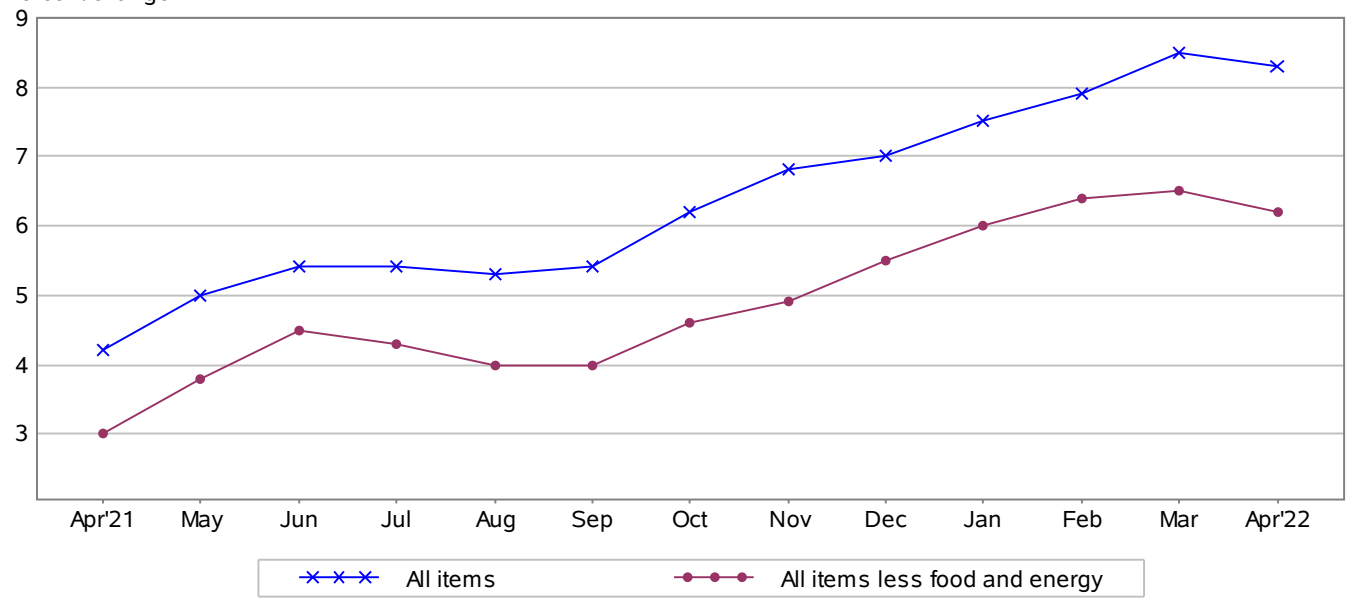

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Apr. 2022
	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	
All items	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	8.3
Food	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	9.4
Food at home	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.0	10.8
Food away from home[1]	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	7.2
Energy	3.7	2.4	0.9	0.9	3.5	11.0	-2.7	30.3
Energy commodities	4.7	4.2	1.3	-0.6	6.7	18.1	-5.4	44.7
Gasoline (all types)	4.6	4.5	1.3	-0.8	6.6	18.3	-6.1	43.6
Fuel oil[1]	12.3	3.5	-2.4	9.5	7.7	22.3	2.7	80.5
Energy services	2.4	0.2	0.3	2.9	-0.4	1.8	1.3	13.7
Electricity	1.4	0.2	0.5	4.2	-1.1	2.2	0.7	11.0
Utility (piped) gas service	5.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	1.5	0.6	3.1	22.7
All items less food and energy	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	6.2
Commodities less food and energy commodities	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	-0.4	0.2	9.7
New vehicles	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	13.2
Used cars and trucks	2.5	2.4	3.3	1.5	-0.2	-3.8	-0.4	22.7
Apparel	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	-0.8	5.4
Medical care commodities[1]	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.1
Services less energy services	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	4.9
Shelter	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.1
Transportation services	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.1	8.5
Medical care services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.5	3.5

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

Food

The food index increased 0.9 percent in April; this was its seventeenth consecutive monthly increase. The index for food at home rose 1.0 percent after rising 1.5 percent the prior month. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased over the month. The index for dairy and related products rose 2.5 percent, its largest monthly increase since July 2007. The index for nonalcoholic beverages also rose sharply, increasing 2.0 percent over the month. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.4 percent as the index for eggs increased 10.3 percent in April.

The index for cereals and bakery products increased 1.1 percent over the month, and the index for other food at home rose 0.7 percent. In contrast to these increases, the index for fruits and vegetables declined in April, falling 0.3 percent. The index for fresh fruits declined 0.5 percent, while the index for fresh vegetables was unchanged.

The food away from home index rose 0.6 percent in April after rising 0.3 percent in March. The index for full service meals rose 0.9 percent over the month. The index for limited service meals increased 0.3 percent in April after declining in March.

The food at home index rose 10.8 percent over the last 12 months, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending November 1980. The index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs increased 14.3 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending May 1979. The other major grocery store food group indexes also rose over the past year, with increases ranging from 7.8 percent (fruits and vegetables) to 11.0 percent (other food at home).

The index for food away from home rose 7.2 percent over the last year. The index for full service meals rose 8.7 percent over the last 12 months, the largest 12-month increase since the inception of the index in 1997. The index for limited service meals rose 7.0 percent over the last year, while the index for food at employee sites and schools fell 30.0 percent, reflecting widespread free lunch programs.

Energy

The energy index declined 2.7 percent in April after rising 11.0 percent in March. The gasoline index declined in April, falling 6.1 percent after increasing 18.3 percent the prior month. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices fell 1.0 percent in April.) The other major energy component indexes increased in April; the index for natural gas rose 3.1 percent and the index for electricity increased 0.7 percent.

The energy index rose 30.3 percent over the past 12 months. All the major energy component indexes increased over the year. The gasoline index increased 43.6 percent and the fuel oil index rose 80.5 percent. The index for electricity rose 11.0 percent, and the index for natural gas increased 22.7 percent over the last 12 months.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in April. The shelter index increased 0.5 percent in April, the same increase as in March. The rent index rose 0.6 percent and the owners' equivalent rent index rose 0.5 percent. The index for lodging away from home continued to increase, rising 1.7 percent in April after advancing 3.3 percent in March.

The index for airline fares continued to rise sharply, increasing 18.6 percent in April, the largest 1-month increase since the inception of the series in 1963. The index for new vehicles increased 1.1 percent in April after rising 0.2 percent in March. The medical care index increased 0.4 percent in April. The index for hospital services rose 0.5 percent over the month, the index for physicians' services rose 0.2 percent, and the index for prescription drugs was unchanged.

The recreation index rose 0.4 percent in April after increasing 0.2 percent in March. The index for household furnishings and operations continued to increase, rising 0.4 percent in April after increasing 1.0 percent the prior month. The index for motor vehicle insurance increased 0.8 percent in April. Also rising over the month were the indexes for personal care (+0.4 percent), education (+0.2 percent), alcoholic beverages (+0.4 percent), and tobacco (+0.4 percent).

A few major component indexes declined in April. The apparel index fell 0.8 percent over the month, ending a string of six consecutive increases. The index for communication fell 0.4 percent in April, its third consecutive monthly decline. The index for used cars and trucks also fell 0.4 percent over the month, its third straight decline after a long series of increases.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 6.2 percent over the past 12 months. Virtually all major components have increased over the span. The shelter index rose 5.1 percent over the last year, and the medical care index increased 3.2 percent. Several transportation indexes show notable increases including used cars and trucks (+22.7 percent) and new vehicles (+13.2 percent). The index for airline fares rose 33.3 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending December 1980.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 8.3 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 289.109 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.6 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 8.9 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 284.575 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.5 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 7.8 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.6 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 May 2022 is scheduled to be released on Friday, June 10, 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 x 100 = 8.0	18.0/225.000 x 100 = 8.0	18.0/110.000 x 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.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
All items	100.000	267.054	287.504	289.109	8.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3
Food	13.361	273.090	295.728	298.711	9.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Food at home	8.245	254.760	278.612	282.161	10.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0
Cereals and bakery products	1.047	285.377	311.606	314.787	10.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.878	271.459	305.116	310.399	14.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4
Dairy and related products	0.759	230.170	245.258	251.030	9.1	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.5
Fruits and vegetables	1.432	314.973	337.503	339.385	7.8	0.6	2.3	1.5	-0.3
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.942	179.570	194.342	197.138	9.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.0
Other food at home	2.188	220.143	241.804	244.282	11.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.7
Food away from home[1]	5.116	301.819	321.689	323.559	7.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Energy	8.295	229.116	298.246	298.469	30.3	0.1	3.5	11.0	-2.7
Energy commodities	4.926	257.289	375.027	372.220	44.7	-0.7	6.7	18.1	-5.4
Fuel oil[1]	0.161	267.262	469.743	482.516	80.5	2.7	7.7	22.3	2.7
Motor fuel	4.685	253.648	368.440	365.314	44.0	-0.8	6.7	18.3	-5.8
Gasoline (all types)	4.590	252.603	366.499	362.802	43.6	-1.0	6.6	18.3	-6.1
Energy services	3.369	211.838	237.825	240.865	13.7	1.3	-0.4	1.8	1.3
Electricity	2.511	218.627	240.558	242.778	11.0	0.9	-1.1	2.2	0.7
Utility (piped) gas service	0.858	188.129	225.679	230.916	22.7	2.3	1.5	0.6	3.1
All items less food and energy	78.344	273.968	289.305	290.846	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities	21.513	149.915	164.449	164.520	9.7	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.2
Apparel	2.538	120.656	128.919	127.126	5.4	-1.4	0.7	0.6	-0.8
New vehicles	4.014	149.892	168.056	169.699	13.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.1
Used cars and trucks	4.038	168.647	208.216	206.981	22.7	-0.6	-0.2	-3.8	-0.4
Medical care commodities[1]	1.500	377.284	385.084	385.307	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Alcoholic beverages	0.878	261.265	270.352	271.376	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4
Tobacco and smoking products[1]	0.516	1,238.348	1,321.917	1,327.276	7.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Services less energy services	56.831	351.265	365.938	368.565	4.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Shelter	32.452	331.354	346.618	348.389	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rent of primary residence	7.278	346.267	361.083	362.951	4.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[2]	23.816	340.162	354.968	356.439	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Medical care services	6.881	572.108	589.652	591.940	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5
Physicians' services[1]	1.849	405.869	409.998	410.830	1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.2
Hospital services[3]	2.170	361.585	373.307	374.501	3.6	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.5
Transportation services	5.673	324.519	340.671	351.985	8.5	3.3	1.4	2.0	3.1
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair[1]	1.023	315.177	329.992	331.735	5.3	0.5	1.7	-0.3	0.5
Motor vehicle insurance	2.397	567.509	589.143	592.317	4.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8
Airline fares	0.543	222.953	243.689	297.143	33.3	21.9	5.2	10.7	18.6

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
All items	100.000	8.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3
Food	13.361	9.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Food at home	8.245	10.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0
Cereals and bakery products	1.047	10.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.1
Cereals and cereal products	0.337	11.9	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.5
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.054	14.0	-1.6	1.0	2.2	-0.9
Breakfast cereal[1]	0.141	12.1	2.4	1.1	2.4	2.4
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.142	10.7	0.8	0.8	2.8	1.3
Rice[1, 2, 3]		9.2	0.7	0.9	3.2	0.7
Bakery products[1]	0.710	9.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0
Bread[1, 2]	0.197	9.1	2.0	0.4	0.8	2.0
White bread[1, 3]		8.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0
Bread other than white[1, 3]		9.8	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.9
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins[2]	0.110	10.1	-1.0	2.4	2.5	-0.2
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies[1]	0.174	7.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9
Cookies[1, 3]		6.6	0.3	1.9	0.5	0.3
Fresh cakes and cupcakes[1, 3]		8.2	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0
Other bakery products	0.229	11.7	1.1	1.6	2.0	0.4
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts[1, 3]		8.9	0.7	4.1	-1.7	0.7
Crackers, bread, and cracker products[3]		14.1	0.8	1.5	2.7	0.0
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers[1, 3]		13.3	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.9
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.878	14.3	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.4
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.765	13.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Meats	1.131	13.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4
Beef and veal	0.531	14.3	-0.1	0.8	0.3	-0.9
Uncooked ground beef[1]	0.193	14.8	1.3	0.7	2.1	1.3
Uncooked beef roasts[1, 2]	0.080	16.9	-0.7	1.6	0.9	-0.7
Uncooked beef steaks[2]	0.206	11.8	-1.1	0.1	-0.7	-2.1
Uncooked other beef and veal[1, 2]	0.052	18.9	-0.6	1.0	0.2	-0.6
Pork	0.361	13.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products[2]	0.159	16.3	2.3	1.3	0.9	2.1
Bacon and related products[3]		17.7	2.9	0.8	1.0	2.5
Breakfast sausage and related products[2, 3]		13.9	1.2	2.1	0.5	1.5
Ham	0.066	8.8	-4.2	3.0	-1.2	-1.8
Ham, excluding canned[3]		8.1	-4.5	2.9	-1.5	-1.8
Pork chops[1]	0.052	14.0	1.9	0.0	2.0	1.9
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs[2]	0.084	13.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.6
Other meats	0.240	13.2	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.7
Frankfurters[3]		6.9	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.9
Lunchmeats[1, 2, 3]		14.4	2.6	2.0	1.2	2.6
Poultry[1]	0.347	15.3	3.0	1.7	1.5	3.0
Chicken[1, 2]	0.281	16.4	3.4	1.8	1.5	3.4
Fresh whole chicken[1, 3]		14.6	4.0	2.6	1.8	4.0
Fresh and frozen chicken parts[1, 3]		17.9	3.5	1.7	1.4	3.5
Other uncooked poultry including turkey[2]	0.065	10.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.8
Fish and seafood	0.287	11.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.0
Fresh fish and seafood[1, 2]	0.147	13.0	0.9	-0.7	1.5	0.9
Processed fish and seafood[2]	0.140	10.7	1.0	2.3	1.3	-0.7
Shelf stable fish and seafood[3]		4.8	0.1	2.3	3.0	-2.5
Frozen fish and seafood[3]		12.9	1.0	2.4	1.2	-0.7
Eggs[1]	0.112	22.6	10.3	2.2	1.9	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
Dairy and related products	0.759	9.1	2.4	1.9	1.2	2.5
Milk[2]	0.197	14.7	3.2	3.5	1.3	3.1
Fresh whole milk[3]		15.5	3.2	3.0	1.6	3.1
Fresh milk other than whole[2, 3]		14.2	3.3	3.4	1.1	3.4
Cheese and related products[1]	0.250	6.5	2.1	1.2	1.1	2.1
Ice cream and related products	0.111	4.7	1.6	1.6	-0.2	1.7
Other dairy and related products[1, 2]	0.201	9.0	2.3	1.1	2.3	2.3
Fruits and vegetables	1.432	7.8	0.6	2.3	1.5	-0.3
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.099	7.4	0.6	2.6	1.3	-0.3
Fresh fruits	0.598	8.3	1.2	3.7	0.1	-0.5
Apples	0.078	6.6	0.5	2.7	-0.3	-0.5
Bananas[1]	0.080	4.2	-0.6	-0.1	1.1	-0.6
Citrus fruits[2]	0.172	18.6	3.1	6.8	3.2	-0.6
Oranges, including tangerines[3]		16.6	2.3	5.7	3.0	-0.7
Other fresh fruits[2]	0.268	4.2	0.7	3.5	-0.8	-1.4
Fresh vegetables	0.501	6.2	-0.1	1.3	2.6	0.0
Potatoes	0.077	7.2	2.5	1.3	3.2	2.0
Lettuce[1]	0.061	12.7	0.3	-0.3	3.0	0.3
Tomatoes	0.080	0.4	-1.0	1.2	1.4	0.3
Other fresh vegetables	0.284	6.3	-0.6	0.8	2.4	0.0
Processed fruits and vegetables[2]	0.333	8.9	0.4	1.5	2.4	-0.5
Canned fruits and vegetables[2]	0.171	10.4	-0.1	1.3	3.8	-0.3
Canned fruits[2, 3]		7.9	0.2	-0.3	2.4	-0.8
Canned vegetables[2, 3]		11.4	-0.2	2.1	4.2	-0.1
Frozen fruits and vegetables[2]	0.098	7.9	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.1
Frozen vegetables[3]		6.5	1.5	2.7	0.9	-0.1
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried[2]	0.064	6.7	0.2	1.4	1.9	-0.2
Dried beans, peas, and lentils[1, 2, 3]		9.8	-0.2	0.5	4.4	-0.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.942	9.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.0
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks[2]	0.665	9.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.9
Carbonated drinks	0.279	9.2	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.8
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[1, 2]	0.007	4.5	0.5	4.6	-0.1	0.5
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[2]	0.379	9.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.4
Beverage materials including coffee and tea[2]	0.277	11.1	2.3	1.9	0.9	2.2
Coffee	0.178	13.5	2.5	1.5	0.2	2.4
Roasted coffee[3]		14.7	2.4	1.7	0.4	2.6
Instant coffee[1, 3]		7.8	3.7	0.7	-0.3	3.7
Other beverage materials including tea[1, 2]	0.098	6.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.9
Other food at home	2.188	11.0	1.0	0.8	2.0	0.7
Sugar and sweets[1]	0.280	8.0	-0.2	1.1	1.3	-0.2
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.041	6.7	-0.1	0.9	1.6	-0.8
Candy and chewing gum[1, 2]	0.179	7.3	-0.8	1.2	0.9	-0.8
Other sweets[2]	0.060	10.9	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.6
Fats and oils	0.240	15.3	1.5	1.4	2.9	1.2
Butter and margarine[2]	0.073	19.2	3.8	3.2	5.8	4.7
Butter[3]		16.0	1.6	3.1	6.0	3.7
Margarine[1, 3]		23.5	7.1	5.0	3.2	7.1
Salad dressing[2]	0.056	13.1	0.3	1.0	3.5	0.7
Other fats and oils including peanut butter[2]	0.110	13.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	-0.8
Peanut butter[1, 2, 3]			-0.3	2.0	-1.5	-0.3
Other foods	1.668	10.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	0.8
Soups	0.099	13.1	3.3	3.9	0.7	2.3
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.271	14.2	1.2	1.0	2.8	-0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
Snacks[1]	0.362	9.8	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.7
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.324	8.5	-0.1	0.0	2.8	0.4
Salt and other seasonings and spices[2, 3]		9.8	-0.4	-0.3	4.8	0.5
Olives, pickles, relishes[1, 2, 3]		9.3	-0.1	0.6	3.2	-0.1
Sauces and gravies[2, 3]		9.2	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6
Other condiments[3]		5.2	-1.1	-0.8	0.1	-1.8
Baby food[1, 2]	0.043	13.0	3.0	0.7	1.6	3.0
Other miscellaneous foods[2]	0.570	10.9	1.6	0.5	1.3	1.0
Prepared salads[3, 4]		9.3	1.0	2.6	0.1	1.7
Food away from home[1]	5.116	7.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Full service meals and snacks[1, 2]	2.384	8.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9
Limited service meals and snacks[1, 2]	2.491	7.0	0.3	0.3	-0.2	0.3
Food at employee sites and schools[1, 2]	0.035	-30.0	0.1	-2.0	1.5	0.1
Food at elementary and secondary schools[1, 3, 5]		-42.9	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.1
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors[1, 2]	0.036	7.1	1.5	0.2	-0.2	1.5
Other food away from home[1, 2]	0.171	5.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1
Energy	8.295	30.3	0.1	3.5	11.0	-2.7
Energy commodities	4.926	44.7	-0.7	6.7	18.1	-5.4
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.241	58.8	1.2	6.5	15.7	3.7
Fuel oil[1]	0.161	80.5	2.7	7.7	22.3	2.7
Propane, kerosene, and firewood[6]	0.079	26.5	-1.9	3.9	3.4	1.4
Motor fuel	4.685	44.0	-0.8	6.7	18.3	-5.8
Gasoline (all types)	4.590	43.6	-1.0	6.6	18.3	-6.1
Gasoline, unleaded regular[3]		44.2	-1.2	6.1	19.3	-6.4
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade[3, 7]		41.9	-0.3	4.6	17.4	-4.0
Gasoline, unleaded premium[3]		39.7	0.3	3.9	17.0	-3.5
Other motor fuels[1, 2]	0.094	64.2	6.9	6.0	22.9	6.9
Energy services	3.369	13.7	1.3	-0.4	1.8	1.3
Electricity	2.511	11.0	0.9	-1.1	2.2	0.7
Utility (piped) gas service	0.858	22.7	2.3	1.5	0.6	3.1
All items less food and energy	78.344	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities	21.513	9.7	0.0	0.4	-0.4	0.2
Household furnishings and supplies[8]	3.968	10.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5
Window and floor coverings and other linens[1, 2]	0.295	8.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.8
Floor coverings[1, 2]	0.066	11.4	0.8	4.8	-1.6	0.8
Window coverings[1, 2]	0.058	24.5	4.7	-5.5	5.4	4.7
Other linens[1, 2]	0.171	1.6	-0.5	0.3	0.3	-0.5
Furniture and bedding[1]	0.970	15.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.5
Bedroom furniture[1]	0.318	14.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	1.7
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture[1, 2]	0.466	14.9	1.1	-0.2	0.3	1.1
Other furniture[2]	0.177	15.9	2.3	-0.3	1.5	2.0
Appliances[2]	0.258	7.8	0.1	0.7	1.5	-0.5
Major appliances[2]	0.087	12.1	0.6	1.8	2.8	-0.8
Laundry equipment[1, 3]		2.1	-3.1	3.0	0.5	-3.1
Other appliances[1, 2]	0.168	5.7	-0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.1
Other household equipment and furnishings[2]	0.586	8.1	-1.4	2.4	2.4	-1.6
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items[1]	0.355	10.3	-1.1	3.7	1.9	-1.1
Indoor plants and flowers[9]	0.103	4.6	-4.2	1.0	1.1	-1.7
Dishes and flatware[1, 2]	0.052	4.8	-0.3	2.1	3.1	-0.3
Nonelectric cookware and tableware[1, 2]	0.076	5.4	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.3
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies[2]	0.933	11.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
Tools, hardware and supplies[1, 2]	0.242	10.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2
Outdoor equipment and supplies[2]	0.465	11.9	-0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
Housekeeping supplies[1]	0.926	8.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3
Household cleaning products[1, 2]	0.342	10.1	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.7
Household paper products[1, 2]	0.214	8.0	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.5
Miscellaneous household products[1, 2]	0.370	7.0	1.3	0.7	-0.3	1.3
Apparel	2.538	5.4	-1.4	0.7	0.6	-0.8
Men's and boys' apparel	0.644	7.0	-1.4	0.4	1.1	0.3
Men's apparel	0.496	8.0	-1.4	1.0	1.1	0.3
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.076	21.7	3.6	-1.7	0.7	6.6
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[1]	0.164	6.8	-1.3	2.4	0.3	-1.3
Men's shirts and sweaters[2]	0.124	9.6	-3.9	0.8	-0.7	-0.9
Men's pants and shorts	0.126	0.1	-2.2	2.5	3.6	-1.9
Boys' apparel	0.148	3.8	-1.4	1.0	-0.5	0.2
Women's and girls' apparel	1.002	5.2	-1.6	1.2	0.4	-0.9
Women's apparel	0.841	5.3	-1.9	1.5	0.0	-1.0
Women's outerwear	0.060	8.6	-2.1	-1.6	-1.3	0.4
Women's dresses	0.093	8.3	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	0.7
Women's suits and separates[2]	0.410	5.0	-2.8	1.3	0.5	-2.3
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[2]	0.270	4.1	-0.5	3.8	-2.4	-0.9
Girls' apparel	0.161	4.7	-0.1	0.0	2.2	-0.5
Footwear	0.613	4.7	-0.9	1.3	0.1	-1.3
Men's footwear[1]	0.206	2.5	-1.1	1.0	0.4	-1.1
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.119	5.0	-2.2	2.5	-1.5	-1.4
Women's footwear	0.287	6.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.117	8.8	-1.2	2.1	-1.5	-0.7
Jewelry and watches[6]	0.162	0.3	-2.2	-4.2	2.8	-1.8
Watches[1, 6]	0.030	-0.3	1.1	0.9	-1.5	1.1
Jewelry[6]	0.132	0.4	-2.9	-5.7	4.4	-1.3
Transportation commodities less motor fuel[8]	8.563	17.2	0.2	0.1	-1.7	0.4
New vehicles	4.014	13.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	1.1
New cars[3]		14.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.7
New trucks[3, 10]		12.8	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9
Used cars and trucks	4.038	22.7	-0.6	-0.2	-3.8	-0.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment[1]	0.423	14.5	1.2	1.6	-0.2	1.2
Tires[1]	0.270	15.7	0.9	1.5	-0.1	0.9
Vehicle accessories other than tires[1, 2]	0.154	12.5	1.6	1.7	-0.3	1.6
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires[1, 3]		9.5	0.9	1.9	-0.1	0.9
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids[1, 3]		17.1	3.7	1.3	-1.2	3.7
Medical care commodities[1]	1.500	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Medicinal drugs[1, 8]	1.399	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Prescription drugs[1]	1.027	1.7	0.0	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Nonprescription drugs[1, 8]	0.373	3.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	0.0
Medical equipment and supplies[1, 8]	0.100	3.9	0.3	-0.5	-0.2	0.3
Recreation commodities[8]	1.903	4.0	0.5	0.9	-0.1	0.5
Video and audio products[8]	0.293	-4.1	-0.6	-0.6	-1.8	-0.7
Televisions	0.138	-5.8	-2.1	-0.9	-2.4	-2.2
Other video equipment[2]	0.026	-4.8	0.1	0.7	-1.3	-0.7
Audio equipment[1]	0.072	-2.6	1.0	-0.1	-2.3	1.0
Recorded music and music subscriptions[1, 2]	0.052	0.0	0.6	-1.1	-0.2	0.6
Pets and pet products[1]	0.551	7.2	0.8	1.6	1.7	0.8
Pet food[1, 2, 3]		7.0	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.2
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories[1, 2, 3]		7.2	-0.1	2.3	0.6	-0.1
Sporting goods[1]	0.560	7.5	0.9	0.5	-0.6	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
Sports vehicles including bicycles[1]	0.321	8.0	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	0.7
Sports equipment[1]	0.228	6.8	1.2	1.6	-0.1	1.2
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.021	2.6	-1.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.4
Photographic equipment[2, 3]		2.2	-1.0	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2
Recreational reading materials[1]	0.095	2.1	2.0	3.5	-2.9	2.0
Newspapers and magazines[1, 2]	0.055	3.2	2.7	5.3	-3.9	2.7
Recreational books[1, 2]	0.040	0.5	1.0	1.2	-1.5	1.0
Other recreational goods[2]	0.382	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.3
Toys	0.296	-0.3	-0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment[2, 3]		2.5	0.0	2.4	-1.2	0.4
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies[1, 2]	0.027	1.4	4.6	1.9	2.3	4.6
Music instruments and accessories[1, 2]	0.043	6.7	-0.4	1.0	0.8	-0.4
Education and communication commodities[8]	0.817	-4.0	-2.2	-0.7	-0.6	-2.6
Educational books and supplies[1]	0.087	2.2	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	-0.1
College textbooks[1, 3, 11]		3.1	0.4	-0.4	0.7	0.4
Information technology commodities[8]	0.730	-4.7	-2.5	-0.7	-0.7	-2.9
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants[3, 4]	0.358	0.2	-2.1	0.8	0.9	-2.1
Computer software and accessories[1, 2]	0.020	-4.2	-1.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.4
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items[2]	0.353	-11.4	-2.9	-2.1	-2.3	-3.7
Smartphones[1, 3, 12]		-16.1	-4.3	-1.7	-4.2	-4.3
Alcoholic beverages	0.878	3.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.586	2.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.223	5.0	0.2	2.2	0.9	0.2
Distilled spirits at home[1]	0.106	1.7	0.5	0.2	-0.6	0.5
Whiskey at home[1, 3]		3.3	0.5	0.8	-0.8	0.5
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home[1, 3]		0.6	0.5	-0.1	-0.6	0.5
Wine at home[1]	0.257	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Alcoholic beverages away from home[1]	0.292	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home[1, 2, 3]		5.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
Wine away from home[1, 2, 3]		5.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.4
Distilled spirits away from home[1, 2, 3]		5.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9
Other goods[8]	1.347	5.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
Tobacco and smoking products[1]	0.516	7.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Cigarettes[1, 2]	0.445	7.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
Tobacco products other than cigarettes[1, 2]	0.066	4.5	-0.2	-0.3	1.6	-0.2
Personal care products[1]	0.644	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.3
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products[1, 2]	0.329	4.4	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.2
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements[1]	0.306	-0.5	-0.7	1.2	1.0	-0.7
Miscellaneous personal goods[1, 2]	0.187	8.8	0.2	2.3	-0.9	0.2
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap[3]		13.1	0.4	3.0	1.6	0.3
Services less energy services	56.831	4.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7
Shelter	32.452	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Rent of shelter[13]	32.082	5.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Rent of primary residence	7.278	4.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Lodging away from home[2]	0.988	19.7	3.0	2.2	3.3	1.7
Housing at school, excluding board[13]	0.125	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	0.863	22.6	3.4	2.5	3.7	2.0
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[13]	23.816	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[13]	22.577	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Tenants' and household insurance[1, 2]	0.371	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Water and sewer and trash collection services[2]	1.095	4.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Water and sewerage maintenance	0.789	4.0	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.3
Garbage and trash collection[1, 10]	0.306	4.6	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3
Household operations[1, 2]	0.823	6.4				
Domestic services[1, 2]	0.242	7.3	-1.2	0.6	0.1	-1.2
Gardening and lawncare services[1, 2]						
Moving, storage, freight expense[1, 2]	0.100	7.1	2.1	-0.6	-0.4	2.1
Repair of household items[1, 2]						
Medical care services	6.881	3.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5
Professional services	3.505	1.8	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0
Physicians' services[1]	1.849	1.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.2
Dental services	0.906	2.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Eyeglasses and eye care[1, 6]	0.361	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Services by other medical professionals[1, 6]	0.389	4.1	-0.3	0.8	-0.2	-0.3
Hospital and related services	2.542	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5
Hospital services[14]	2.170	3.6	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.5
Inpatient hospital services[14, 3]		3.7	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.4
Outpatient hospital services[3, 6]		3.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
Nursing homes and adult day services[14]	0.208	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Care of invalids and elderly at home[1, 5]	0.164	2.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.5
Health insurance[1, 5]	0.835	10.4	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0
Transportation services	5.673	8.5	3.3	1.4	2.0	3.1
Leased cars and trucks[1, 11]						
Car and truck rental[2]	0.152	10.4	2.4	3.5	11.7	0.8
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair[1]	1.023	5.3	0.5	1.7	-0.3	0.5
Motor vehicle body work[1]	0.052	13.0	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing[1]	0.559	4.5	1.2	0.2	-1.0	1.2
Motor vehicle repair[1, 2]	0.369	5.1	-0.7	4.3	0.4	-0.7
Motor vehicle insurance	2.397	4.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8
Motor vehicle fees[1, 2]	0.506	1.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
State motor vehicle registration and license fees[1, 2]	0.292	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Parking and other fees[1, 2]	0.199	1.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.5	-0.3
Parking fees and tolls[2, 3]		3.1	-0.1	0.4	-0.4	0.1
Public transportation	0.836	21.8	14.4	3.5	7.1	12.1
Airline fares	0.543	33.3	21.9	5.2	10.7	18.6
Other intercity transportation	0.093	-2.1	0.6	1.2	0.1	-0.3
Ship fare[1, 2, 3]		-3.7	-1.0	2.0	-0.1	-1.0
Intracity transportation[1]	0.198	2.7	0.2	1.1	1.6	0.2
Intracity mass transit[1, 3, 8]		1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Recreation services[8]	3.158	4.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
Video and audio services[8]	1.156	4.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Cable and satellite television service[10]	1.064	4.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Video discs and other media, including rental of video[1, 2]	0.091	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
Video discs and other media[1, 2, 3]		-0.5	1.7	0.7	-0.2	1.7
Rental of video discs and other media[1, 2, 3]		5.2	0.7	2.1	0.7	0.7
Pet services including veterinary[2]	0.519	9.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	1.1
Pet services[1, 2, 3]		5.9	1.7	1.3	0.3	1.7
Veterinarian services[2, 3]		9.8	0.8	0.9	3.4	0.7
Photographers and photo processing[1, 2]	0.030	5.2	1.8	0.3	0.9	1.8
Other recreation services[2]	1.453	2.8	-0.3	0.7	-0.2	-0.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, April 2022 — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees[1, 2]	0.636	2.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Admissions[1]	0.457	2.0	-1.4	1.6	-1.3	-1.4
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts[1, 2, 3]		5.8	1.1	-0.2	1.1	1.1
Admission to sporting events[1, 2, 3]		-9.4	-8.2	2.7	-5.9	-8.2
Fees for lessons or instructions[1, 6]	0.170	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Education and communication services[8]	5.379	1.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.514	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
College tuition and fees	1.446	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.315	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
Day care and preschool[9]	0.624	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6
Technical and business school tuition and fees[1, 2]	0.039	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.4	0.3
Postage and delivery services[2]	0.083	4.1	0.2	-1.4	0.5	0.7
Postage	0.075	3.0	0.0	-1.7	0.3	0.4
Delivery services[2]	0.009	13.9	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.8
Telephone services[1, 2]	1.835	0.5	0.2	0.2	-0.6	0.2
Wireless telephone services[1, 2]	1.527	-0.7	0.0	0.1	-0.7	0.0
Residential telephone services[1, 8]	0.308	6.0	0.7	0.5	-0.2	0.7
Internet services and electronic information providers[1, 2]	0.938	1.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2
Other personal services[1, 8]	1.369	6.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5
Personal care services[1]	0.540	5.1	0.4	1.1	-0.4	0.4
Haircuts and other personal care services[1, 2]	0.540	5.1	0.4	1.1	-0.4	0.4
Miscellaneous personal services[1]	0.830	7.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.6
Legal services[1, 6]	0.231	6.5	1.1	2.0	0.4	1.1
Funeral expenses[1, 6]	0.147	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3
Laundry and dry cleaning services[1, 2]	0.153	10.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.4
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning[1, 2]	0.018	10.5	0.6	1.2	3.8	0.6
Financial services[1, 6]	0.198	6.9	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.4
Checking account and other bank services[1, 2, 3]		2.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees[1, 2, 3]				3.0		

[1] Not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.
[3] Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.
[4] Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.
[5] Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.
[6] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.
[7] Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.
[8] Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.
[9] Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.
[10] Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.
[11] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.
[12] Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.
[13] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.
[14] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

Table 3. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, special aggregate indexes, April 2022

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Special aggregate indexes	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Apr. 2021	Mar. 2022	Apr. 2022	Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Jan. 2022-Feb. 2022	Feb. 2022-Mar. 2022	Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022
All items less food	86.639	266.093	286.196	287.595	8.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.2
All items less shelter	67.548	244.958	267.420	268.974	9.8	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.2
All items less food and shelter	54.186	237.700	260.018	261.255	9.9	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.1
All items less food, shelter, and energy	45.892	242.101	257.366	258.776	6.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	41.854	245.687	258.321	260.020	5.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
All items less medical care	91.619	254.703	275.372	276.967	8.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.3
All items less energy	91.705	273.092	289.456	291.199	6.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Commodities	39.800	194.456	219.057	219.647	13.0	0.3	1.3	2.1	-0.3
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	17.475	147.536	158.413	158.714	7.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3
Commodities less food	26.439	159.832	183.946	183.754	15.0	-0.1	1.4	2.7	-0.9
Commodities less food and beverages	25.560	156.346	180.695	180.477	15.4	-0.1	1.5	2.8	-0.9
Services	60.200	338.518	354.058	356.710	5.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8
Services less rent of shelter[1]	28.118	356.494	372.608	376.389	5.6	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.1
Services less medical care services	53.319	320.837	336.208	338.884	5.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Durables	12.835	111.983	127.471	127.622	14.0	0.1	0.5	-0.9	0.1
Nondurables	26.965	236.092	265.380	266.284	12.8	0.3	1.9	3.2	-0.2
Nondurables less food	13.603	204.988	239.355	238.601	16.4	-0.3	2.5	6.0	-1.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	12.725	201.493	237.431	236.569	17.4	-0.4	2.7	6.4	-1.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	10.187	256.202	310.037	309.706	20.9	-0.1	3.1	8.5	-1.9
Nondurables less food and apparel	11.066	255.411	304.859	304.652	19.3	-0.1	2.7	8.2	-1.6
Housing	41.948	277.258	293.577	295.259	6.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6
Education and communication[2]	6.196	141.742	143.475	143.212	1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Education[2]	2.601	271.829	278.388	278.647	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Communication[2]	3.595	75.630	75.866	75.576	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4
Information and information processing[2]	3.512	71.420	71.568	71.284	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
Information technology, hardware and services[3]	1.677	7.361	7.371	7.297	-0.9	-1.0	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2
Recreation[2]	5.061	124.546	129.437	129.892	4.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Video and audio[2]	1.449	109.612	112.236	112.568	2.7	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.5
Pets, pet products and services[2]	1.071	183.781	196.819	198.626	8.1	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.9
Photography[2]	0.051	76.591	79.189	79.727	4.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Food and beverages	14.239	272.367	294.064	296.915	9.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Domestically produced farm food	6.936	263.207	288.245	291.954	10.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3
Other services	9.907	373.376	384.312	385.184	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Apparel less footwear	1.925	112.301	120.430	118.568	5.6	-1.5	0.6	0.7	-0.6
Fuels and utilities	4.705	253.460	283.376	286.339	13.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	1.2
Household energy	3.610	207.988	238.029	241.059	15.9	1.3	-0.1	2.6	1.5
Medical care	8.381	524.585	539.739	541.515	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
Transportation	18.921	222.547	264.525	266.892	19.9	0.9	1.9	3.9	-0.4
Private transportation	18.085	220.742	264.669	265.383	20.2	0.3	1.8	3.8	-1.0
New and used motor vehicles[2]	9.051	108.477	126.417	127.338	17.4	0.7	0.0	-1.2	0.9
Utilities and public transportation	8.199	225.076	238.961	244.061	8.4	2.1	0.2	1.1	2.0
Household furnishings and operations	4.791	129.321	141.358	142.110	9.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.4
Other goods and services	2.717	473.649	498.538	500.673	5.7	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.4
Personal care	2.201	242.303	254.111	255.213	5.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.4

[1] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.
[2] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.
[3] Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.

Table 4. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Selected areas, all items index, April 2022
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Area	Pricing Schedule[1]	Percent change to Apr. 2022 from:			Percent change to Mar. 2022 from:		
		Apr. 2021	Feb. 2022	Mar. 2022	Mar. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022
U.S. city average	M	8.3	1.9	0.6	8.5	2.3	1.3
Region and area size[2]							
Northeast	M	7.2	1.9	0.6	7.3	2.0	1.3
Northeast - Size Class A	M	6.8	2.1	0.8	6.7	1.7	1.3
Northeast - Size Class B/C[3]	M	7.6	1.7	0.4	8.0	2.3	1.3
New England[4]	M	7.0	1.6	0.1	7.4	2.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic[4]	M	7.2	2.1	0.8	7.2	1.9	1.2
Midwest	M	8.2	1.8	0.5	8.6	2.2	1.3
Midwest - Size Class A	M	7.9	2.0	0.7	8.0	2.2	1.3
Midwest - Size Class B/C[3]	M	8.5	1.6	0.4	8.9	2.1	1.2
East North Central[4]	M	8.1	1.7	0.4	8.5	2.2	1.2
West North Central[4]	M	8.5	2.0	0.7	8.6	2.2	1.3
South	M	8.8	1.9	0.5	9.1	2.6	1.4
South - Size Class A	M	9.0	2.0	0.5	9.2	2.7	1.4
South - Size Class B/C[3]	M	8.7	1.8	0.4	9.1	2.5	1.4
South Atlantic[4]	M	8.8	1.6	0.3	9.2	2.4	1.3
East South Central[4]	M	7.8	2.2	0.7	7.9	2.6	1.5
West South Central[4]	M	9.3	2.4	0.6	9.5	3.0	1.7
West	M	8.3	2.0	0.7	8.7	2.1	1.3
West - Size Class A	M	8.1	2.0	0.6	8.4	2.1	1.4
West - Size Class B/C[3]	M	8.6	2.0	0.7	9.0	2.2	1.2
Mountain[4]	M	9.8	2.2	0.7	10.4	2.6	1.4
Pacific[4]	M	7.8	1.9	0.7	8.1	2.0	1.2
Size classes							
Size Class A[5]	M	8.0	2.0	0.6	8.1	2.2	1.4
Size Class B/C[3]	M	8.5	1.8	0.5	8.9	2.3	1.3
Selected local areas							
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	M	7.2	1.8	0.4	7.8	2.2	1.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	M	7.9	2.0	0.5	8.5	1.8	1.5
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	M	6.3	2.2	0.9	6.1	1.6	1.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2	10.8	1.9				
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD[6]	2	9.1	1.6				
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	2	8.3	2.5				
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2	8.5	2.4				
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2	9.6	1.5				
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2	8.4	2.2				
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ[7]	2	11.0	2.5				
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2	5.0	1.5				
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2	9.1	2.1				
St. Louis, MO-IL	2	8.4	2.3				
Urban Alaska	2	7.5	1.9				
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	1				7.3	1.9	
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1				9.0	3.0	
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1				9.1	2.0	
Minneapolis-St.Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1				8.2	2.1	
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA[4]	1				10.0	2.7	
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1				7.9	2.1	
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL[8]	1				10.2	2.1	
Urban Hawaii	1				7.5	2.4	
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV[6]	1				7.3	1.9	

[1] Foods, fuels, and several other items are priced every month in all areas. Most other goods and services are priced as indicated: M - Every month. 1 - January, March, May, July, September, and November. 2 - February, April, June, August, October, and December.
[2] Regions defined as the four Census regions.

[3] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.

[4] Indexes on a December 2017=100 base.

[5] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.

[6] 1998 - 2017 indexes based on substantially smaller sample.

[7] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.

[8] Indexes on a 1987=100 base.

NOTE: Local area indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size than the national index and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses.

Table 5. Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) and the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, all items index, April 2022

[Percent changes]

Month Year	Unadjusted 1-month percent change		Unadjusted 12-month percent change	
	C-CPI-U[1]	CPI-U	C-CPI-U[1]	CPI-U
December 2009			2.5	2.7
December 2010			1.3	1.5
December 2011			2.9	3.0
December 2012			1.5	1.7
December 2013			1.3	1.5
December 2014			0.5	0.8
December 2015			0.4	0.7
December 2016			1.8	2.1
December 2017			1.7	2.1
December 2018			1.5	1.9
December 2019			1.8	2.3
January 2020	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.5
February 2020	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.3
March 2020	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.5
April 2020	-0.5	-0.7	0.2	0.3
May 2020	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
June 2020	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
July 2020	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0
August 2020	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.3
September 2020	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4
October 2020	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
November 2020	-0.1	-0.1	1.2	1.2
December 2020	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.4
January 2021	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.4
February 2021	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.7
March 2021	0.6	0.7	2.6	2.6
April 2021	0.8	0.8	4.0	4.2
May 2021	0.7	0.8	4.9	5.0
June 2021	0.8	0.9	5.1	5.4
July 2021	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.4
August 2021	0.2	0.2	4.8	5.3
September 2021	0.3	0.3	5.0	5.4
October 2021	0.8	0.8	5.9	6.2
November 2021	0.5	0.5	6.4	6.8
December 2021	0.3	0.3	6.6	7.0
January 2022	0.8	0.8	7.0	7.5
February 2022	0.9	0.9	7.4	7.9
March 2022	1.2	1.3	8.0	8.5
April 2022	0.6	0.6	7.8	8.3

[1] The C-CPI-U is designed to be a closer approximation to a cost-of-living index in that it, in its final form, accounts for any substitution that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. Since the expenditure data required for the calculation of the C-CPI-U are available only with a time lag, the C-CPI-U is issued first in preliminary form using the latest available expenditure data at that time and is subject to four revisions.

Indexes are issued as initial estimates. Indexes are revised each quarter with the publication of January, April, July, and October data as updated expenditure estimates become available. The C-CPI-U indexes are updated quarterly until they become final. January-March indexes are final in January of the following year; April-June indexes are final in April of the following year; July-September indexes are final in July of the following year; October-December indexes are final in October of the following year.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
All items	100.000	0.3		0.04	S-Aug.2021	0.3
Food	13.361	0.9	0.116	0.09	S-Jan.2022	0.9
Food at home	8.245	1.0	0.086	0.13	S-Jan.2022	1.0
Cereals and bakery products	1.047	1.1	0.011	0.32	S-Feb.2022	1.1
Cereals and cereal products	0.337	1.5	0.005	0.38	S-Feb.2022	1.3
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.054	-0.9	0.000	0.89	S-Jul.2020	-1.3
Breakfast cereal[4]	0.141	2.4	0.003	0.68	–	–
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.142	1.3	0.002	0.53	S-Feb.2022	0.8
Rice[4, 5, 6]		0.7		0.62	S-Oct.2021	0.0
Bakery products[4]	0.710	1.0	0.007	0.39	S-Dec.2021	0.1
Bread[4, 5]	0.197	2.0	0.004	0.53	L-Apr.2020	3.7
White bread[4, 6]		2.0		0.74	L-Sep.2021	2.5
Bread other than white[4, 6]		1.9		0.86	L-Apr.2020	3.5
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins[5]	0.110	-0.2	0.000	1.00	S-Dec.2021	-1.2
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies[4]	0.174	0.9	0.002	0.67	S-Dec.2021	0.7
Cookies[4, 6]		0.3		0.77	S-Nov.2021	-0.5
Fresh cakes and cupcakes[4, 6]		1.0		1.06	S-Feb.2022	0.4
Other bakery products	0.229	0.4	0.001	0.67	S-Aug.2021	-0.1
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts[4, 6]		0.7		1.29	L-Feb.2022	4.1
Crackers, bread, and cracker products[6]		0.0		1.31	S-Aug.2021	-0.7
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers[4, 6]		1.9		0.86	S-Feb.2022	1.4
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.878	1.4	0.026	0.25	L-Oct.2021	1.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.765	0.8	0.014	0.27	S-Jan.2022	0.2
Meats	1.131	0.4	0.004	0.38	S-Jan.2022	-0.3
Beef and veal	0.531	-0.9	-0.005	0.55	S-Jan.2022	-1.3
Uncooked ground beef[4]	0.193	1.3	0.003	0.65	S-Feb.2022	0.7
Uncooked beef roasts[4, 5]	0.080	-0.7	-0.001	1.40	S-Jan.2022	-1.7
Uncooked beef steaks[5]	0.206	-2.1	-0.004	0.93	S-Aug.2020	-3.6
Uncooked other beef and veal[4, 5]	0.052	-0.6	0.000	1.15	S-Jan.2022	-3.6
Pork	0.361	0.6	0.002	0.64	S-Jan.2022	-0.2
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products[5]	0.159	2.1	0.003	0.77	L-Aug.2021	2.6
Bacon and related products[6]		2.5		0.86	L-Aug.2021	2.8
Breakfast sausage and related products[5, 6]		1.5		1.20	L-Feb.2022	2.1
Ham	0.066	-1.8	-0.001	1.86	S-May 2021	-1.8
Ham, excluding canned[6]		-1.8		2.02	S-May 2021	-2.3
Pork chops[4]	0.052	1.9	0.001	1.63	S-Feb.2022	0.0
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs[5]	0.084	0.6	0.001	1.53	S-Jan.2022	-2.3
Other meats	0.240	2.7	0.006	0.60	L-Apr.2020	3.0
Frankfurters[6]		1.9		1.28	S-Dec.2021	-0.4
Lunchmeats[4, 5, 6]		2.6		0.59	L-Dec.2021	2.7
Poultry[4]	0.347	3.0	0.010	0.51	L-Apr.2020	4.7
Chicken[4, 5]	0.281	3.4	0.010	0.62	L-Apr.2020	5.8
Fresh whole chicken[4, 6]		4.0		0.93	L-Apr.2020	7.1
Fresh and frozen chicken parts[4, 6]		3.5		0.73	L-Apr.2020	5.2
Other uncooked poultry including turkey[5]	0.065	0.8	0.001	0.90	S-Feb.2022	0.6
Fish and seafood	0.287	0.0	0.000	0.56	S-Aug.2021	-0.2
Fresh fish and seafood[4, 5]	0.147	0.9	0.001	0.84	S-Feb.2022	-0.7
Processed fish and seafood[5]	0.140	-0.7	-0.001	0.71	S-Aug.2021	-1.4
Shelf stable fish and seafood[6]		-2.5		0.91	S-Apr.2021	-3.0
Frozen fish and seafood[6]		-0.7		0.96	S-Oct.2021	-1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Eggs[4]	0.112	10.3	0.012	0.73	L-Apr.2020	15.0
Dairy and related products	0.759	2.5	0.019	0.32	L-Jul.2007	3.4
Milk[5]	0.197	3.1	0.006	0.43	L-Feb.2022	3.5
Fresh whole milk[6]		3.1		0.56	L-Aug.2020	4.3
Fresh milk other than whole[5, 6]		3.4		0.65	L-Feb.2022	3.4
Cheese and related products[4]	0.250	2.1	0.005	0.59	L-Aug.2020	2.6
Ice cream and related products	0.111	1.7	0.002	0.94	L-Jul.2021	1.8
Other dairy and related products[4, 5]	0.201	2.3	0.005	0.57	–	–
Fruits and vegetables	1.432	-0.3	-0.005	0.33	S-Jul.2021	-0.7
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.099	-0.3	-0.003	0.40	S-Oct.2021	-0.3
Fresh fruits	0.598	-0.5	-0.003	0.62	S-Oct.2021	-0.8
Apples	0.078	-0.5	0.000	1.09	S-Aug.2021	-1.0
Bananas[4]	0.080	-0.6	0.000	0.71	S-Aug.2021	-1.1
Citrus fruits[5]	0.172	-0.6	-0.001	1.06	S-Jul.2021	-4.7
Oranges, including tangerines[6]		-0.7		1.43	S-Jul.2021	-4.7
Other fresh fruits[5]	0.268	-1.4	-0.004	1.07	S-Sep.2020	-2.7
Fresh vegetables	0.501	0.0	0.000	0.51	S-Jan.2022	-0.2
Potatoes	0.077	2.0	0.002	0.77	S-Feb.2022	1.3
Lettuce[4]	0.061	0.3	0.000	0.92	S-Feb.2022	-0.3
Tomatoes	0.080	0.3	0.000	1.09	S-Jan.2022	-3.0
Other fresh vegetables	0.284	0.0	0.000	0.71	S-Dec.2021	0.0
Processed fruits and vegetables[5]	0.333	-0.5	-0.002	0.41	S-Oct.2020	-0.5
Canned fruits and vegetables[5]	0.171	-0.3	0.000	0.61	S-Sep.2021	-0.3
Canned fruits[5, 6]		-0.8		0.69	S-Nov.2021	-0.8
Canned vegetables[5, 6]		-0.1		0.72	S-Dec.2021	-0.8
Frozen fruits and vegetables[5]	0.098	0.1	0.000	0.88	L-Feb.2022	2.2
Frozen vegetables[6]		-0.1		1.04	S-Jan.2022	-0.8
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried[5]	0.064	-0.2	0.000	0.94	S-Jul.2021	-0.3
Dried beans, peas, and lentils[4, 5, 6]		-0.2		0.90	S-Oct.2021	-1.2
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.942	2.0	0.019	0.40	L-Apr.2020	3.3
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks[5]	0.665	1.9	0.012	0.49	L-Apr.2020	4.2
Carbonated drinks	0.279	1.8	0.005	0.85	L-Sep.2021	2.4
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[4, 5]	0.007	0.5	0.000	0.66	L-Feb.2022	4.6
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[5]	0.379	2.4	0.009	0.59	L-Apr.2020	3.9
Beverage materials including coffee and tea[5]	0.277	2.2	0.006	0.61	L-EVER	–
Coffee	0.178	2.4	0.004	0.79	L-Jan.2022	2.7
Roasted coffee[6]		2.6		0.90	L-Jan.2022	2.6
Instant coffee[4, 6]		3.7		1.86	L-Dec.2020	4.2
Other beverage materials including tea[4, 5]	0.098	1.9	0.002	1.01	L-Feb.2022	2.5
Other food at home	2.188	0.7	0.016	0.25	S-Dec.2021	0.4
Sugar and sweets[4]	0.280	-0.2	-0.001	0.68	S-Apr.2021	-0.2
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.041	-0.8	0.000	0.59	S-Jan.2021	-1.5
Candy and chewing gum[4, 5]	0.179	-0.8	-0.001	0.97	S-Feb.2021	-0.9
Other sweets[5]	0.060	1.6	0.001	0.82	S-Feb.2022	0.7
Fats and oils	0.240	1.2	0.003	0.59	S-Dec.2021	0.3
Butter and margarine[5]	0.073	4.7	0.003	1.06	S-Feb.2022	3.2
Butter[6]		3.7		1.49	S-Feb.2022	3.1
Margarine[4, 6]		7.1		1.54	L-EVER	–
Salad dressing[5]	0.056	0.7	0.000	0.96	S-Jan.2022	0.4
Other fats and oils including peanut butter[5]	0.110	-0.8	-0.001	0.95	S-Jun.2019	-1.2
Peanut butter[4, 5, 6]		-0.3		0.58	L-Feb.2022	2.0
Other foods	1.668	0.8	0.014	0.29	S-Feb.2022	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Soups	0.099	2.3	0.002	1.00	L-Feb.2022	3.9
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.271	-0.1	0.000	0.55	S-Apr.2021	-0.3
Snacks[4]	0.362	0.7	0.003	0.58	S-Jan.2022	0.6
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.324	0.4	0.001	0.48	S-Feb.2022	0.0
Salt and other seasonings and spices[5, 6]		0.5		0.73	S-Feb.2022	-0.3
Olives, pickles, relishes[4, 5, 6]		-0.1		0.86	S-May 2021	-2.1
Sauces and gravies[5, 6]		1.6		1.02	L-Feb.2020	2.3
Other condiments[6]		-1.8		0.71	S-Oct.2019	-2.6
Baby food[4, 5]	0.043	3.0	0.001	0.61	L-Feb.2020	3.7
Other miscellaneous foods[5]	0.570	1.0	0.006	0.60	S-Feb.2022	0.5
Prepared salads[7, 6]		1.7		1.61	L-Feb.2022	2.6
Food away from home[4]	5.116	0.6	0.030	0.11	L-Jan.2022	0.7
Full service meals and snacks[4, 5]	2.384	0.9	0.022	0.14	L-Oct.2021	0.9
Limited service meals and snacks[4, 5]	2.491	0.3	0.007	0.15	L-Feb.2022	0.3
Food at employee sites and schools[4, 5]	0.035	0.1	0.000	2.22	S-Feb.2022	-2.0
Food at elementary and secondary schools[4, 8, 6]		0.1		6.84	S-Dec.2021	-12.4
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors[4, 5]	0.036	1.5	0.001	0.46	L-Jan.2022	2.6
Other food away from home[4, 5]	0.171	0.1	0.000	0.12	S-Jan.2022	0.0
Energy	8.295	-2.7	-0.229	0.14	S-Apr.2020	-10.3
Energy commodities	4.926	-5.4	-0.273	0.13	S-Apr.2020	-20.0
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.241	3.7	0.009	0.65	S-Dec.2021	-1.0
Fuel oil[4]	0.161	2.7	0.004	0.67	S-Dec.2021	-2.4
Propane, kerosene, and firewood[9]	0.079	1.4	0.001	0.83	S-Jan.2022	-3.0
Motor fuel	4.685	-5.8	-0.282	0.13	S-Apr.2020	-20.5
Gasoline (all types)	4.590	-6.1	-0.293	0.13	S-Apr.2020	-20.8
Gasoline, unleaded regular[6]		-6.4		0.39	S-Apr.2020	-21.5
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade[10, 6]		-4.0		0.36	S-May 2020	-5.3
Gasoline, unleaded premium[6]		-3.5		0.36	S-May 2020	-5.1
Other motor fuels[4, 5]	0.094	6.9	0.007	0.26	S-Feb.2022	6.0
Energy services	3.369	1.3	0.045	0.21	S-Feb.2022	-0.4
Electricity	2.511	0.7	0.018	0.21	S-Feb.2022	-1.1
Utility (piped) gas service	0.858	3.1	0.027	0.37	L-Oct.2021	5.9
All items less food and energy	78.344	0.6	0.445	0.04	L-Jan.2022	0.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities	21.513	0.2	0.039	0.10	L-Feb.2022	0.4
Household furnishings and supplies[11]	3.968	0.5	0.021	0.24	S-Jul.2021	0.0
Window and floor coverings and other linens[4, 5]	0.295	0.8	0.002	1.08	–	–
Floor coverings[4, 5]	0.066	0.8	0.001	1.03	L-Feb.2022	4.8
Window coverings[4, 5]	0.058	4.7	0.003	1.42	S-Feb.2022	-5.5
Other linens[4, 5]	0.171	-0.5	-0.001	1.57	S-Nov.2021	-4.6
Furniture and bedding[4]	0.970	1.5	0.015	0.47	L-Jan.2022	2.4
Bedroom furniture[4]	0.318	1.7	0.005	0.72	L-Jan.2022	1.8
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture[4, 5]	0.466	1.1	0.005	0.79	L-Jan.2022	2.2
Other furniture[5]	0.177	2.0	0.004	0.83	L-Jan.2022	3.6
Appliances[5]	0.258	-0.5	-0.001	0.62	S-Jan.2021	-0.9
Major appliances[5]	0.087	-0.8	-0.001	0.80	S-Dec.2020	-2.3
Laundry equipment[4, 6]		-3.1		1.08	S-Sep.2020	-5.5
Other appliances[4, 5]	0.168	-0.1	0.000	0.85	S-Nov.2021	-1.8
Other household equipment and furnishings[5]	0.586	-1.6	-0.009	0.54	S-Oct.2020	-2.1
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items[4]	0.355	-1.1	-0.004	0.66	S-Oct.2020	-1.4
Indoor plants and flowers[12]	0.103	-1.7	-0.002	0.89	S-Sep.2017	-1.7
Dishes and flatware[4, 5]	0.052	-0.3	0.000	1.90	S-Nov.2021	-0.7
Nonelectric cookware and tableware[4, 5]	0.076	0.3	0.000	1.17	S-Nov.2021	-1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies[5]	0.933	0.6	0.006	0.34	–	–
Tools, hardware and supplies[4, 5]	0.242	1.2	0.003	0.57	S-Feb.2022	0.9
Outdoor equipment and supplies[5]	0.465	0.1	0.001	0.43	S-Aug.2021	-0.4
Housekeeping supplies[4]	0.926	1.3	0.012	0.34	L-Feb.2022	1.4
Household cleaning products[4, 5]	0.342	1.7	0.006	0.54	L-Feb.2022	1.9
Household paper products[4, 5]	0.214	0.5	0.001	0.45	S-Nov.2021	0.2
Miscellaneous household products[4, 5]	0.370	1.3	0.005	0.57	L-Jan.2022	1.7
Apparel	2.538	-0.8	-0.019	0.37	S-May 2020	-2.4
Men's and boys' apparel	0.644	0.3	0.002	0.69	S-Sep.2021	0.1
Men's apparel	0.496	0.3	0.001	0.83	S-Jan.2022	0.1
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.076	6.6	0.005	2.00	L-EVER	–
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[4]	0.164	-1.3	-0.002	1.01	S-Dec.2021	-2.2
Men's shirts and sweaters[5]	0.124	-0.9	-0.001	1.26	S-Feb.2021	-4.2
Men's pants and shorts	0.126	-1.9	-0.002	1.42	S-Jan.2022	-5.1
Boys' apparel	0.148	0.2	0.000	1.14	L-Feb.2022	1.0
Women's and girls' apparel	1.002	-0.9	-0.009	0.62	S-Sep.2021	-2.1
Women's apparel	0.841	-1.0	-0.008	0.69	S-Sep.2021	-2.1
Women's outerwear	0.060	0.4	0.000	1.73	L-Jan.2022	6.5
Women's dresses	0.093	0.7	0.001	1.69	L-Jan.2022	1.6
Women's suits and separates[5]	0.410	-2.3	-0.009	1.10	S-Sep.2021	-3.0
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[5]	0.270	-0.9	-0.002	0.96	L-Feb.2022	3.8
Girls' apparel	0.161	-0.5	-0.001	1.39	S-Dec.2021	-0.5
Footwear	0.613	-1.3	-0.008	0.51	S-May 2020	-1.9
Men's footwear[4]	0.206	-1.1	-0.002	0.74	S-Jul.2021	-1.2
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.119	-1.4	-0.002	1.15	L-Feb.2022	2.5
Women's footwear	0.287	0.1	0.000	0.73	L-Feb.2022	0.3
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.117	-0.7	-0.001	1.54	L-Feb.2022	2.1
Jewelry and watches[9]	0.162	-1.8	-0.003	1.23	S-Feb.2022	-4.2
Watches[4, 9]	0.030	1.1	0.000	1.52	L-Jan.2022	1.4
Jewelry[9]	0.132	-1.3	-0.002	1.50	S-Feb.2022	-5.7
Transportation commodities less motor fuel[11]	8.563	0.4	0.036	0.13	L-Jan.2022	0.9
New vehicles	4.014	1.1	0.046	0.24	L-Dec.2021	1.2
New cars[6]		1.7		0.36	L-Jun.2021	1.7
New trucks[13, 6]		0.9		0.34	L-Dec.2021	1.0
Used cars and trucks	4.038	-0.4	-0.015	0.02	L-Feb.2022	-0.2
Motor vehicle parts and equipment[4]	0.423	1.2	0.005	0.42	L-Feb.2022	1.6
Tires[4]	0.270	0.9	0.002	0.54	L-Feb.2022	1.5
Vehicle accessories other than tires[4, 5]	0.154	1.6	0.002	0.55	L-Feb.2022	1.7
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires[4, 6]		0.9		0.66	L-Feb.2022	1.9
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids[4, 6]		3.7		0.76	L-Aug.2021	3.8
Medical care commodities[4]	1.500	0.1	0.001	0.20	S-Dec.2021	0.0
Medicinal drugs[4, 11]	1.399	0.0	0.001	0.21	S-Dec.2021	0.0
Prescription drugs[4]	1.027	0.0	0.000	0.17	L-Feb.2022	0.3
Nonprescription drugs[4, 11]	0.373	0.0	0.000	0.51	S-Jan.2022	-0.3
Medical equipment and supplies[4, 11]	0.100	0.3	0.000	0.49	L-Jan.2022	1.3
Recreation commodities[11]	1.903	0.5	0.010	0.24	L-Feb.2022	0.9
Video and audio products[11]	0.293	-0.7	-0.002	0.43	L-Feb.2022	-0.6
Televisions	0.138	-2.2	-0.003	0.58	L-Feb.2022	-0.9
Other video equipment[5]	0.026	-0.7	0.000	1.14	L-Feb.2022	0.7
Audio equipment[4]	0.072	1.0	0.001	1.11	L-Oct.2021	2.4
Recorded music and music subscriptions[4, 5]	0.052	0.6	0.000	0.38	L-Jun.2021	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Pets and pet products[4]	0.551	0.8	0.004	0.36	S-Dec.2021	0.4
Pet food[4, 5, 6]		1.2		0.36	S-Feb.2022	1.1
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories[4, 5, 6]		-0.1		0.75	S-Oct.2021	-0.3
Sporting goods[4]	0.560	0.9	0.005	0.50	L-Jan.2022	2.5
Sports vehicles including bicycles[4]	0.321	0.7	0.002	0.74	L-Jan.2022	2.9
Sports equipment[4]	0.228	1.2	0.003	0.48	L-Feb.2022	1.6
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.021	-1.4	0.000	0.79	S-May 2020	-1.4
Photographic equipment[5, 6]		-1.2		0.75	S-May 2020	-1.7
Recreational reading materials[4]	0.095	2.0	0.002	0.63	L-Feb.2022	3.5
Newspapers and magazines[4, 5]	0.055	2.7	0.002	0.82	L-Feb.2022	5.3
Recreational books[4, 5]	0.040	1.0	0.000	0.85	L-Feb.2022	1.2
Other recreational goods[5]	0.382	0.3	0.001	0.56	–	–
Toys	0.296	0.0	0.000	0.67	–	–
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment[5, 6]		0.4		0.90	L-Feb.2022	2.4
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies[4, 5]	0.027	4.6	0.001	1.60	L-Apr.2021	5.0
Music instruments and accessories[4, 5]	0.043	-0.4	0.000	0.93	S-Nov.2021	-0.6
Education and communication commodities[11]	0.817	-2.6	-0.021	0.55	S-EVER	–
Educational books and supplies[4]	0.087	-0.1	0.000	0.85	S-Feb.2022	-0.4
College textbooks[4, 14, 6]		0.4		0.73	S-Feb.2022	-0.4
Information technology commodities[11]	0.730	-2.9	-0.021	0.70	S-Sep.2020	-3.0
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants[5, 7]	0.358	-2.1	-0.008	0.83	S-Sep.2020	-3.6
Computer software and accessories[4, 5]	0.020	-1.4	0.000	1.40	S-Nov.2021	-1.4
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items[5]	0.353	-3.7	-0.013	0.85	S-Nov.2020	-4.6
Smartphones[4, 6, 15]		-4.3		1.16	S-Nov.2020	-6.2
Alcoholic beverages	0.878	0.4	0.003	0.20	S-Jan.2022	0.4
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.586	0.3	0.002	0.25	–	–
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.223	0.2	0.000	0.38	S-Jan.2022	-0.2
Distilled spirits at home[4]	0.106	0.5	0.001	0.34	L-Sep.2021	0.6
Whiskey at home[4, 6]		0.5		0.42	L-Feb.2022	0.8
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home[4, 6]		0.5		0.52	L-Sep.2021	0.9
Wine at home[4]	0.257	0.4	0.001	0.39	L-Feb.2022	0.7
Alcoholic beverages away from home[4]	0.292	0.5	0.002	0.24	S-Feb.2022	0.3
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home[4, 5, 6]		0.6		0.29	L-Jan.2022	1.0
Wine away from home[4, 5, 6]		0.4		0.29	S-Feb.2022	0.2
Distilled spirits away from home[4, 5, 6]		0.9		0.31	L-Dec.2021	1.0
Other goods[11]	1.347	0.3	0.005	0.21	S-Dec.2021	0.2
Tobacco and smoking products[4]	0.516	0.4	0.002	0.20	S-Jan.2022	-0.1
Cigarettes[4, 5]	0.445	0.5	0.002	0.22	L-Feb.2022	0.7
Tobacco products other than cigarettes[4, 5]	0.066	-0.2	0.000	0.33	S-Feb.2022	-0.3
Personal care products[4]	0.644	0.3	0.002	0.26	S-Dec.2021	-0.2
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products[4, 5]	0.329	1.2	0.004	0.33	L-Feb.2020	1.2
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements[4]	0.306	-0.7	-0.002	0.37	S-Nov.2021	-0.7
Miscellaneous personal goods[4, 5]	0.187	0.2	0.000	0.88	L-Feb.2022	2.3
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap[6]		0.3		0.71	S-Sep.2021	0.0
Services less energy services	56.831	0.7	0.410	0.05	L-Aug.1990	0.8
Shelter	32.452	0.5	0.166	0.06	–	–
Rent of shelter[16]	32.082	0.5	0.167	0.06	–	–
Rent of primary residence	7.278	0.6	0.041	0.05	L-Feb.2022	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Lodging away from home[5]	0.988	1.7	0.017	1.65	S-Jan.2022	-3.9
Housing at school, excluding board[16]	0.125	0.2	0.000	0.05	–	–
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	0.863	2.0	0.017	1.90	S-Jan.2022	-4.2
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[16]	23.816	0.5	0.108	0.05	L-Jun.2006	0.5
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[16]	22.577	0.5	0.103	0.05	L-Jun.2006	0.5
Tenants' and household insurance[4, 5]	0.371	0.0	0.000	0.12	L-Feb.2022	0.1
Water and sewer and trash collection services[5]	1.095	0.3	0.003	0.10	L-Feb.2022	0.5
Water and sewerage maintenance	0.789	0.3	0.002	0.10	L-Feb.2022	0.4
Garbage and trash collection[4, 13]	0.306	0.3	0.001	0.26	S-Jan.2022	0.1
Household operations[4, 5]	0.823		0.001	0.25	–	–
Domestic services[4, 5]	0.242	-1.2	-0.003	0.38	S-Sep.2021	-2.3
Gardening and lawncare services[4, 5]						
Moving, storage, freight expense[4, 5]	0.100	2.1	0.002	1.45	L-May 2021	5.5
Repair of household items[4, 5]						
Medical care services	6.881	0.5	0.036	0.13	S-Feb.2022	0.1
Professional services	3.505	0.0	0.001	0.20	S-Feb.2022	-0.1
Physicians' services[4]	1.849	0.2	0.004	0.27	S-Feb.2022	-0.1
Dental services	0.906	-0.2	-0.002	0.19	S-Mar.2021	-0.2
Eyeglasses and eye care[4, 9]	0.361	0.2	0.001	0.37	L-Jan.2022	0.2
Services by other medical professionals[4, 9]	0.389	-0.3	-0.001	0.10	S-Oct.2019	-0.4
Hospital and related services	2.542	0.5	0.012	0.12	–	–
Hospital services[17]	2.170	0.5	0.010	0.13	L-Jan.2022	0.5
Inpatient hospital services[17, 6]		0.4		0.36	L-Jan.2022	0.6
Outpatient hospital services[9, 6]		0.7		0.34	L-Oct.2019	0.7
Nursing homes and adult day services[17]	0.208	0.3	0.001	0.16	S-Feb.2022	0.1
Care of invalids and elderly at home[4, 8]	0.164	0.5	0.001	0.24	S-Jan.2022	0.5
Health insurance[4, 8]	0.835	2.0	0.017	0.15	S-Feb.2022	1.9
Transportation services	5.673	3.1	0.174	0.19	L-Jul.2020	3.2
Leased cars and trucks[4, 14]						
Car and truck rental[5]	0.152	0.8	0.001	1.79	S-Jan.2022	-7.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair[4]	1.023	0.5	0.005	0.21	L-Feb.2022	1.7
Motor vehicle body work[4]	0.052	1.3	0.001	0.26	L-Feb.2022	1.6
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing[4]	0.559	1.2	0.007	0.25	L-Oct.2021	1.5
Motor vehicle repair[4, 5]	0.369	-0.7	-0.002	0.31	S-Dec.2021	-1.7
Motor vehicle insurance	2.397	0.8	0.019	0.19	L-Feb.2022	1.2
Motor vehicle fees[4, 5]	0.506	-0.1	-0.001	0.23	L-Feb.2022	0.1
State motor vehicle registration and license fees[4, 5]	0.292	0.0	0.000	0.02	S-Feb.2022	0.0
Parking and other fees[4, 5]	0.199	-0.3	-0.001	0.45	L-Feb.2022	0.4
Parking fees and tolls[5, 6]		0.1		0.53	L-Feb.2022	0.4
Public transportation	0.836	12.1	0.103	0.65	L-EVER	–
Airline fares	0.543	18.6	0.104	0.97	L-EVER	–
Other intercity transportation	0.093	-0.3	0.000	0.62	S-Jan.2022	-1.6
Ship fare[4, 5, 6]		-1.0		0.82	S-Jan.2022	-1.4
Intracity transportation[4]	0.198	0.2	0.000	0.92	S-Jan.2022	-0.3
Intracity mass transit[4, 11, 6]		0.0		0.26	L-Feb.2022	0.0
Recreation services[11]	3.158	0.4	0.012	0.21	–	–
Video and audio services[11]	1.156	0.8	0.009	0.17	L-Jan.2022	1.2
Cable and satellite television service[13]	1.064	0.8	0.008	0.13	L-Jan.2022	1.3
Video discs and other media, including rental of video[4, 5]	0.091	0.7	0.001	1.04	L-Aug.2021	2.0
Video discs and other media[4, 5, 6]		1.7		1.84	L-Oct.2021	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Rental of video discs and other media[4, 5, 6]		0.7		0.22	–	–
Pet services including veterinary[5]	0.519	1.1	0.006	0.32	S-Feb.2022	1.0
Pet services[4, 5, 6]		1.7		0.39	L-Mar.2021	1.8
Veterinarian services[5, 6]		0.7		0.60	S-Nov.2021	0.3
Photographers and photo processing[4, 5]	0.030	1.8	0.001	0.45	L-Nov.2021	2.5
Other recreation services[5]	1.453	-0.3	-0.004	0.41	S-Nov.2021	-0.9
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees[4, 5]	0.636	0.4	0.002	0.28	–	–
Admissions[4]	0.457	-1.4	-0.006	0.87	S-Nov.2021	-2.2
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts[4, 5, 6]		1.1		0.61	–	–
Admission to sporting events[4, 5, 6]		-8.2		4.15	S-EVER	–
Fees for lessons or instructions[4, 9]	0.170	0.3	0.001	0.43	L-Jan.2022	0.8
Education and communication services[11]	5.379	0.2	0.011	0.06	L-Oct.2021	0.2
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.514	0.2	0.006	0.08	–	–
College tuition and fees	1.446	0.2	0.003	0.09	–	–
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.315	0.1	0.000	0.05	S-Dec.2021	0.1
Day care and preschool[12]	0.624	0.6	0.004	0.09	L-Sep.2021	0.6
Technical and business school tuition and fees[4, 5]	0.039	0.3	0.000	0.11	L-Oct.2021	0.4
Postage and delivery services[5]	0.083	0.7	0.001	0.06	L-Oct.2021	3.6
Postage	0.075	0.4	0.000	0.01	L-Oct.2021	3.9
Delivery services[5]	0.009	2.8	0.000	0.30	L-Jan.2010	7.0
Telephone services[4, 5]	1.835	0.2	0.003	0.07	L-Feb.2022	0.2
Wireless telephone services[4, 5]	1.527	0.0	0.000	0.04	L-Feb.2022	0.1
Residential telephone services[4, 11]	0.308	0.7	0.002	0.27	L-Jan.2022	1.0
Internet services and electronic information providers[4, 5]	0.938	0.2	0.001	0.20	L-Dec.2021	0.4
Other personal services[4, 11]	1.369	0.5	0.007	0.19	L-Feb.2022	1.2
Personal care services[4]	0.540	0.4	0.002	0.28	L-Feb.2022	1.1
Haircuts and other personal care services[4, 5]	0.540	0.4	0.002	0.28	L-Feb.2022	1.1
Miscellaneous personal services[4]	0.830	0.6	0.005	0.18	S-Jan.2022	0.4
Legal services[4, 9]	0.231	1.1	0.003	0.09	L-Feb.2022	2.0
Funeral expenses[4, 9]	0.147	0.3	0.000	0.13	S-Feb.2022	0.2
Laundry and dry cleaning services[4, 5]	0.153	0.4	0.001	0.39	S-Sep.2021	0.2
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning[4, 5]	0.018	0.6	0.000	0.45	S-Jan.2022	-0.1
Financial services[4, 9]	0.198	0.4	0.001	0.50	S-Nov.2021	0.2
Checking account and other bank services[4, 5, 6]		2.1		0.30	L-Mar.2021	13.0
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees[4, 5, 6]						
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less food	86.639	0.2	0.216	0.04	S-Jan.2021	0.2
All items less shelter	67.548	0.2	0.166	0.05	S-Nov.2020	0.2
All items less food and shelter	54.186	0.1	0.050	0.05	S-Oct.2020	0.0
All items less food, shelter, and energy	45.892	0.6	0.279	0.06	L-Jan.2022	0.8
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	41.854	0.7	0.294	0.06	L-Jan.2022	0.7
All items less medical care	91.619	0.3	0.295	0.04	S-Aug.2021	0.3
All items less energy	91.705	0.6	0.561	0.04	L-Feb.2022	0.6
Commodities	39.800	-0.3	-0.119	0.07	S-Apr.2020	-1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 1-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2022-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	17.475	0.3	0.054	0.12	S-Mar.2021	0.1
Commodities less food	26.439	-0.9	-0.235	0.09	S-Apr.2020	-3.3
Commodities less food and beverages	25.560	-0.9	-0.238	0.09	S-Apr.2020	-3.5
Services	60.200	0.8	0.455	0.05	L-Jan.2001	0.9
Services less rent of shelter[16]	28.118	1.1	0.299	0.06	L-Jan.2001	1.3
Services less medical care services	53.319	0.8	0.408	0.05	L-Oct.2005	0.9
Durables	12.835	0.1	0.007	0.14	L-Feb.2022	0.5
Nondurables	26.965	-0.2	-0.045	0.07	S-May 2020	-0.3
Nondurables less food	13.603	-1.5	-0.201	0.12	S-May 2020	-1.6
Nondurables less food and beverages	12.725	-1.6	-0.204	0.13	S-May 2020	-1.8
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	10.187	-1.9	-0.198	0.11	S-Apr.2020	-7.4
Nondurables less food and apparel	11.066	-1.6	-0.183	0.10	S-Apr.2020	-6.7
Housing	41.948	0.6	0.244	0.06	S-Feb.2022	0.5
Education and communication[5]	6.196	-0.2	-0.010	0.07	–	–
Education[5]	2.601	0.2	0.006	0.08	S-Feb.2022	0.2
Communication[5]	3.595	-0.4	-0.016	0.10	L-Feb.2022	-0.1
Information and information processing[5]	3.512	-0.5	-0.017	0.11	–	–
Information technology, hardware and services[18]	1.677	-1.2	-0.019	0.25	S-Jul.2009	-1.3
Recreation[5]	5.061	0.4	0.021	0.17	L-Feb.2022	0.7
Video and audio[5]	1.449	0.5	0.007	0.17	L-Jan.2022	0.9
Pets, pet products and services[5]	1.071	0.9	0.010	0.29	S-Jan.2022	0.8
Photography[5]	0.051	0.5	0.000	0.42	L-Jan.2022	0.7
Food and beverages	14.239	0.8	0.119	0.08	S-Jan.2022	0.8
Domestically produced farm food[4]	6.936	1.3	0.089	0.14	S-Jan.2022	1.2
Other services	9.907	0.3	0.029	0.08	L-Feb.2022	0.4
Apparel less footwear	1.925	-0.6	-0.011	0.46	S-Sep.2021	-1.1
Fuels and utilities	4.705	1.2	0.057	0.16	S-Feb.2022	0.1
Household energy	3.610	1.5	0.053	0.20	S-Feb.2022	-0.1
Medical care	8.381	0.4	0.037	0.12	S-Feb.2022	0.2
Transportation	18.921	-0.4	-0.072	0.10	S-May 2020	-1.8
Private transportation	18.085	-1.0	-0.175	0.09	S-May 2020	-1.6
New and used motor vehicles[5]	9.051	0.9	0.079	0.13	L-Jan.2022	0.9
Utilities and public transportation	8.199	2.0	0.164	0.12	L-Oct.2005	2.6
Household furnishings and operations	4.791	0.4	0.021	0.20	S-Jul.2021	0.0
Other goods and services	2.717	0.4	0.012	0.14	S-Nov.2021	0.2
Personal care[4]	2.201	0.4	0.010	0.16	S-Nov.2021	0.1

[1] The 'effect' of an item category is a measure of that item's contribution to the All items price change. For example, if the Food index had an effect of 0.40, and the All items index rose 1.2 percent, then the increase in food prices contributed 0.40 / 1.2, or 33.3 percent, to that All items increase. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged for that month the change in the All items index would have been 1.2 percent minus 0.40, or 0.8 percent. Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged. Since food prices fell while prices overall were rising, the contribution of food to the All items price change was negative (in this case, -0.1 / 0.5, or minus 20 percent).

[2] A statistic's margin of error is often expressed as its point estimate plus or minus two standard errors. For example, if a CPI category rose 0.6 percent, and its standard error was 0.15 percent, the margin of error on this item's 1-month percent change would be 0.6 percent, plus or minus 0.3 percent.

[3] If the current seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change is greater than the previous published 1-month percent change, then this column identifies the closest prior month with a 1-month percent change as (L)arge as or (L)arger than the current 1-month change. If the current 1-month percent change is smaller than the previous published 1-month percent change, the most recent month with a change as (S)mall or (S)maller than the current month change is identified. If the current and previous published 1-month percent changes are equal, a dash will appear. Standard numerical comparisons are used. For example, 0.8% is greater than 0.6%, -0.4% is less than -0.2%, and -0.2% is less than 0.0%. Note that a (L)arger change can be a smaller decline, for example, a -0.2% change is larger than a -0.4% change, but still represents a decline in the price index. Likewise, (S)maller changes can be increases, for example, a 0.6% change is smaller than 0.8%, but still represents an increase in the price index. In this context, a -0.2% change is considered to be smaller than a 0.0% change.

[4] Not seasonally adjusted.

[5] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

[6] Special indexes based on a substantially smaller sample. These series do not contribute to the all items index aggregation and therefore do not have a relative importance or effect.

[7] Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.
[8] Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.
[9] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.
[10] Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.
[11] Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.
[12] Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.
[13] Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.
[14] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.
[15] Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.
[16] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.
[17] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.
[18] Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
All items	100.000	8.3		0.09	S-Feb.2022	7.9
Food	13.361	9.4	1.279	0.19	L-Apr.1981	9.5
Food at home	8.245	10.8	0.851	0.29	L-Nov.1980	11.1
Cereals and bakery products	1.047	10.3	0.104	0.54	L-Jan.2009	11.3
Cereals and cereal products	0.337	11.9	0.038	0.79	L-Jan.2009	12.5
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.054	14.0	0.007	1.42	S-Feb.2022	11.6
Breakfast cereal	0.141	12.1	0.017	1.23	L-Jul.1989	13.0
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.142	10.7	0.014	1.21	L-Mar.2009	15.7
Rice[4, 5]		9.2		1.30	L-May 2009	13.6
Bakery products	0.710	9.6	0.067	0.71	L-Jan.2009	10.7
Bread[4]	0.197	9.1	0.018	1.38	L-Jan.2009	10.8
White bread[5]		8.6		1.37	L-Jan.2009	10.3
Bread other than white[5]		9.8		1.36	L-Oct.2011	10.9
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins[4]	0.110	10.1	0.010	1.72	S-Feb.2022	7.1
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies	0.174	7.2	0.013	1.68	L-Feb.2022	7.6
Cookies[5]		6.6		1.15	L-Feb.2022	8.0
Fresh cakes and cupcakes[5]		8.2		2.20	S-Feb.2022	7.4
Other bakery products	0.229	11.7	0.026	1.16	S-Feb.2022	9.6
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts[5]		8.9		1.67	S-Jan.2022	7.2
Crackers, bread, and cracker products[5]		14.1		1.72	S-Feb.2022	12.7
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers[5]		13.3		1.90	L-EVER	–
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.878	14.3	0.252	0.71	L-May 1979	19.5
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.765	13.8	0.228	0.71	–	–
Meats	1.131	13.9	0.145	0.92	S-Jan.2022	13.6
Beef and veal	0.531	14.3	0.068	0.97	S-Aug.2021	12.2
Uncooked ground beef	0.193	14.8	0.026	1.12	L-Jul.2020	15.0
Uncooked beef roasts[4]	0.080	16.9	0.013	2.91	S-Aug.2021	13.1
Uncooked beef steaks[4]	0.206	11.8	0.022	1.56	S-Jul.2021	10.7
Uncooked other beef and veal[4]	0.052	18.9	0.008	2.50	S-Jan.2022	17.9
Pork	0.361	13.7	0.045	1.71	S-Sep.2021	12.7
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products[4]	0.159	16.3	0.022	1.89	S-Jan.2022	16.0
Bacon and related products[5]		17.7		2.17	S-Aug.2021	17.0
Breakfast sausage and related products[4, 5]		13.9		1.90	L-Feb.2022	13.9
Ham	0.066	8.8	0.006	2.87	S-Feb.2022	7.1
Ham, excluding canned[5]		8.1		3.44	S-Feb.2022	6.6
Pork chops	0.052	14.0	0.007	2.62	L-Jan.2022	14.5
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs[4]	0.084	13.1	0.010	3.71	S-Aug.2021	11.3
Other meats	0.240	13.2	0.031	1.13	L-Jul.1979	14.4
Frankfurters[5]		6.9		2.39	L-Feb.2021	9.0
Lunchmeats[4, 5]		14.4		1.01	L-EVER	–
Poultry	0.347	15.3	0.051	1.24	L-Jun.1989	16.7
Chicken[4]	0.281	16.4	0.044	1.29	L-EVER	–
Fresh whole chicken[5]		14.6		2.09	L-Aug.2004	17.4
Fresh and frozen chicken parts[5]		17.9		1.71	L-Jun.1989	19.0
Other uncooked poultry including turkey[4]	0.065	10.7	0.007	3.14	S-Feb.2022	9.1
Fish and seafood	0.287	11.9	0.033	0.99	L-Mar.1987	11.9
Fresh fish and seafood[4]	0.147	13.0	0.018	1.61	L-EVER	–
Processed fish and seafood[4]	0.140	10.7	0.014	1.08	L-Mar.2009	11.0
Shelf stable fish and seafood[5]		4.8		1.70	L-Mar.2021	7.1
Frozen fish and seafood[5]		12.9		1.66	S-Feb.2022	12.1
Eggs	0.112	22.6	0.024	2.04	L-Apr.2018	23.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Dairy and related products	0.759	9.1	0.070	0.49	L-Sep.2011	10.2
Milk[4]	0.197	14.7	0.029	1.24	L-Feb.2008	16.8
Fresh whole milk[5]		15.5		1.43	L-Feb.2008	18.8
Fresh milk other than whole[4, 5]		14.2		1.15	L-Feb.2008	14.6
Cheese and related products	0.250	6.5	0.017	0.84	L-Aug.2020	6.7
Ice cream and related products	0.111	4.7	0.005	1.24	L-Aug.2020	5.8
Other dairy and related products[4]	0.201	9.0	0.018	0.93	L-May 2008	11.4
Fruits and vegetables	1.432	7.8	0.109	0.64	S-Feb.2022	7.6
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.099	7.4	0.081	0.74	S-Jan.2022	5.6
Fresh fruits	0.598	8.3	0.050	1.20	S-Jan.2022	8.2
Apples	0.078	6.6	0.005	2.17	S-Aug.2021	5.6
Bananas	0.080	4.2	0.003	1.54	S-Jan.2022	3.3
Citrus fruits[4]	0.172	18.6	0.029	2.18	S-Feb.2022	16.2
Oranges, including tangerines[5]		16.6		2.06	S-Feb.2022	14.3
Other fresh fruits[4]	0.268	4.2	0.012	1.94	S-Oct.2021	3.6
Fresh vegetables	0.501	6.2	0.031	0.78	L-Apr.2019	6.4
Potatoes	0.077	7.2	0.006	1.82	L-Jun.2020	13.3
Lettuce	0.061	12.7	0.008	1.66	L-Nov.2019	14.5
Tomatoes	0.080	0.4	0.000	2.02	S-Oct.2021	0.2
Other fresh vegetables	0.284	6.3	0.018	0.97	S-Feb.2022	4.8
Processed fruits and vegetables[4]	0.333	8.9	0.028	0.91	S-Feb.2022	7.6
Canned fruits and vegetables[4]	0.171	10.4	0.017	1.47	S-Feb.2022	7.7
Canned fruits[4, 5]		7.9		1.39	S-Feb.2022	6.8
Canned vegetables[4, 5]		11.4		1.63	S-Feb.2022	7.9
Frozen fruits and vegetables[4]	0.098	7.9	0.007	1.48	S-Jan.2022	5.5
Frozen vegetables[5]		6.5		1.57	S-Feb.2022	6.3
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried[4]	0.064	6.7	0.004	1.86	S-Feb.2022	6.1
Dried beans, peas, and lentils[4, 5]		9.8		2.73	S-Feb.2022	9.6
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.942	9.8	0.091	0.65	L-Jun.1995	13.6
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks[4]	0.665	9.2	0.061	0.84	L-EVER	–
Carbonated drinks	0.279	9.2	0.025	1.76	L-Jul.2020	9.2
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[4]	0.007	4.5	0.000	1.09	S-Feb.2022	3.9
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks[4]	0.379	9.3	0.035	0.87	L-EVER	–
Beverage materials including coffee and tea[4]	0.277	11.1	0.030	0.83	L-EVER	–
Coffee	0.178	13.5	0.023	1.15	L-Feb.2012	14.1
Roasted coffee[5]		14.7		1.31	L-Feb.2012	15.2
Instant coffee[5]		7.8		1.79	L-Feb.2022	8.0
Other beverage materials including tea[4]	0.098	6.8	0.007	1.65	L-EVER	–
Other food at home	2.188	11.0	0.225	0.40	L-Mar.1981	11.0
Sugar and sweets	0.280	8.0	0.022	0.88	–	–
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.041	6.7	0.003	1.43	S-Feb.2022	6.0
Candy and chewing gum[4]	0.179	7.3	0.013	1.17	S-Feb.2022	7.1
Other sweets[4]	0.060	10.9	0.006	1.37	L-Jan.2009	11.8
Fats and oils	0.240	15.3	0.034	1.12	L-Dec.2008	17.4
Butter and margarine[4]	0.073	19.2	0.013	1.57	L-Jul.2004	21.7
Butter[5]		16.0		2.25	L-Jan.2015	19.5
Margarine[5]		23.5		1.83	L-Mar.2009	23.8
Salad dressing[4]	0.056	13.1	0.007	1.54	S-Feb.2022	9.4
Other fats and oils including peanut butter[4]	0.110	13.7	0.014	1.77	S-Dec.2021	12.8
Peanut butter[4, 5]				1.63	–	–
Other foods	1.668	10.9	0.169	0.46	L-Apr.1981	10.9
Soups	0.099	13.1	0.013	1.69	L-EVER	–
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.271	14.2	0.036	0.86	L-Jul.1979	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Snacks	0.362	9.8	0.034	1.02	L-Apr.2009	10.7
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.324	8.5	0.026	0.78	S-Feb.2022	5.3
Salt and other seasonings and spices[4, 5]		9.8		1.35	S-Feb.2022	4.8
Olives, pickles, relishes[4, 5]		9.3		1.31	L-Apr.2009	11.1
Sauces and gravies[4, 5]		9.2		1.38	L-Aug.2009	10.0
Other condiments[5]		5.2		1.28	S-Oct.2021	2.6
Baby food[4]	0.043	13.0	0.005	1.33	L-EVER	–
Other miscellaneous foods[4]	0.570	10.9	0.055	0.87	L-EVER	–
Prepared salads[6, 5]		9.3		1.72	L-EVER	–
Food away from home	5.116	7.2	0.428	0.28	L-Nov.1981	8.0
Full service meals and snacks[4]	2.384	8.7	0.250	0.35	L-EVER	–
Limited service meals and snacks[4]	2.491	7.0	0.192	0.44	S-Sep.2021	6.7
Food at employee sites and schools[4]	0.035	-30.0	-0.027	3.39	L-Jun.2021	-29.9
Food at elementary and secondary schools[7, 5]		-42.9		9.47	L-Feb.2021	-32.5
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors[4]	0.036	7.1	0.004	0.99	L-EVER	–
Other food away from home[4]	0.171	5.5	0.009	0.68	–	–
Energy	8.295	30.3	2.086	0.35	S-Feb.2022	25.6
Energy commodities	4.926	44.7	1.651	0.65	S-Feb.2022	37.9
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.241	58.8	0.096	1.86	L-Jul.2008	61.1
Fuel oil	0.161	80.5	0.079	2.71	L-Feb.2000	92.2
Propane, kerosene, and firewood[8]	0.079	26.5	0.018	2.45	L-Dec.2021	33.8
Motor fuel	4.685	44.0	1.555	0.68	S-Feb.2022	38.1
Gasoline (all types)	4.590	43.6	1.510	0.70	S-Feb.2022	38.0
Gasoline, unleaded regular[5]		44.2		1.12	S-Feb.2022	38.7
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade[9, 5]		41.9		0.96	S-Feb.2022	35.6
Gasoline, unleaded premium[5]		39.7		0.91	S-Feb.2022	33.3
Other motor fuels[4]	0.094	64.2	0.044	1.05	L-EVER	–
Energy services	3.369	13.7	0.435	0.42	L-Aug.2008	14.7
Electricity	2.511	11.0	0.270	0.47	S-Feb.2022	9.0
Utility (piped) gas service	0.858	22.7	0.166	0.87	L-Feb.2022	23.8
All items less food and energy	78.344	6.2	4.894	0.11	S-Jan.2022	6.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities	21.513	9.7	1.999	0.22	S-Nov.2021	9.4
Household furnishings and supplies[10]	3.968	10.6	0.405	0.60	S-Feb.2022	10.3
Window and floor coverings and other linens[4]	0.295	8.2	0.023	2.43	L-Dec.2021	8.7
Floor coverings[4]	0.066	11.4	0.007	2.37	L-EVER	–
Window coverings[4]	0.058	24.5	0.013	4.65	L-EVER	–
Other linens[4]	0.171	1.6	0.003	3.39	S-Aug.2021	-3.3
Furniture and bedding	0.970	15.0	0.142	1.37	S-Dec.2021	13.8
Bedroom furniture	0.318	14.6	0.046	2.10	S-Jan.2022	13.7
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture[4]	0.466	14.9	0.068	2.01	S-Nov.2021	14.1
Other furniture[4]	0.177	15.9	0.026	2.81	L-EVER	–
Appliances[4]	0.258	7.8	0.019	1.61	S-Feb.2022	7.3
Major appliances[4]	0.087	12.1	0.010	3.13	S-Feb.2022	11.1
Laundry equipment[5]		2.1		6.20	S-Jun.2020	-6.0
Other appliances[4]	0.168	5.7	0.009	2.12	–	–
Other household equipment and furnishings[4]	0.586	8.1	0.046	1.66	S-Feb.2022	7.5
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items	0.355	10.3	0.035	2.59	S-Feb.2022	9.6
Indoor plants and flowers[11]	0.103	4.6	0.004	2.70	S-Jan.2022	4.0
Dishes and flatware[4]	0.052	4.8	0.003	4.12	L-Mar.2020	9.5
Nonelectric cookware and tableware[4]	0.076	5.4	0.004	2.27	S-Oct.2021	3.4
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies[4]	0.933	11.2	0.099	0.90	L-EVER	–
Tools, hardware and supplies[4]	0.242	10.4	0.025	1.19	L-EVER	–
Outdoor equipment and supplies[4]	0.465	11.9	0.053	1.17	S-Feb.2022	11.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Housekeeping supplies	0.926	8.3	0.076	0.88	L-Oct.1981	8.3
Household cleaning products[4]	0.342	10.1	0.035	1.24	L-EVER	–
Household paper products[4]	0.214	8.0	0.018	1.66	L-Feb.2021	8.7
Miscellaneous household products[4]	0.370	7.0	0.024	1.51	S-Jan.2022	3.7
Apparel	2.538	5.4	0.138	0.85	S-Jan.2022	5.3
Men's and boys' apparel	0.644	7.0	0.046	1.47	S-Jan.2022	6.6
Men's apparel	0.496	8.0	0.040	1.65	S-Jan.2022	6.6
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.076	21.7	0.017	4.72	L-EVER	–
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.164	6.8	0.011	2.63	S-Nov.2021	6.5
Men's shirts and sweaters[4]	0.124	9.6	0.013	2.95	S-Jan.2022	7.2
Men's pants and shorts	0.126	0.1	-0.001	3.94	S-Jan.2022	-0.8
Boys' apparel	0.148	3.8	0.006	2.64	S-Aug.2021	1.4
Women's and girls' apparel	1.002	5.2	0.051	1.37	S-Feb.2022	4.9
Women's apparel	0.841	5.3	0.044	1.51	S-Nov.2021	4.2
Women's outerwear	0.060	8.6	0.005	4.67	L-Feb.2022	9.3
Women's dresses	0.093	8.3	0.008	3.19	S-Dec.2021	8.0
Women's suits and separates[4]	0.410	5.0	0.019	2.25	S-Feb.2022	2.5
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories[4]	0.270	4.1	0.011	2.82	S-Nov.2021	1.4
Girls' apparel	0.161	4.7	0.007	4.60	S-Feb.2022	0.0
Footwear	0.613	4.7	0.030	1.13	S-Nov.2021	4.7
Men's footwear	0.206	2.5	0.005	1.67	S-Feb.2021	0.4
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.119	5.0	0.006	2.88	S-Dec.2021	4.1
Women's footwear	0.287	6.4	0.018	1.75	L-Feb.2022	6.8
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.117	8.8	0.010	5.09	S-Jan.2022	8.8
Jewelry and watches[8]	0.162	0.3	0.001	3.48	S-Nov.2020	-2.3
Watches[8]	0.030	-0.3	0.000	2.94	S-Apr.2020	-0.6
Jewelry[8]	0.132	0.4	0.001	4.37	S-Dec.2020	-0.6
Transportation commodities less motor fuel[10]	8.563	17.2	1.266	0.36	S-Oct.2021	16.5
New vehicles	4.014	13.2	0.490	0.65	L-Jun.1949	14.6
New cars[5]		14.2		0.67	L-Jun.1949	14.3
New trucks[12, 5]		12.8		0.78	L-EVER	–
Used cars and trucks	4.038	22.7	0.681	0.10	S-Apr.2021	21.0
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	0.423	14.5	0.057	0.79	L-EVER	–
Tires	0.270	15.7	0.039	0.91	S-Feb.2022	15.4
Vehicle accessories other than tires[4]	0.154	12.5	0.018	1.56	L-EVER	–
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires[5]		9.5		1.37	L-Feb.2022	11.3
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids[5]		17.1		2.37	L-Mar.2009	17.3
Medical care commodities	1.500	2.1	0.033	0.56	S-Jan.2022	1.4
Medicinal drugs[10]	1.399	2.1	0.030	0.57	S-Jan.2022	1.3
Prescription drugs	1.027	1.7	0.019	0.67	S-Jan.2022	1.3
Nonprescription drugs[10]	0.373	3.0	0.011	1.24	S-Feb.2022	3.0
Medical equipment and supplies[10]	0.100	3.9	0.003	1.33	L-Dec.2021	5.9
Recreation commodities[10]	1.903	4.0	0.080	0.57	S-Dec.2021	3.3
Video and audio products[10]	0.293	-4.1	-0.012	1.16	S-Aug.2020	-4.9
Televisions	0.138	-5.8	-0.009	1.72	S-Nov.2020	-7.3
Other video equipment[4]	0.026	-4.8	-0.002	2.15	S-Jan.2022	-4.9
Audio equipment	0.072	-2.6	-0.002	3.21	L-Feb.2022	0.4
Recorded music and music subscriptions[4]	0.052	0.0	0.000	1.24	S-Dec.2021	-0.2
Pets and pet products	0.551	7.2	0.042	0.79	L-Jun.2009	8.8
Pet food[4, 5]		7.0		1.21	L-Jul.2009	8.4
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories[4, 5]		7.2		1.93	S-Jan.2022	5.1
Sporting goods	0.560	7.5	0.044	1.45	S-Feb.2022	7.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.321	8.0	0.028	2.09	S-Dec.2021	7.8
Sports equipment	0.228	6.8	0.016	1.94	L-Oct.2021	8.0
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.021	2.6	0.001	2.22	S-Apr.2021	-0.2
Photographic equipment[4, 5]		2.2		2.67	S-Apr.2021	1.0
Recreational reading materials	0.095	2.1	0.002	1.28	L-Feb.2022	4.1
Newspapers and magazines[4]	0.055	3.2	0.002	1.67	L-Feb.2022	6.2
Recreational books[4]	0.040	0.5	0.000	1.82	S-Jan.2022	-1.2
Other recreational goods[4]	0.382	0.8	0.004	1.36	S-Oct.2021	-0.3
Toys	0.296	-0.3	0.000	1.65	S-Oct.2021	-0.4
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment[4, 5]		2.5		2.20	S-Nov.2021	2.3
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies[4]	0.027	1.4	0.001	3.11	S-Feb.2022	1.2
Music instruments and accessories[4]	0.043	6.7	0.003	2.39	L-Feb.2022	9.7
Education and communication commodities[10]	0.817	-4.0	-0.034	1.66	S-Mar.2021	-4.9
Educational books and supplies	0.087	2.2	0.002	2.04	S-Feb.2022	0.8
College textbooks[13, 5]		3.1		2.25	S-Feb.2022	0.7
Information technology commodities[10]	0.730	-4.7	-0.036	1.97	S-Mar.2021	-6.5
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants[6]	0.358	0.2	0.001	2.76	S-Mar.2021	-3.2
Computer software and accessories[4]	0.020	-4.2	-0.001	3.69	L-Feb.2022	-2.2
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items[4]	0.353	-11.4	-0.035	2.38	S-Nov.2021	-11.5
Smartphones[5, 14]		-16.1		3.54	S-Oct.2021	-20.7
Alcoholic beverages	0.878	3.9	0.037	0.73	L-Jan.2009	4.1
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.586	2.8	0.017	0.90	L-Dec.2020	2.8
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.223	5.0	0.011	1.63	L-Apr.2020	5.1
Distilled spirits at home	0.106	1.7	0.002	1.09	L-Feb.2022	1.9
Whiskey at home[5]		3.3		1.62	L-May 2021	3.7
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home[5]		0.6		1.55	S-Mar.2020	-0.3
Wine at home	0.257	1.5	0.004	1.33	S-Jan.2022	0.9
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.292	5.1	0.020	1.13	L-Dec.1991	8.2
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home[4, 5]		5.0		1.31	L-Feb.2022	5.3
Wine away from home[4, 5]		5.0		0.95	L-Apr.2009	5.1
Distilled spirits away from home[4, 5]		5.3		1.44	L-Feb.2021	5.3
Other goods[10]	1.347	5.2	0.074	0.44	S-Feb.2022	4.9
Tobacco and smoking products	0.516	7.2	0.043	0.77	L-Dec.2021	9.0
Cigarettes[4]	0.445	7.5	0.039	0.87	L-Dec.2021	9.6
Tobacco products other than cigarettes[4]	0.066	4.5	0.003	0.75	S-Feb.2022	4.1
Personal care products	0.644	2.1	0.015	0.57	L-Aug.2012	2.6
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products[4]	0.329	4.4	0.015	0.69	L-EVER	–
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements	0.306	-0.5	-0.001	1.08	S-Feb.2022	-0.9
Miscellaneous personal goods[4]	0.187	8.8	0.017	1.63	S-Dec.2021	6.2
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap[5]		13.1		2.75	S-Feb.2022	12.1
Services less energy services	56.831	4.9	2.894	0.12	L-Jul.1991	5.1
Shelter	32.452	5.1	1.701	0.14	L-Apr.1991	5.2
Rent of shelter[15]	32.082	5.2	1.703	0.14	L-Apr.1991	5.2
Rent of primary residence	7.278	4.8	0.367	0.15	L-Mar.1987	4.8
Lodging away from home[4]	0.988	19.7	0.182	2.60	S-Sep.2021	17.5
Housing at school, excluding board[15]	0.125	1.6	0.002	0.31	–	–
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	0.863	22.6	0.180	2.99	S-Sep.2021	19.8
Owners' equivalent rent of residences[15]	23.816	4.8	1.153	0.12	L-Feb.1991	5.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence[15]	22.577	4.8	1.094	0.12	L-Feb.1991	5.2
Tenants' and household insurance[4]	0.371	-0.4	-0.002	0.79	–	–
Water and sewer and trash collection services[4]	1.095	4.2	0.046	0.30	L-Feb.2022	4.2
Water and sewerage maintenance	0.789	4.0	0.032	0.25	L-Feb.2022	4.2
Garbage and trash collection[12]	0.306	4.6	0.014	0.76	L-Dec.2021	4.8
Household operations[4]	0.823	6.4	0.057	0.54	S-Apr.2021	4.9
Domestic services[4]	0.242	7.3	0.022	1.16	S-Apr.2021	7.1
Gardening and lawncare services[4]						
Moving, storage, freight expense[4]	0.100	7.1	0.007	2.55	L-Dec.2021	9.2
Repair of household items[4]						
Medical care services	6.881	3.5	0.249	0.34	L-Oct.2020	3.7
Professional services	3.505	1.8	0.068	0.43	L-Jan.2022	2.6
Physicians' services	1.849	1.2	0.023	0.69	L-Jan.2022	2.6
Dental services	0.906	2.0	0.020	0.74	S-Jul.2021	1.2
Eyeglasses and eye care[8]	0.361	2.1	0.008	1.04	L-Jan.2022	2.2
Services by other medical professionals[8]	0.389	4.1	0.017	0.64	S-Jan.2022	3.8
Hospital and related services	2.542	3.6	0.092	0.55	L-Jan.2022	3.6
Hospital services[16]	2.170	3.6	0.080	0.60	L-Jan.2022	3.6
Inpatient hospital services[16, 5]		3.7		1.16	L-Jan.2022	4.1
Outpatient hospital services[8, 5]		3.3		0.99	L-Oct.2021	3.4
Nursing homes and adult day services[16]	0.208	3.6	0.007	0.52	S-Dec.2021	3.4
Care of invalids and elderly at home[7]	0.164	2.5	0.005	1.96	S-Jul.2020	2.5
Health insurance[7]	0.835	10.4	0.090	0.34	L-Sep.2020	14.1
Transportation services	5.673	8.5	0.489	0.57	L-Jun.2021	10.4
Leased cars and trucks[13]						
Car and truck rental[4]	0.152	10.4	0.017	3.92	S-Jan.2021	3.0
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	1.023	5.3	0.056	0.62	L-Feb.2022	6.3
Motor vehicle body work	0.052	13.0	0.007	0.94	L-Jun.1980	13.3
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing	0.559	4.5	0.028	0.77	L-Feb.2022	5.4
Motor vehicle repair[4]	0.369	5.1	0.019	1.33	S-Jan.2022	2.4
Motor vehicle insurance	2.397	4.4	0.108	0.97	L-Nov.2021	5.7
Motor vehicle fees[4]	0.506	1.2	0.006	0.75	S-Feb.2022	1.1
State motor vehicle registration and license fees[4]	0.292	0.5	0.002	0.28	–	–
Parking and other fees[4]	0.199	1.7	0.005	1.55	S-Oct.2021	1.2
Parking fees and tolls[4, 5]		3.1		2.29	L-Feb.2022	3.2
Public transportation	0.836	21.8	0.172	1.44	L-Aug.1981	25.0
Airline fares	0.543	33.3	0.170	2.32	L-Dec.1980	33.4
Other intercity transportation	0.093	-2.1	-0.004	2.93	S-Jan.2022	-2.3
Ship fare[4, 5]		-3.7		2.37	S-Oct.2020	-7.1
Intracity transportation	0.198	2.7	0.006	1.51	S-Sep.2021	0.0
Intracity mass transit[10, 5]		1.9		4.43	–	–
Recreation services[10]	3.158	4.4	0.154	0.47	S-Dec.2021	3.3
Video and audio services[10]	1.156	4.4	0.053	0.43	L-Jun.2021	4.4
Cable and satellite television service[12]	1.064	4.6	0.052	0.44	L-Sep.2021	4.7
Video discs and other media, including rental of video[4]	0.091	1.3	0.001	4.53	L-Sep.2019	3.3
Video discs and other media[4, 5]		-0.5		5.35	L-Feb.2021	0.9
Rental of video discs and other media[4, 5]		5.2		1.34	L-Oct.2019	5.2
Pet services including veterinary[4]	0.519	9.0	0.048	0.68	L-Dec.2000	9.0
Pet services[4, 5]		5.9		1.11	L-Feb.2022	6.5
Veterinarian services[4, 5]		9.8		1.31	L-EVER	–
Photographers and photo processing[4]	0.030	5.2	0.002	1.15	L-EVER	–
Other recreation services[4]	1.453	2.8	0.050	0.92	S-Nov.2021	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees[4]	0.636	2.8	0.019	0.85	L-Aug.2021	4.9
Admissions	0.457	2.0	0.015	1.76	S-Nov.2021	1.8
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts[4, 5]		5.8		1.65	L-Jul.2021	6.3
Admission to sporting events[4, 5]		-9.4		6.53	S-Mar.2021	-11.9
Fees for lessons or instructions[8]	0.170	3.1	0.006	1.75	L-Oct.2021	4.4
Education and communication services[10]	5.379	1.7	0.103	0.22	L-Feb.2022	1.7
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.514	2.5	0.071	0.33	–	–
College tuition and fees	1.446	2.1	0.032	0.41	–	–
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.315	2.3	0.009	0.36	–	–
Day care and preschool[11]	0.624	3.7	0.027	0.71	L-Feb.2016	3.9
Technical and business school tuition and fees[4]	0.039	0.7	0.000	0.48	–	–
Postage and delivery services[4]	0.083	4.1	0.004	0.13	L-Jan.2022	5.0
Postage	0.075	3.0	0.003	0.11	–	–
Delivery services[4]	0.009	13.9	0.001	0.74	L-Jul.2010	16.2
Telephone services[4]	1.835	0.5	0.012	0.30	L-Feb.2022	0.6
Wireless telephone services[4]	1.527	-0.7	-0.011	0.38	L-Feb.2022	-0.4
Residential telephone services[10]	0.308	6.0	0.022	0.89	L-Jan.2022	6.2
Internet services and electronic information providers[4]	0.938	1.7	0.015	0.78	S-Jul.2021	1.3
Other personal services[10]	1.369	6.2	0.095	0.50	L-Feb.2022	6.2
Personal care services	0.540	5.1	0.032	1.02	L-Feb.2022	5.6
Haircuts and other personal care services[4]	0.540	5.1	0.032	1.02	L-Feb.2022	5.6
Miscellaneous personal services	0.830	7.0	0.063	0.37	L-Apr.1991	7.4
Legal services[8]	0.231	6.5	0.016	0.43	L-Jan.2017	6.6
Funeral expenses[8]	0.147	2.9	0.004	0.52	L-Nov.2015	2.9
Laundry and dry cleaning services[4]	0.153	10.3	0.020	0.82	–	–
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning[4]	0.018	10.5	0.002	1.06	L-EVER	–
Financial services[8]	0.198	6.9	0.014	0.78	L-Feb.2022	9.1
Checking account and other bank services[4, 5]		2.9		2.34	L-Feb.2022	10.0
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees[4, 5]						
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less food	86.639	8.1	6.980	0.10	S-Feb.2022	7.9
All items less shelter	67.548	9.8	6.558	0.10	S-Feb.2022	9.4
All items less food and shelter	54.186	9.9	5.279	0.12	S-Feb.2022	9.8
All items less food, shelter, and energy	45.892	6.9	3.193	0.14	S-Dec.2021	6.4
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	41.854	5.8	2.512	0.15	–	–
All items less medical care	91.619	8.7	7.976	0.09	S-Feb.2022	8.4
All items less energy	91.705	6.6	6.172	0.09	S-Feb.2022	6.6
Commodities	39.800	13.0	4.929	0.14	S-Feb.2022	13.0
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	17.475	7.6	1.319	0.26	S-Jan.2022	7.2
Commodities less food	26.439	15.0	3.650	0.20	S-Oct.2021	13.7
Commodities less food and beverages	25.560	15.4	3.613	0.22	S-Oct.2021	14.2
Services	60.200	5.4	3.329	0.11	L-May 1991	5.4
Services less rent of shelter[15]	28.118	5.6	1.627	0.16	L-Aug.2008	6.1
Services less medical care services	53.319	5.6	3.080	0.12	L-Feb.1991	5.8
Durables	12.835	14.0	1.567	0.31	S-Oct.2021	13.2
Nondurables	26.965	12.8	3.362	0.17	S-Feb.2022	10.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, April 2022, 12-month analysis table — Continued

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Mar. 2022	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022	Unadjusted effect on All Items Apr. 2021-Apr. 2022[1]	Standard error, median price change[2]	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since:[3]	
					Date	Percent change
Nondurables less food	13.603	16.4	2.083	0.28	S-Feb.2022	13.7
Nondurables less food and beverages	12.725	17.4	2.046	0.29	S-Feb.2022	14.6
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	10.187	20.9	1.908	0.29	S-Feb.2022	17.1
Nondurables less food and apparel	11.066	19.3	1.945	0.27	S-Feb.2022	15.7
Housing	41.948	6.5	2.741	0.12	L-Aug.1982	6.8
Education and communication[4]	6.196	1.0	0.069	0.25	S-Oct.2019	0.5
Education[4]	2.601	2.5	0.073	0.33	–	–
Communication[4]	3.595	-0.1	-0.004	0.38	S-Oct.2019	-0.9
Information and information processing[4]	3.512	-0.2	-0.009	0.39	S-Oct.2019	-1.1
Information technology, hardware and services[17]	1.677	-0.9	-0.020	0.88	S-Mar.2021	-1.5
Recreation[4]	5.061	4.3	0.234	0.38	S-Dec.2021	3.3
Video and audio[4]	1.449	2.7	0.041	0.45	L-Feb.2022	3.0
Pets, pet products and services[4]	1.071	8.1	0.090	0.53	L-May 2009	8.1
Photography[4]	0.051	4.1	0.002	1.07	L-Mar.2020	4.3
Food and beverages	14.239	9.0	1.316	0.19	L-Apr.1981	9.4
Domestically produced farm food	6.936	10.9	0.725	0.30	L-Feb.1981	10.9
Other services	9.907	3.2	0.351	0.19	–	–
Apparel less footwear	1.925	5.6	0.108	1.01	S-Jan.2022	5.1
Fuels and utilities	4.705	13.0	0.578	0.29	L-Aug.2008	15.3
Household energy	3.610	15.9	0.531	0.41	L-Aug.2008	17.3
Medical care	8.381	3.2	0.283	0.29	L-Sep.2020	4.2
Transportation	18.921	19.9	3.310	0.28	S-Oct.2021	18.7
Private transportation	18.085	20.2	3.139	0.26	S-Sep.2021	17.8
New and used motor vehicles[4]	9.051	17.4	1.356	0.39	S-Oct.2021	16.3
Utilities and public transportation	8.199	8.4	0.717	0.24	L-Aug.2008	9.4
Household furnishings and operations	4.791	9.9	0.462	0.50	S-Feb.2022	9.7
Other goods and services	2.717	5.7	0.169	0.36	L-Feb.2010	7.6
Personal care	2.201	5.3	0.126	0.37	L-Aug.1989	5.5

[1] The 'effect' of an item category is a measure of that item's contribution to the All items price change. For example, if the Food index had an effect of 0.40, and the All items index rose 1.2 percent, then the increase in food prices contributed 0.40 / 1.2, or 33.3 percent, to that All items increase. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged for that year the change in the All items index would have been 1.2 percent minus 0.40, or 0.8 percent. Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged. Since food prices fell while prices overall were rising, the contribution of food to the All items price change was negative (in this case, -0.1 / 0.5, or minus 20 percent).

[2] A statistic's margin of error is often expressed as its point estimate plus or minus two standard errors. For example, if a CPI category rose 2.6 percent, and its standard error was 0.25 percent, the margin of error on this item's 12-month percent change would be 2.6 percent, plus or minus 0.5 percent.

[3] If the current 12-month percent change is greater than the previous published 12-month percent change, then this column identifies the closest prior month with a 12-month percent change as (L)arge as or (L)arger than the current 12-month change. If the current 12-month percent change is smaller than the previous published 12-month percent change, the most recent month with a change as (S)mall or (S)maller than the current month change is identified. If the current and previous published 12-month percent changes are equal, a dash will appear. Standard numerical comparison is used. For example, 2.0% is greater than 0.6%, -4.4% is less than -2.0%, and -2.0% is less than 0.0%. Note that a (L)arger change can be a smaller decline, for example, a -0.2% change is larger than a -0.4% change, but still represents a decline in the price index. Likewise, (S)maller changes can be increases, for example, a 0.6% change is smaller than 0.8%, but still represents an increase in the price index. In this context, a -0.2% change is considered to be smaller than a 0.0% change.

[4] Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

[5] Special indexes based on a substantially smaller sample. These series do not contribute to the all items index aggregation and therefore do not have a relative importance or effect.

[6] Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.

[7] Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.

[8] Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.

[9] Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.

[10] Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.

[11] Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.

[12] Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.

[13] Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.

[14] Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.

[15] Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.

[16] Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.
[17] Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.

June 7, 20022

Mayor Aughinbaugh, Shady Shores Town Council

RE: 2022/23 Salary Increases

Please see the attached documents and the recommended salary increases for Shady Shores Employees. I have again included a review of salaries for our current job descriptions which indicate some of our positions are compensated at well below the tasks we perform including benefits and salaried compensation. See below for a description. The rising cost of living has been considered in this request additionally, the current job market has increased the competitive nature for employee recruitment and retention.

In order for Shady Shores to keep existing staff and remain competitive in the local job markets Council may wish to consider the attached programs for the upcoming fiscal year as well as the recommended salary increases. Further as a result of the Strategic Planning Committee discussions, I was asked to review the feasibility of adding a public works position or addressing the issue of public works inspection of streets on a regular basis.

It is my true pleasure to serve the Council and residents of the Town of Shady Shores. I am grateful for the trust placed in me as well as the training that has been provided. I feel confident that the education levels and quality of our employees contributes to the overall success of the Town of Shady Shores. It is my hope that you join me in seeing the value of retaining our current, well-trained and educated employees.

Sincerely,

Wendy Withers,
Town Administrator

DRAFT

As you may know there is currently a shortage of qualified workers in the North Texas Area. In addition, many of our sister cities and those in this area continuously report the inability to hire individuals as well as retention of those individuals. The following questions were used examined when determining future salary increases and benefit adjustments:

- **Are the Town of Shady Shores Staff Salaries reasonable in relation to the current cost of living?** As an employer, it's important that the Town offer reasonable salaries and wages to our employees. A reasonable yet competitive salary based on the cost-of-living appeals to both applicants and current employees. It also promotes a healthy work-life balance when employees are able to afford basic life necessities.

- **Regular Raises-** Raising employee's salaries on a regular basis is a good practice to keep. This can be given based on their added experience, to keep up with competitors and more. Regular raises will not only help us retain employees but will also help them keep up with their various living expenses. In regard to the former, if the cost of living gets to be too high for them, it's possible they might begin to search for new employment elsewhere. If we offer a competitive salary and provide them with regular raises, our employee retention increases.
- **Current Market Rate Comparison-** Researching market rates can be helpful in determining what positions are making more money in a given area. I have used information from comparable cities and jobs in the industry.

How do you determine the cost-of-living increase?

- It's determined using standardized inflation rates—typically through regional or national data. One way to determine the cost-of-living increase is to use the Consumer Price Index. It's important to note that the cost of living will change from year to year since inflation is always changing. The following proposals were made using the CPI as well as a review of similar towns and jobs in the industry.

Recommendations for Staff Increases

Staff Position	Current	Years of Service	Proposed	Education/Certifications
Town Administrator	84,000	10 total	92,400	Masters in Public Administration, Certified Public Manager, Texas Registered Municipal Clerk
Municipal Court Clerk	60,008	14 years	72,000	Bachelor's Degree, Level 2 Court Clerk, Texas

				Registered Municipal Clerk
Community Relations	17.00 per hour	1 year	55,000	Master's degree, Various trainings and Certifications, Skilled Grant Writer and Administrator
Permit Tech	17.25 per hour	4 years	$18.97 per hour	Some college, 4 years with the Town of Shady Shores
Code Enforcement	23 per hour with car allowance	3 years	$25 per hour	Certified Code Enforcement Officer

- The proposed salaries are inline with current positions in similar towns.
- **Replacement of Key positions would be costly, and the Town would lose valuable knowledge base and years of investment in the education and training of key staff.**
- Salary Comparison Charts are included along with the most recent consumer inflation index.

In addition, I would propose that the Town council instituting some or all the following programs to remain competitive in the job market and encourage employee retention.

Current Employees are offered the following benefits:

Health Insurance	Dependent Care only- no provision for Dependents, Health only no provision for dental or vision	Not competitive
HAS Stipend	Full Time employees with Health Coverage receive a $100 per month payment towards their HSA Account	Competitive
Life Insurance	15 K	Competitive
TMRS	7% 2:1 Match	Competitive
PTO	4 weeks max; 6-week accrual	Not Competitive

LONGEVITY PAY PROPOSALS

DRAFT

General. The Town awards longevity pay to all full-time employees who meet the guidelines outlined below.

Longevity pay is to acknowledge and reward long service of employees.

Eligibility. Regular full-time employees who have been employed with the Town for twelve (12) consecutive months as of December 31, each year are eligible to receive longevity pay. Employees must be employed by the Town at the time longevity pay is awarded to be eligible.

Conversion from Temporary, Seasonal, or Part-time Status to Regular Full-time Status. An employee who began his or her employment with the Town as a temporary, seasonal or part-time employee but is currently in a regular full-time position, the longevity calculation shall be based on the date the employee moved into a regular, full-time position.

Calculation and Payment of Longevity Pay. *Longevity pay will be paid to each eligible employee for each full month of full-time service employed through December 31 each year. Employees with 12-59 months of service will receive $5 per month of service; employees with 60-179 months of service will receive $6 per month of service; and employees with 180 or more months of service will receive $7 per month of service. Longevity pay will be paid in the first paycheck in December, unless otherwise authorized by the Town Administrator. Time worked for the Town that is not consecutive will not be included in the calculation.*

Example: Dan started working for the Town on February 10, 2014. On his first paycheck in December 2016 he will receive longevity pay in the amount of $170.00 (10 months in 2014 (March to December), 12 months in 2015, and 12 months in 2016 equal to 34 months. 34 months X $5 =$170).

Example: Sally started working for the Town on February 10, 2010. On her first paycheck in December 2016 she will receive longevity pay in the amount of $574 (10 months in 2010, 12 months in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 for a total of equal to 82 months. 82 months X $7 = $574).

Retirement. *Longevity pay will be extended on a pro-rated basis to employees who retire from Town employment under the Town sponsored program (Texas Municipal Retirement System) and who immediately begins to receive retirement payments and is otherwise eligible for longevity pay but retires prior to the annual payment of the benefit.*

Maximum Payment. The maximum amount of longevity payment shall not exceed $2,100 or three hundred (300) months (25 years x 12 months) of service.

Tuition Reimbursement Program

The Tuition Reimbursement Program provides an opportunity and an incentive for employees to increase their individual level of education and expertise in their related job duties, thereby enhancing their job skills and degree of professionalism and subsequently improving the ability for staff to provide continued quality service to the community.

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This program would also protect the town and require employees who receive this type of reimbursement for certifications and/or training to work for the town for a required number of years or pay back the tuition.

MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENTS

Currently the town has no set policy for mileage reimbursement or car allowance. Code enforcement receives a weekly car allowance, however other staff members are using their personal vehicles for town business and no receiving mileage or an allowance, ex:

Amber travels to bank each day to make deposits and go to post office.

Mileage to attend offsite meetings.

Town Patrols made by other staff members.

TOTAL PROPOSED INCREASE

Line Items	% Of Increase
Salaries and Payroll Tax	8%
Benefits	7%
Total Cost (including new positions)	41%

Insurance Costs are Projected to increase between 0-18%

TMRS Municipal Contribution- (rate increase letter TBD; 11% used in this scenario)

Salary and Wage Comparison

- **Councilmembers should keep in mind each member of our staff is skilled and handles a variety of areas within the town:**
- **Currently Mayor Aughinbaugh and Staff have been working to identify future needs and staffing requirements, the salaries and benefits proposed are being proposed in light of those changes.**

Town Administrator

Day to day oversight of town employees, programs, and policies; preparation of council materials, coordination with partners, serves as the Town Secretary, Financial Officer, oversees various departments, Public Information Request, Writes and Created policy. (Master's degree, Certified Public Manager, Texas Registered Municipal Clerk, 10 overall years of service to the Town of Shady Shores)

Town	Population	Salary
Bartonville	1731	$90-$110,000
Copper Canyon	1350	$ 90,000

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Hickory Creek	4735	$ 128,500
Lake Dallas	7958	$ 153,900
Crossroads	1431	$ 100,672
Bowie	5218	$ 104,000
Shady shores	2717	$ 84,000

Municipal Court Clerk/Deputy Town Secretary

Municipal Court Administrator; Serves as the Town Secretary in the absence of the Town Secretary, Financial Duties, Utility Billing and Customer Service. (Bachelor's degree, Level 2 Municipal Court Clerk, Texas Registered Municipal Clerk, 14 Years of Service to the Town of Shady Shores)

Town	Population	Salary
Bartonville	1731	$70,500
Double Oak	3066	$71,675
Denton	139,869	$80,000
Shady Shores	2717	$62,000

Communications/Code Enforcement

Website Administration and Social Media Posting; Public Works Liaison, Code Enforcement, Community Evens, Community Relations, Keep Shady Shores Beautiful, Grant Writing skills, Policy Administration and Creation. (Certified Code Enforcement Officer, Master's Degree, Experienced Grant Writing and Administrator)

Job Description	Industry Standard	
Code Enforcement	$47,000- $53,000	
Grant Writing/Administration	$ 40,000- $70,000	
Communications Officer	$ 55,000-$124000	
Communications Officer	$ 70,000- $150,000	
Average		$53,000 – $ 99,250

Proposed Staffing

The Strategic Planning Committee asked staff to investigate the thought of hiring a public works person to handle street inspection and various tasks that need to be completed throughout the day. The following table proposes a public works person at both full time or part-time, regardless of the position that is chosen, there are additional factors to be considered in addition

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to just salary: Including equipment, a place to store equipment, office space and computer space for the individual.

Other options for discussion may include:

Interlocal Agreement with Lake Cities Partners for various public works projects- (Town Administrator Wendy Withers has begun discussions with Hickory Creek and Corinth to see if this is a viable possibility)

Combination of the Building Inspector/Public Works position- this may be feasible however there is still the issue of lack of equipment.

Skill Set Levels- Review of what jobs need a particular skill set and look for outside or contract labor that can address particular skill set levels.

Providing Specific Task Assignments- Example, requiring a weekly patrol to inspect culverts drainage etc.

Public Works Maintenance Person	**Full Time**	**Part Time**
Salary	52000	26000
Payroll Tax	3978	1989
TMRS	5720	2860
Health Insurance	6000	6000
	67698	36849
Equipment Needed		
Truck	50000	
Tools	10000	
Mower	10000	
Computer	3000	
Tractor	45000	
Office Space		
Storage-New Building Addition?		
Skid Steer	62000	62-75000
	135000	

Other????
Could use used materials.
Storage space for equipment

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AGENDA MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 13, 2022

TO: Town Council

FROM: Wendy withers, Town Administrator

SUBJECT: **Parking Ordinance- Consider and discuss updates to the Parking Ordinance as recommended by the Planning and Zoning Commission.**

BACKGROUND/INFORMATION:

Review proposed changes to the parking ordinance, specifically updates to the definitions and regulations for parking on vacant lots. Planning and Zoning reviewed this Ordinance at the regular Planning and Zoning Commission Meeting on June 9, 2022.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

RECOMMENDATION/ACTION DESIRED:

ATTACHMENTS/SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION:

1. parking regs2022 SShores-amendment

REVIEWED BY:

Ordinance No._____2022
(Parking Regulations)

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 8 OF THE SHADY SHORES CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING SECTION 12.03.008.3.C; PROVIDING REGULATIONS FOR PARKING OR STORAGE OF MOTOR VEHICLES, TRAILERS, TRASH AND DEBRIS ON VACANT LOTS, PROVIDING A SEVERABILITY CLAUSE; PROVIDING A REPEALER CLAUSE; PROVIDING FOR A PENALTY OF A FINE NOT TO EXCEED THE SUM OF $500.00 FOR EACH OFFENSE; PROVIDING A PUBLICATION CLAUSE; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

WHEREAS**,** the governing body of the Town of Shady Shores, in compliance with the laws of the State of Texas and the ordinances of the Town of Shady Shores, have given requisite notice, and in the exercise of its legislative discretion has concluded that the Municipal Code of Ordinances of the Town of Shady Shores should be amended to as described herein:

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Shady Shores ("Town Council") seeks to provide for the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council seeks to promote orderly and safe use of property within the Town of Shady Shores, Texas ("Town"); and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Texas Local Government Code Section 51.001, the Town has general authority to adopt an ordinance or police regulation that is for the good government, peace or order of the Town and is necessary or proper for carrying out a power granted by law to the Town; and

WHEREAS, the laws of the State of Texas, including those found in Chapter 51 Sections 51.001, 51.012, and 51.032 of the Texas Local Government Code, as amended, provide the Town authority to adopt ordinances for good government, peace, order, or welfare of the municipality; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council has received input from the citizens and Town staff which supports the purpose and terms of this ordinance;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Texas Local Government Code Section 211.003 the Town has general authority to regulate the location and use of buildings, other structures and land for business, industrial, residential, or other purposes; and

WHEREAS, the Town Council finds that the terms of this ordinance are reasonable, necessary, and proper for the good government of the Town of Shady Shores, and in the best interests of its residents.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF SHADY SHORES, TEXAS:

Section 1. *Parking Regulations* Section 12.03.008.3.C of the Code of Ordinances, Town of Shady Shores, Texas, is hereby adopted and added to the Code, regarding Parking Regulations,

to read in accordance with the provisions below in *italics*. The rest of 12.03.008.is provided for context of the entire section.

12.03.008 PARKING REGULATIONS

Section 12.03.008.1 FINDINGS OF FACT

A. The foregoing recitals are incorporated into this Section by reference as findings of fact as if expressly set forth herein.

B. The parking of automobiles, including light trucks, commercial vehicles, box trucks, semi-tractor and other trucks of greater than a half ton payload designation, hereinafter referred to as “motor vehicles” in this ordinance, can lower property values, reduce the appearance of the neighborhood and thereby lower the quality of life within the Town; justifying reasonable limitations on the parking of motor vehicles in the front yards of residential properties, and undeveloped lots.

Section 12.03.008.2 Regulations for Parking

Definitions—The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this section, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

A. Front yard—That area of a developed lot between the front building line and the nearest to the front building line of the following:
   1. The front property line
   2. The outside edge (closest to the residence) of the drainage bar ditch
   3. The curb
   4. The edge of the surface of the road closest to the residence.
      Such area being bounded on each side by the property lines on each side of the front yard.

B. Residence—a dwelling structure on a platted or lot described by metes and bounds of an area equal to or greater than one fourth acre, and not more than one acre.

C. Undeveloped lot—a tract of land on which a dwelling has not been constructed, and a dwelling is not under construction.

Section 12.03.008.3 Parking Regulations; Penalties; Exceptions

A. The parking of a motor vehicle in the Front Yard is prohibited and a violation of this Code, unless the vehicle is parked in compliance with the following requirements:

   1. Parked in the Front Yard on an all-weather surface in good condition, such surface being of asphalt, concrete, gravel, crushed limestone, or other similar surface acceptable to the city building inspector.

2. The all-weather surface must not cover more than 20% of the Front Yard, as measured by the square footage of the front yard as defined in this Section. The 20% area includes the driveway and all other impervious and all-weather surfaces in the front yard.

3. The all-weather surface parking area must be contiguous and accessed by the driveway of the residence.

B. Exceptions. The parking regulations above do not apply to:

1. Lots of less than one fourth acre, or larger than one acre.

2. Recreational vehicles-except as regulated elsewhere in this Municipal Code.

C. Undeveloped lot---It is a violation of this ordinance for the owner of an Undeveloped Lot to allow parking of motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds and size, and/or any storage of building material of any kind; mechanical parts of automotive or other equipment; and/or trash or debris on an Undeveloped Lot.

It is a violation by the owner of any motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds and size, and/or any storage of building material of any kind; mechanical parts of automotive or other equipment; and/or trash or debris to park or place same on an Undeveloped Lot.

SECTION 2. *Severability.* That should any word, phrase, paragraph, section or portion of this ordinance be held to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable, the legality, validity and enforceability of the remaining portions of the ordinance shall not be affected thereby, and each such illegal, invalid or unenforceable word, phrase, paragraph, section or portion shall not affect the ordinance as a whole.

SECTION 3. *Repealer.* That all provisions of the ordinances of the Town of Shady Shores in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and all other provisions of the ordinances of the Town of Shady Shores not in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 4. *Penalty.* That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor offense, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of $500.00 for each offense; and each and every day such violation shall continue shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 5. *Publication.* In accordance with Section 52.011 of the Local Government Code, the caption of this Ordinance shall be published either (a) in every issue of the official newspaper of the Town of Shady Shores for two days, or (b) one issue of the newspaper if the official newspaper is a weekly paper. An affidavit by the printer or the publisher of the official newspaper verifying the publication shall be filed in the office of the Town Secretary.

SECTION 6. *Effective Date*. This Ordinance shall take effect upon publication of the caption, as the law in such case provides.

ADOPTED this ____ day of _____ 2022, by the Shady Shores Town Council.

APPROVED:

_____
Cindy Aughinbaugh, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Wendy Withers, Town Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

_____
James E. Shepherd, Town Attorney

RESOLUTION NO. _750___
(Social Media Policy)

A RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF SHADY SHORES, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS REGARDING ADOPTION OF A SOCIAL MEDIA POLICY.

WHEREAS, the Town Council of the Town of Shady Shores, Denton County, Texas ("Town") has reviewed the facts and laws relevant to social media as utilized by the Town; and

WHEREAS, the Town has adopted a social media policy to follow both the law and the best practices for municipalities in employing the use of social media; and

WHEREAS, the Town believes when properly used, the benefits of social media contacts are in the best interest of communication within the Town among its residents;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF SHADY SHORES, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS AS FOLLOWS:

The document attached hereto and incorporated herein for all purposes as Exhibit A shall henceforth be known as the Social Media Policy of the Town of Shady Shores, and it is, approved. All Town personnel, including boards and commission members, are directed to become familiar with the terms and provisions of the social media policy, and comply with its requirements.

DULY RESOLVED by the Town Council of the Town of Shady Shores, Denton County, Texas on this 6 day of Jan., 2014.

APPROVED:

Cindy Spencer

Cindy Spencer, Mayor

ATTEST:

Sarah Swanson

Sarah Swanson, Town Secretary

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

James E. Shepherd, Town Attorney

Exhibit A

TOWN OF SHADY SHORES

POLICY FOR SOCIAL MEDIA

POLICY

Social Media are defined as media designed to be disseminated through social interaction, created using highly accessible and scalable publishing techniques. Examples include Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, Flickr, forums, message boards, mobile applications, blogs, email, etc.

In an effort to maintain the integrity of the Town, and to comply with the Texas Public Information Act and Texas Open Meetings Act as they pertain to Social Media, the Town of Shady Shores has established policies to help guide its employees, but also the Public who might post on the Town's social media sites, on the usage of Social Media. The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for:

- Procedures for establishing a social media page;
- Best practices and conduct by Town employees who will use social media venues;
- Town employees who use social media outlets off duty or on private time;
- Town employees who are authorized to use the internet for the purpose of updating a Town social media outlet.
- Members of Public who post on Town of Shady Shores' owned and operated social media sites.

This policy is applicable to all employees of the Town of Shady Shores. All employees must agree to abide by this policy as a condition of access and continued use of these resources.

The Town Council may create and maintain social media applications for the Town of Shady Shores. Such sites may meet one or both of the following purposes:

- To provide residents of the Town of Shady Shores information about town events, activities, and issues
- To inform people outside our community about the many positive qualities of Shady Shores.

PROCEDURE

A. Creation and Control The Mayor and/or the Town Council will coordinate with designated employee to implement and monitor the site(s). The Town Secretary is the designated employee to implement and monitor the site(s), under full direction by the Mayor and/or the Town Council. Sites that do not continue to meet the Town's intended goals and objectives may be removed at any time by the Mayor and/or the Town Council. The Mayor must be provided all login IDs and passwords and will maintain such list of all approved social media accounts, including login IDs and passwords.

B. Code of Conduct for Employees Authorized to Maintain a Social Media Outlet

This section applies to those authorized employees posting on behalf of the Town. Employees are liable for anything they post to social media sites.

1. **Ethical conduct**: Employees will act and conduct themselves according to the highest possible ethical standards. A summary of the key ethical standards for use of Social Media are listed below:

   A. customer protection and respect are paramount;
   B. employees will use every effort to keep interactions factual and accurate;
   C. employees will strive for transparency and openness in interactions and will never seek to "spin" or "embellish" information;
   D. employees will provide links to credible sources of information to support interactions, if needed;
   E. employees will respect the established usage rules of the particular Social Media Venue utilized (e.g. Facebook's user policy); and
   F. employees will protect privacy and permissions.

2. **Authorized postings:** The Town's designated social media monitor is responsible for content on the Town's social media sites. Get the facts straight before posting. Review content for grammatical and spelling errors. Employees shall not knowingly communicate inaccurate or false information. All efforts should be made by employees to provide only verifiable facts – not unverifiable opinions. Do not commit the Town to any action or initiative unless you have prior authorization to do so.

3. **Do not post/comment about Town business on any social media site other than the Town social media pages:** The Town does not blog, or comment in any way, on non-Town associated social media pages or sites. All private/non-Town business, sent or received social media comments, made by employees on an external social media site shall be done off duty or on the employee's own time, and without the use of Town equipment or resources. Employees making comments on external social media sites must not represent or portray themselves as a Town employee authorized to speak on behalf of the Town. This does not in any way prohibit employees from exercising their first amendment right to free speech.

4. **Private use of online media**: In general, employees should refrain from posting information, including written statements, photographs and videos, about the Town using their personal Social Media accounts. If you choose to do so, avoid any posting that might be interpreted as an official statement made on behalf of the Town, or that might compromise perceptions of your ability to do your job in an unbiased and professional manner. If on your personal Social Media site you have identified yourself, either through written statements, photographs or videos, as a Town employee and you choose to comment on social topics not related to the Town, then you should identify your views as your own and make clear that the views expressed are not those of the Town.

5. **Image and Reputation:** Remember that what's posted online is open to the public (even if you consider it to be private). Personal and professional lives merge online. Town employees should recognize even though their comments may seem to be in their "private space," their words can become direct extensions of the Town. Employees of the Town choosing to post information on publicly accessible media are expected to maintain a positive online image that is consistent with the goals and objectives of the Town. Employees may exercise their

first amendment right of freedom of speech, but may be subject to disciplinary action for posts that are unreasonably disruptive of the work place or that violate the Town's policies.

6. **Use of Town Logo or Images:** You may not use the Town logo or any other Town images or iconography on personal media sites. If you choose to post photographs or videos on personal media sites, you should not depict the Town logo, images or iconography, including images on clothing (e.g., Town uniforms), in a manner that could be interpreted as portraying an act or statement made on behalf of the Town in violation of this policy. You also may not use the Town name, logo, images or iconography to promote a product, cause, or political party or candidate.

7. **Think twice before posting:** Privacy does not exist in the world of Social Media. Consider what could happen if a post becomes widely known and how that would reflect on the poster and the City of Richardson. Search engines can turn up posts years after they are created, and comments can be forwarded or copied. If you wouldn't say it at a public meeting, at a conference or to a member of the media, consider whether you should post it online. In all instances, ensure your profile and related content is consistent with how you wish to present yourself as a City professional, appropriate with the public trust associated with your position, and conforms to existing ethical standards. In addition, there are many reasons to connect with people online, but consider whom you "friend" on sites like Facebook or "follow" on Twitter. You may believe that online "friends" are different from other friends in your life, but the public may not always see it that way.

8. **Remember your audience:** Be aware a presence in the social media world is, or easily can be, made available to the public at large. This includes residents, prospective residents, visitors, current employees and colleagues, and peers. Consider this before publishing to ensure the post will not alienate, offend, harm, or provoke any of these individuals or groups.

9. **Have a plan:** In order for a social media venue to be successful and relevant to users, it must contain current and up-to-date postings that reflect the nature and business of the specific department within the City. It is understood that some of the social media venues of the City may be seasonal in nature, and that daily postings may become periodic or taper off entirely during non-peak times. While there is no set timeline on the frequency of when a department should post or how often, employees must recognize that as a seasonal event/festival draws closer the frequency of postings will increase and the responsibility to post relevant information will become a necessity.

C: Copyright Protection and Data Management

1. **Confidentiality:** Employees must protect all Town information that is considered to be non-public in nature in accordance with the Texas Public Information Act or other applicable law. Employees who share or disclose information that is confidential information under the Texas Public Information Act or other applicable law are subject to disciplinary action including termination. Examples include the sharing of private information such as: addresses, phone numbers, etc.
2. **Data records maintenance**: Posted social media on behalf of the Town is subject to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission applicable schedules for retention.

3. **Copyright infringement:** When posting, be mindful and respectful of the copyright and intellectual property rights of others and the Town.
4. **Photography:** Photographs posted on social media easily can be appropriated by visitors. Image postings should be at 72-dpi and approximately 800x600 resolution to protect the Town's intellectual property. Images at that size are sufficient for viewing on the Web, but not suitable for printing.

D. Public Terms of Use

Persons may be permanently excluded from Town social media pages if acting contrary to these rules. Persons who repeatedly break rules will receive a warning prior to removal.

1. Advertising or promotional announcements are not permitted.
2. Persons writing more than 250 characters may be asked to rewrite.
3. Anyone using profane language or posting any information that could be considered disrespectful dialogue will be asked to reword their post and it will be deleted.
4. Comments must not be in support of or opposition to political campaigns or ballot measures; Postings for electoral campaign purposes will not be published.
5. Content will be removed that promotes, fosters, or perpetuates discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, age, religion, gender, marital status, status with regard to public assistance, national origin, physical or mental disability or sexual orientation;
6. Sexual content or links to sexual content is not permitted.
7. Conduct or encouragement of illegal activity if not permitted.
8. Posted content must be relevant to Shady Shores.
9. Users are encouraged not to provide personally identifiable information within your comment.
10. No attacks on individual character will be permitted.
11. You are legally responsible for what you write, and it must not breach any law, confidentiality or copyright. Because you are responsible for your statements, be careful about exaggeration, innuendo, etc.
12. Any pictures posted will be related to the Town of Shady Shores.

The Town reserves the right to restrict or remove any content deemed in violation of the terms outlined in this policy. Any content removed based on these guidelines will be retained, including the time, date and identity of the poster when available.

To keep our page specific to news information and inquiries about the Town of Shady Shores, please understand that non-profit messages, bake sales, T-shirt sales and the like may be removed as they are not news from the Town of Shady Shores.

The Town of Shady Shores reserves the right to update these terms of use.

Town of Shady Shores Social Media Policy

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure the proper, effective, and best-informed use of social media platforms by Town of Shady Shores employees and volunteers for work purposes. This policy provides guidance for how the Town communicates to employees, residents, visitors, businesses, and various audiences through social media platforms. This policy also provides guiding principles for use of Town social media accounts.

OVERVIEW

- All Town social networking moderators shall be trained regarding the terms of this Town of Shady Shores policy, including their responsibilities to review content submitted for posting to ensure compliance with the policy.
- All current and future social networking sites shall clearly indicate they are maintained by the Town of Shady Shores and shall have Town of Shady Shores' contact information prominently displayed.
- Where appropriate, Town IT security policies shall apply to all social networking sites and articles.
- Employees representing the Town government via social media outlets must conduct themselves at all times as a representative of the Town and in accordance with all human resource policies.
- Employees found in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

POLICY

Town departments may utilize social media platforms to enhance communication, collaboration, and information exchange in support of Town business objectives. Employees have the responsibility to use these resources in an efficient, effective, inclusive, ethical, and lawful manner that always respects everyone. Social media supports the vision of the Town by providing employees, residents, visitors, businesses, and other audiences with options to connect and interact with Town government using the most commonly available technologies.

The Communications Office, in conjunction with Information Technology, shall approve what social media platforms may be suitable for use by the Town and its departments. The Communications Office will provide departments with best practices for using various social media platforms to achieve their goals. The Information Technology Office shall ensure that social media records are maintained in compliance with relevant state and local records management laws.

Policy Applies to Current Temporary Employees, Current Full-Time Employees, Current Volunteers, Current Part-Time Employees, Current Grant-Funded Employees, Current Paid and Unpaid Interns, Current Contract Employees, Internal Applicants

Policy Does Not Apply to External Applicants

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DEFINITIONS

Blog: A web-based forum with regular entries of commentary, descriptions of events or other materials where the blog host posts material on the website.

Town Employee: Any employee (including appointees, regular full- and part-time, contract, and temporary employees) of any Town department or agency.

Town Social Media Account: An official Town of Shady Shores account on a Social Media Platform created to conduct Town business and is managed by Town staff authorized to do so as part of an employee's job.

Town Social Media Content: The information posted on or shared by a Town employee (or authorized representative) on a Town Social Media Account to provide general information or promote a Town event, program, or service.

Town Social Media Content Moderation: The practice of monitoring a Town Social Media Account for comments, notifications and direct messages from the public to provide a timely response from Town staff and ensure active respectful and lawful communications.

Direct Messaging: The capability on some Social Media Platforms to communicate privately with followers by direct message (DM).

Forum Type: Town social media accounts should be created as designated/limited forums. Designated/limited forums are public property open for expressive activity in which people, messages or comments may not be blocked or deleted based on viewpoint; comments may be hidden if they meet conditions included in Governance and Authority.

Public Engagement Platforms: Third-party websites and applications that allow administrators to obtain public feedback digitally, encouraging civic participation and community dialogue (SurveyMonkey, etc.). Public Engagement Platforms are used to gather community feedback and manage online stakeholder engagement processes

Record: Recorded information regardless of medium or characteristics; Any paper, book, microfilm, card, magnetic tape, disk, map or any copy or electronic record that has been created or received by the Town and has been used by the recordkeeping systems and a collection of related data fields to include Social Media, SharePoint collaboration sites, Direct Messaging and Text Messaging.

Social Media: Social Media refers to World Wide Web websites that emphasize user-generated content, usability (ease of use, even by non-experts), participatory culture and interoperability (website can work well with other products, systems and devices) for end users. These are umbrella terms that encompass the various websites that integrate technology, social interaction, and content creation, including blogs, wikis, photo and video sharing, podcasts, social networks, mashups and virtual worlds.

Social Media Platforms: Third-party websites and applications that allow for the creation of user accounts, content and interaction around a post, event, group or other area of interest (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.).

Social Media Platforms are used as a communications tool to maximize public views for general awareness, emergency alerts, promotions and advertising campaigns.

Volunteers- a person who performs without compensation, services to the Town, including elected and appointed persons.

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POLICY GUIDELINES

SCOPE

A. This directive applies to the employees of all departments within the Town who use social media for work purposes. This directive is to be read by all Town employees who access Town social media accounts, and use the Town's data assets, computer systems, and networks.

RELEVANT TECHNOLOGIES

C. This directive includes (but is not limited to) the following specific examples:

a. Blogs: Blogger, WordPress,
b. Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, Pinterest, Periscope, Snapchat, Nextdoor,
c. Reddit,
d. Flickr,
e. YouTube, Vimeo

OWNERSHIP

D. All Town social media accounts and their content are the property of the Town of Shady Shores. The Town, rather than departments or Town social media account administrators, owns Town social media accounts and Town social media content.

RECORDS

E. Data on Town social media accounts are subject to the Texas Open Records/Meetings Act.

F. Records shall be maintained in accordance with the legal requirements for the retention and disposition of the records based on the Town's Records Management Program with Achieve Social.

G. The Town, through the Information Technology Office, may choose to contract with a third-party vendor to assist with records retention and Open Records Requests (ORR) on behalf of Town departments. This includes stories or other temporary posts that are designed to disappear within a set period may require additional steps to ensure the content is preserved for records retention purposes.

H. Texas State Law and relevant Town records retention schedules apply to social media formats and social media content. Unless otherwise addressed in a specific social media standards document, the department maintaining an account shall preserve records required to be maintained pursuant to a relevant records retention schedule for the required retention period on a Town server or Town-wide third-party vendor for archiving in a format that preserves the integrity of the original record and is easily accessible. Appropriate retention formats for specific social media tools are detailed in the Texas State Library Local Government Bulletins.

PRIVACY AND SECURITY

I. The Town's Department Directors should monitor content before it is posted on all social media platforms and accounts, and may hide any content that it deems, to violate any law, Town policy or is otherwise an inappropriate comment as defined herein. Social media platforms are not a secure means of communication. Users do not have an expectation of privacy under this policy.

ENFORCEMENT

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J. The Communications Office (CO), Town Administrators Office (CMA), and Information Technology (IT) shall have the authority to interpret and apply this policy. Any unique requests not covered by this policy may be reviewed and considered by CO, CMO, or IT on a case-by-case basis. This policy may be modified or amended at any time, if it has been through a formal review and approval process conducted by the CO and IT. The Communications Office shall provide notice of any such modifications or amendments and ensure a current version is posted in a publicized location where all authorized individuals may access it.

GOVERNANCE AND AUTHORITY

A. Town social media accounts should serve the purpose of providing Town employees, residents, visitors, businesses and other audiences with information about Town events, programs, activities and issues or providing individuals and organizations with appropriate information about the Town**.**

B. Each Town of Shady Shores social networking site shall include an introductory statement that clearly specifies the purpose and topical scope of the blog and social network site. Where possible, social networking sites should link back to the official Town of Shady Shores website for forms, documents, and other information.

C. Those requesting access to maintain or manage a Town social media account must have a more than basic knowledge or understanding of social media platforms and content creation.

D. IT shall retain administrative privileges on all Town of Shady Shores social media accounts.

E. Departments shall work directly with the social media platform to attempt to regain control over profiles for which a password is not known. IT shall remove access immediately once an individual, who has access to a social media platform, changes jobs or separates from the Town.

F. A Town department that creates a Town social media account that permits interactivity and comments must include a link to a Town webpage that lays out the Town's social media terms of service outlined in this policy. Statements on the page will include:

a. The reasons for which comments may be hidden or restricted from public view, but not deleted.
b. That comments posted by others to Town social media accounts do not necessarily reflect the views or position of the Town.
c. Notice to readers that "follows" from Town social media accounts do not reflect endorsements.

G. Town Departments should not create private, closed, or secret groups. Official Town blogs may be written by a department director or designee on behalf of the department, not from an employee's personal viewpoint. Blogs should reside on the department's webpage rather than on a third-party website. IT and Communications Office should be consulted before creating a blog.

H. The department's designated employee should confirm Town social media content moderation is regularly occurring to ensure that accounts are active, that content is engaging, and that content posted in violation of this policy is handled appropriately. IT and members of the Communications Office must retain administrative privileges on their department accounts.

a. For purposes of this policy, "active" refers to a page and department's maintaining a goal of posting at least three times weekly for Facebook, Twitter and or Instagram; and "engaging" refers to views, reach, and interaction with the posts.

I. Staff contributing to Town social media accounts, whether as an administrator, content creator or moderators, will follow these guidelines:

a. Be aware that what is posted will not only reflect on the individual and department, but also on the Elected Officials and employees of the Town, using caution and care so that no use of social media results in damage to the organization or reputation of anyone within the Town of Shady Shores.

b. Under no circumstance should users be blocked from Town social media accounts by anyone other than the Communications Officer. If suspicious activity is noted, staff should report it directly to the social media platform and to the Communications Officer. The Communications Officer, after investigating the facts, may block users only in egregious situations where repetitive sending of any of the following is not reasonably controllable by hiding the material: obscene or pornographic material, threats to any person, profane or abusive language, advertising for a commercial entity, product, or service, or responses which are outside the scope or purpose of the account Any person who has been blocked from a Town social media account may appeal this decision in writing to the Town Manager within ten (10) days of the date on which they were blocked.

c. Carefully consider the information you are sharing, as it is widely accessible. All content (both published and deleted/modified) is subject to open records requests.

d. Before posting or scheduling Town social media content, confirm all information shared is accurate, timely, and relevant.

e. Content posted to a Town social media account should be informed by the Town Social Media Playbook and visual content should be appropriate to the subject matter and, if applicable, consistent with the Town's graphic standards/branding guidelines.

f. Content posted should reflect the Town of Shady Shores Core Values of integrity, collaboration, excellence, respect, and service.

g. Once social media posts are published, they become a public record and should not be deleted; this applies to both the Town content and any public comments received, even those which may be hidden from view The Town, including social media, account administrators and content creators are subject to State and Federal record retention laws.

h. If the Town's contracted vendor cannot archive messages on a particular platform, content creators should save a screenshot of the communication to be retained on a Town system.

i. If public comments are enabled and/or inherent to the social media platform, departments shall monitor public comments and respond to those comments that may cause misinformation. Comments that are profane or obscene shall be immediately brought to the attention of that social media platform's administration for review and can be hidden if they are Inappropriate Comments as defined herein.

j. Some social media platforms include features that allow an administrator to hide comments from public view. Hiding comments is only permitted if the comment is an Inappropriate Comment as defined herein. For purposes of this Town of Shady Shores Social Media Policy an Inappropriate Comment is defined as a comment which meets one of the following conditions:

i. Comments that are not related to the post topic.

ii. Violates the Social Media Platform's terms of service.

iii. Contains information about official Town business that is legally deemed confidential and should not be made public.

iv. Profane, sexual, pornographic, or obscene comments or submissions.

v. Comments that are racist, sexist, homophobic, transphobic or otherwise discriminatory based on a protected class as per Title VI, Civil Rights Law.

vi. Include information that may compromise the safety or security of the public, Town staff or public systems.

vii. Solicitations of commerce and advertisements are not allowed. This includes the promotion or endorsement of any financial, commercial or non-governmental agency.

viii. Comments that suggest or encourage violence or illegal activity or threaten any person; or

viiii. Content that violates a legal ownership interest of any other party.

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J. Respond to comments or messages promptly, especially if a question is asked. Use discretion when engaging with unsolicited and/or controversial content and ensure the Town 's response is professional and neutral, using only appropriate language that is not foul, derogatory, disrespectful, inaccurate, threatening or considered harassment. Avoid inserting opinions in a comment thread and be respectful when a response is necessary to clarify information.

K. A Town employee posting on a Town social media account makes posts representative of the Town. Refrain from the expression of personal opinions or positions regarding policies, programs, or practices of other public agencies, political organizations, private companies, or non-profit groups.

L. Refrain from the expression of personal positions regarding Town employees, policies, programs or practices, and opinions of other public agencies, political organizations, private companies or non-profit groups.

M. Ensure comments do not violate the Town's privacy, confidentiality, or legal guidelines for external communication. Never comment on anything related to legal matters, litigation, or any associated parties without the appropriate approvals, and be mindful of "no contact" periods for contract awards or Governance and Authority, Cont. requests for services. Do not provide information related to pending business decisions that would compromise negotiations or including such as part of content added to an account.

N. Information that is proprietary, attorney-client privileged, subject to state or federal privacy laws, and information not subject to disclosure under the Texas Public Information Act should NOT be posted on a Town social media account. Any questions concerning this standard should be directed to the Communications Office and Town Attorney.

O. Content is compliant with Texas Election Code and Town ethics rules outlined in the Town Social Media Playbook.

P. Do not direct any users to websites which are not viable, ethical, legal and moral or websites that would violate any administrative directives such as those for; fraud, waste, or abuse; or outside employment.

Q. Images, text, video, audio, etc. used on social media accounts must comply with U.S. Copyright Law outlined in the Town Social Media Playbook.

R. Nextdoor is subject to additional guidelines and best practices.

S. Any content produced and posted to a Town account from a personal device is considered public information. This content must be retained in accordance with departmental record retention policies. Destroying public information is a criminal offense.

T. Each department with an active social media page or profile shall create a policy for sharing content from a non-Town related social media page, but this does not prevent Town leadership, at the direction of the CMO or Communications Office from posting pertinent information no matter the subject.

i. For the purposes of this policy, the Town of Shady Shores – Town Government Facebook page, Twitter account, and Town of Shady Shores Utilities Facebook page shall only share content from a non-Town page if the content being shared is the result of a partnership with the Town and that entity.

v. Other Business: At various times, the Communications Department partners with businesses, other Town departments, event sponsors, and event vendors. Via our social media channels, we will share information directly related to the event or other information that, at the Town 's sole discretion, will encourage engagement and attract locals and visitors to the event. We will share content from a non-Town page if the content being shared is the result of a partnership with the Town, or at the Town 's sole discretion, of interest to target audience to encourage engagement.

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ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

TOWN ATTORNEY

A. Provide guidance on laws relating to the rights of persons placing content on the Town 's social media sites.
B. Provide compliance with the Texas Public Information Act, Texas Election Code and Town ethics rules.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

A. Create and maintain a list of all Town -approved social media platforms and Town social media accounts.
B. Review and approve or deny new platforms to be added to the approved list of social media platforms.
C. Review and approve or deny the creation of new Town social media accounts to be added to the approved list, including user account names to ensure they are consistent with Town -approved naming conventions.
D. Notify and remove any social media platform or account from the approved list if it fails to meet the purposes of the Town .
E. Submit access changes to IT.
F. Act as an administrator on all Town social media accounts.
G. Act as a consultant on social media strategy and content.

DEPARTMENTS

A. Responsible for the social media content posted by their department and Town social media content moderation.
B. Work with Communications Office and IT to maintain list of which employees have access to social media platforms for work purposes (does not apply to law enforcement agencies conducting a criminal investigation).
C. Cooperate with the Town Clerk to ensure that all social media postings comply with state and local records management laws.
D. Department Directors and the Communications Office are responsible for ensuring employees adhere to this policy when creating and managing Town social media accounts. Each department's communications or marketing officer or other designated staff are responsible for carrying out the procedures outlined in this policy.
E. Review and verify all approved social media accounts and authorized users at least annually to ensure business need and conformance with Town Directives.
F. Submit access changes to IT and the Communications Office.
G. Provide oversight of users and all utilized social media platforms in accordance with Town policies.
H. Responsible for any disciplinary action taken against employees who violate this Directive.

EMPLOYEES

A. Follow the process within this policy and any subsequent guidance or directives.

HUMAN RESOURCES

A. Provide guidance, as required, to Town departments regarding appropriate disciplinary action to be taken against employees who violate this directive.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

A. Coordinate with the Communications Office to ensure that all approved platforms conform to Town policies, especially in view of technology security and risk.
B. Provide a means by which to maintain and control social media account access by Town departments.

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C. Coordinate removal with Communications Office of any social media platform from the approved list if it fails to meet Town standards for security and risk.

D. Independently approve or deny social media access requests that are unrelated to an employee's job duties or work purposes.

E. Help maintain the department's list of social media accounts and authorized users and passwords.

F. Maintain records of all their Town social media accounts including account name, platform address, user IDs and passwords.

TOWN ADMINISTRATOR (RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER)

A. Ensure that departments maintain and comply with state and local records management laws.

B. Assist departments using social media platforms to comply with state and local records management laws.

SOCIAL MEDIA DISCLAIMER (to be placed on our website and Town -sponsored social media pages)

Welcome to a social media page managed by the Town of Shady Shores. This policy provides guidance for how the Town communicates to employees, residents, visitors, businesses, and various audiences through social media platforms. This site welcomes respectful and appropriate comments and posts. The Town of Shady Shores adopted a Social Media Policy to ensure the proper, effective, and best-informed use of social media platforms by Town of Shady Shores employees and volunteers for work purposes. This policy also provides guiding principles for use of Town social media accounts. All content, comments and replies are subject to the Texas Public Information Act and are considered public information under state law and may be disclosed in response to a request for information from any member of the public.

Comments posted by others to the Town 's social media accounts don't necessarily reflect the views or position of the Town . "Follows" from a Town social media account does not reflect endorsements. The Town of Shady Shores's social media accounts are designated/limited forums.

In addition to each social media channel's Content Code of Conduct, the Town Communications Office reserves the right to use its discretion to enforce the rules contained in this policy. We highly encourage the public to be mindful of the content and comments they post. Any of the following content and comments are subject to being hidden or removed:

- Comments or videos that are not related to the post topic;
- Content that violates the Social Media Platform's terms of service;
- Information about official Town business that is legally deemed confidential and should not be made public;
- Profane, sexual, pornographic or obscene comments or submissions;
- Discriminatory comments regarding race, ethnicity , religion, gender, gender identity, disability, sexual orientation, political beliefs, or any other form of discrimination directed toward a person, people, or group based on a protected class as per Title VI, Civil Rights Law;
- Attacks on specific groups or any comments meant to harass, threaten, or abuse an individual;
- Solicitations of commerce and advertisements. This includes the promotion or endorsement of any financial, commercial, or non-governmental agency;
- Political advocacy or commentary;
- Comments that suggest or encourage violence, illegal activity, or threaten any person;
- Content that violates a legal ownership interest of any other party;
- Content that includes personally identifiable information within their comments, including addresses, telephone numbers or email addresses;

- Spam, link baiting or files containing viruses that could damage the operation of other people's computers or mobile devices; or
- Information that may tend to compromise the safety or security of the public or public systems.

Read the full Town of Shady Shores Social Media Policy.

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Social Media Site Request

Name and Title: _____

Organization: _____

Date: _____

Statement of business need:

_____

_____

Anticipated benefits (improved productivity, timeliness of providing information):

_____

_____

What feedback methods are allowed for this social media tool, and how will they be managed?

_____

_____

What measures will be used to determine the success of this use of social media?

_____

_____

What goals do you have? _____

_____

Approvals:

Communications Department Approval:

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Appendix

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Social Media Playbook for Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders for the Town of Shady Shores

Common Definitions
"Social Media" – for the purposes of this Policy, social media includes, but not limited to, websites such as Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Youtube, Google+, Nextdoor and Pinterest as well as all online public blogs.

"Personal Blog" – for the purposes of this Policy, a Personal Blog includes any blog that is the sole or joint responsibility of a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders i.e. it is owned, managed or maintained by a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders. This includes a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders blog hosted by a third-party website e.g., a blog on Wordpress or Blogger.

"Media Devices" – includes mobile phones, tablets, cameras and any other device capable of recording sound and image. For the purposes of this Policy, this definition will extend to both personally owned Media Devices as well as any Media Devices provided to a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders by the Town.

"Members of the Public, Community, Residents" – any person who is not a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders or staff taking part in the administration of the Town. This includes journalists.

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2 Purpose

Social Media and Personal Blogs are effective methods for Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders to interact with residents and support local democracy. Used effectively, they can engage those who would not normally have access to local politics. This guidance is intended to help Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders use social media in a way to avoid legal and reputational risk. The main purpose of this Policy is to protect the Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders regarding issues such as standards, libel, copyright, data protection, bias and predetermination as well as encouraging good manners online and in Town meetings.

Social Media can be used:

- To support Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders in performing their community leadership role
- To keep in touch with or obtain local views and opinions
- For political campaigning
- For campaigning on local issues

Aspects of the Code of Conduct for Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders will apply to your online activity in the same way as they do to any other communication you may use. The key to whether your online activity is subject to the Code is whether you are, or appear to be, acting in your capacity as a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders rather than as a private individual. It can be presumed by others that you are speaking as a Council Members, Committee Members, and other leaders. This can happen where you have a social media account where you comment both as a Council Members, Committee Members, or other leader and as an individual.

Although you may be clear in your mind that you are acting in a private capacity it may be less clear to others. This can also mean that your views can be taken as being those of the Town (rather than you personally) when this may not be the case. The presumption can arise simply because you are commenting on Town business, because you are known to be a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader or make reference to this, use party political symbols or references in the text.

Things to bear in mind

• Any communication is capable of being misinterpreted. While the use of social media should not in be more susceptible to this problem than any other form of communication, something about the immediacy of social media seems to magnify the problem.

• By the nature of such media, misinterpretation or misrepresentation, particularly with regard to something that is perceived as being more controversial than it was expected to be, is likely to lead to rapid and wide broadcasting of that apparently “controversial” item.

• There are no special, additional legal or ethical burdens relating to the use of social media. The same rules apply here that govern the rest of your behavior as a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader – you just need to think about them in this new context – their immediacy and ease of dissemination.

• Although the best use of social media is conversational in tone, publishing to the web is still publishing. What you’ve said on the web is recorded and it is permanent. Most pitfalls will be avoided if your online content is accurate, informative and thought through. Think of it as speaking in public. Think before you commit each word. This doesn’t mean that members cannot, in the appropriate context, communicate politically. This is expected of a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader, but you should be careful not to say anything that you wouldn’t be comfortable repeating or justifying, for example, at a public meeting.

Some legal issues:

• Libel – If you publish an untrue statement about a person which is damaging to their reputation, they may consider it as defamatory and consider legal action. The same thing may happen if, for example, someone else publishes something defamatory on your website; you know about it and don’t take swift action to remove it. A successful legal claim could result in the award of damages against you,

• Copyright – Placing images or text on your site from a copyrighted source (for example extracts from publications or photos), without obtaining permission, is likely to breach copyright laws. Therefore, don’t publish anything you are

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unsure about, or obtain prior permission. Again, a successful claim for breach of copyright would be likely to lead to an award of damages against you.
• Data Protection – Do not publish the personal data of individuals unless you have their express permission. Personal information in an email or personal exchange should not be presumed to imply any consent to pass it on to others. If you place personal information on a public forum, you should expect it to be published by others.
• Bias and Predetermination – if you are involved in making planning, licensing or other quasi-judicial decisions, do not say anything through social media (or indeed anywhere) that suggests you have made your mind up on an issue that is due to be formally decided. While your likely view on a particular application may be well known, you need to be able to show that you attended the committee or hearing prepared to take on the issue and weigh all the evidence, and were genuinely persuadable to a different view, otherwise, the decision may be later challenged as invalid. If a person has suffered some sort of detriment as a result of such an invalid decision, they may have a claim against the Town for damages.
Care should be taken if you are commenting on a social media page where they were set up for a specific purpose so that you do not say anything which can be perceived as bias, or you may have predetermined yourself or result in a breach of the Town of Shady Shores Code of Conduct as stated above.

Some Don'ts:
• Blog in haste, particularly in circumstances where your judgement might be impaired; for example, if you are tired or have consumed alcohol.
• post comments that you would not be prepared to make on paper or face to face
• use council facilities for personal or political blogs
• request or accept a Council employee or contractor providing services to the council as a "friend" on a social networking site where this suggests close personal association. For the avoidance of doubt, this does not apply to sites which are intended as a neutral, professional connections registry (such as Linkedin.)
• use social media in any way to attack, insult, abuse, defame or otherwise make offensive or discriminatory comments about council staff, service users, their family or friends, colleagues, other professionals, other organizations, or the leaders
• publish confidential information that you may have learned or had access to as part of your role as an elected member. This includes personal information about service users, their families, friends, or others e.g., contractors, council staff as well as council related information
• represent your personal views, or those of any political party or interest group you belong to, as being those of the council, on any social medium
• browse, download, upload or distribute any material that could be considered inappropriate, offensive, defamatory, illegal or discriminatory
• make conspicuous or excessive use of social media technology during a Council or committee meeting so that you give the impression to the public of not being respectful of the proceedings and, more seriously, taking decisions that are not based on full engagement with the facts and arguments

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3.Use of social media by Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader outside of Town Administration
(a) Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader are required to act in accordance with the Town of Shady Shores Code of Conduct whilst conducting the business of the Council or acting, claiming to act or giving the impression they are acting as a representative of the Town.

Relevant Elements of the Town of Shady Shores Code of Conduct:
• You must treat others with respect - do not use social media to make personal attacks or indulge in rude, disrespectful or offensive comments.
• You must comply with equality laws – do not publish anything that might be seen as racist, sexist, ageist, homophobic or anti-faith.
• You must not bully or harass anyone – do not say anything, particularly if it is part of a series of similar comments about a person or on a theme that might be construed as bullying or intimidation.
• You must not bring the Town into disrepute – you should not publish anything that could be perceived as reflecting badly upon or lowering the reputation of you or the Town
• You must not disclose confidential information - you must not, in your use of social media, just as in any other circumstances, disclose information given to you in confidence by anyone, or information acquired by you which you believe, or ought reasonably to be aware, is of a confidential nature. Inadvertent leaks of the council's confidential information are more likely to take place when a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader is using social media, rather than, say, when they are carefully drafting a letter for publication in the local paper. This may be because of the more immediate, conversational, off- the cuff nature of much social media communication.

Members must be careful to apply exactly the same standards to their social media communications as they would to statements made in a more formal context. Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader should be aware that anything they publish on a Social Media website can be accessed by anybody with an internet connection and, once it has been posted, it will be a permanent online record.

A common-sense approach should be adopted by all Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leaders. When using social media, Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leaders should:
(i) Have particular regard to the Town of Shady Shores Code of Conduct and ensure that, even when online, they treat others with respect and conduct themselves in a manner that will not bring the Town into disrepute.
(ii) Think before they publish – even if a post is deleted hastily, it will probably have been read several times and may have been indexed and duplicated online beyond reach.
(iii) Be aware of their blurred personality online. Even if posting online in a personal capacity it is likely that they will be seen as acting as a representative of the Town.
(iv) Consider whether there are appropriate privacy settings in place for their Social Media accounts.
(v) When setting up a Social Media account, consider posting a short statement disclosing their identity as a Council member, Committee member, and/or other leaders
(vi) Be aware that, by publishing information obtained from their position as Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leaders they will be seen as acting as a representative of the Town.
(vii) Be aware of the irony – few writers can communicate sarcasm or irony through short online messages. Even if the intention was clear, the message may be misconstrued.
(viii) Not be drawn into an online argument with someone clearly trying to provoke them. Simply do not respond. If the content may be considered defamatory or illegal, Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leaders should consider reporting the post to the Social Media site administrators.
(ix) Be careful if publishing information regarding a forthcoming or ongoing matter/hearing yet to be determined. Any indication of bias or pre-determination could result in the decision becoming void.
(xi) Be aware that sharing someone else's post, e.g., 're-tweeting' on Twitter or sharing on Facebook, may be interpreted as the Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leaders agreeing or supporting its content.
(xii) Be aware that stating that the views posted or shared on a Social Media website are not their own, will not necessarily exonerate them from potential disciplinary action or legal implications.

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(xiii) Be particularly aware of their online presence during election periods.

4 Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader use of Personal Blogs /Posts

(a) Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader will be personally responsible for their Personal Blogs and Posts.
(b) The Town has no responsibility for the Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader Personal Blog content or maintenance. (
(c) If Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader are using a third-party website to host their Personal Blog, they should familiarize themselves with the website's terms of service. Most blogging websites will make the content the responsibility of its owner. Additionally, most will also have a reporting and takedown procedure to flag up any potential issues with site administrators.
(d) If a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader is exclusively in charge of a Personal Blog (i.e., it is not hosted by a third-party blogging site) they should consider producing their own terms of use in order to reduce liability and establish procedures to deal with potential breaches.
(e) Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader need to be aware that they may be held personally liable for copyright and trademark breaches, defamation, contempt of court and privacy infringements on their Personal Blogs. This may be the case even if a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader does not produce the offending content. A Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader with a Personal Blog will have a legal duty to take reasonable care when dealing with the Personal Blog content. Therefore, keep an eye out for defamatory or obscene posts from others on your blog or page and remove them as soon as possible to avoid the perception that you condone such views · be aware that the higher your profile as an elected member, the more likely it is you will be seen as acting in your official capacity when you blog or network.
(f) Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader should actively try to monitor their Personal Blogs to ensure that any breach or infringement is dealt with quickly and expediently. In addition, it may be worth directing blog readers/contributors to an email or contact in order for users to flag up potential legal risks quickly to the Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader or to the site administrators.
(g) Ensure you use Town equipment appropriately; if you use a Town provided blog site or social networking area, any posts you make will be viewed as made in your official capacity.
(h) Be aware that you will be seen as acting in your official capacity if you publish information that you could only have accessed by being an elected member.
(i) The guidance in Section 3 of this Policy will also apply to Personal Blogs.

5 Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader use of Media Devices during Council Meetings

(a) This information applies to all the meetings of the Council, The Executive, all Committee and Sub-Committee meetings and hearings held under the auspices of the Town, at which Members are present.
(b) Media Devices can be used during meetings to access meeting papers and relevant background material associated with the meeting and for no other purposes. It is important to convey to others, particularly Members of the Public, where present, that Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leaders are fully engaged in the debate and the decision-making process, and the use of media devices is to facilitate that purpose.
(c) If a Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader does need to take or make an urgent phone call, text or email during a meeting they must leave the room quietly, returning to their seat at an appropriate juncture of the meeting. They must not distract proceedings and need to remember that any phone call made, or text or email sent must not show any indication of bias or pre-determination. This is particularly important relating to planning, licensing and regulatory matters.
(d) The Chairman of a meeting may ask a Council Member, Committee Member, and/or other leader who disregards any part of Section 5 of this Policy to refrain from using the Media Device and, where appropriate, to leave the meeting.
(e) Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader are reminded that publishing information regarding a forthcoming or ongoing decision may void that decision A failure to comply with any of Section 5 of this Policy may

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result in the Council Members, Committee Members, and/or other leader being made subject to a standards complaint or personal liability or the decision being subject to challenge.

6 Members of the Public use of Media Devices during Council Meetings (a) Members of the Public should conduct themselves in a way that does not disrupt or distract the course of the meeting. (b) Members of the Public are permitted to text, email or use social media discreetly during Council meetings provided this does not disturb the meeting. In certain regulatory hearings the use of media devices will be restricted as this could prejudice a fair process. (c) Filming, photography and audio recording is only permitted where this can be carried out without disturbing, distracting or disrupting a meeting. The following will apply to persons wishing to film, photograph or audio record at meetings: (i) The showing of appropriate respect for the wishes of members of the public who do not want to be filmed, photographed or audio recorded. (ii) Being ready to leave the meeting with equipment should there be items where the public and press are excluded by virtue of exempt information as defined by the Local Government Act 1972 being likely to be disclosed. (iii) That, without the express consent of their parents/guardians, the filming of any children who might be in attendance is strictly prohibited. (iv) That the use of flash photography or additional lighting will not be allowed unless this is discussed in advance of the meeting with Member Services and agreement reached on how it can be done without proceedings being disrupted. (v) That there should be no oral commentary or excessive noise in the setting up/re-siting of equipment during the meeting. (vi) That there should be no requests for statements to be repeated during the meeting. (vii) Remaining in the area designated for the public. Note: Whilst not a requirement, it would be helpful for anyone intending to film or wishing to discuss any specific requirements to contact Member Services in advance of a meeting to seek advice, guidance and help. 8 December 2017 (d) If a Member of the Public needs to take or make an urgent phone call during the meeting they should leave the room quietly and return to their seat at an appropriate juncture of the meeting. (e) The Chairman of a Council meeting may ask a Member of the Public who disregards Section 6 of this Policy to refrain from using the Media Device and where appropriate to leave the meeting

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CODE OF ETHICS

The Town of Hickory Creek has adopted a code of ethics to encourage public confidence in the integrity of local government and its fair and effective operation.

The Town of Hickory Creek mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members shall sign this personal code of conduct at the first meeting after being sworn into office as a symbol of their commitment to abide by the principles of this code.

1. Act in the Public Interest

Recognizing that stewardship of the public interest must be their primary concern, the mayor, council and advisory board members shall work for the common good of the people of the Town of Hickory Creek and not for any private or personal interest. The council, mayor and advisory board members must endeavor to treat all members of the public and issues before them in a fair and equitable manner.

2. Comply with the Law

The mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members shall comply with the laws of the nation, the State of Texas and the Town in the performance of their public duties. These laws include, but are not limited to: the United States and Texas constitutions; Texas civil statutes; Texas penal laws; and the Town Ordinances and policies.

Elected officials and appointed officials, advisory boards and commissions must adhere to the following Texas statutes:

Civil Statutes
Open Meetings Act (Tex. Gov't. Code, Ann. Ch. 551)
Public Information Act/Open Records Act (Tex. Gov't Code. Ann. Ch. 552)
Conflicts of Interest (Tex. Loc. Gov't Code, Ch. 171)
Official Misconduct (Tex. Penal Code, Ch. 36, Ch. 39)
Nepotism (Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. Ann., arts. 5996a & 5996b)
Whistleblower Protection (Tex. Rev. Civ. Stat. Ann., art. 6552-16a)
Competitive Bidding and Procurement (Tex Loc. Gov't. Code, Ch 252)

State Penal Laws
Bribery (Tex. Penal Code, 36.02)
Coercion of Public Servant or Voter (Tex. Penal Code, §36.03)
Improper Influence (Tex. Penal Code §36.04)
Tampering with a Witness (Tex. Penal Code §36.05)
Retaliation (Tex. Penal Code §36.06)
Gifts to Public Officials (Tex. Penal Code §36.08)
Offering Gift to Public Servant (Tex. Penal Code §36.09)
Abuse of Office (Tex. Penal Code, Chapter 39)
Official Misconduct (Tex. Penal Code §36.02)
Official Oppression (Tex. Penal Code §39.03)
Misuse of Official Information (Tex. Penal Code §39.06)

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3. Conduct of Members

The mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members shall refrain from abusive conduct, personal charges or verbal attacks upon the character or motives of other members of the city council, boards, commissions, committees, staff or the public.

4. Respect for Process

The mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members duties shall be performed in accordance with the processes and rules of order established by the city council.

5. Conduct of Public Meetings

The mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members shall inform themselves on public issues, listen attentively to public discussions before the body and focus on the business at hand.

6. Decisions Based on Merit

Council and advisory board decisions shall be based upon the merits and substance of the matter at hand.

7. Communication

It is the responsibility of the mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members to publicly share substantive information that is relevant to a matter under consideration that they have received from sources outside of the public decision-making process with all other council and advisory board members and the public prior to taking action on the matter.

8. Conflict of Interest

In order to assure their independence and impartiality on behalf of the public good, the mayor, council and advisory board members are prohibited from using their official positions to influence government decisions in which they have a financial interest or where they have an organizational responsibility or a personal relationship that would represent or imply a conflict of interest under applicable state law.

9. Grants and Favors

The mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members shall not take advantage of services or opportunities for personal gain by virtue of their public office that are not available to the public in general. They should avoid any action that could be construed as, or create the appearance of, using public office for personal gain.

10. Public Resources

Public resources not available to the general public (e.g.. city staff time, equipment, supplies or facilities) shall not be used by the mayor, council, liaisons or advisory board members for private gain or personal purposes.

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11. Appearance of Impropriety

When participation in action or decision-making as a public official does not implicate the specific statutory criteria for conflicts of interest; however, participation still does not "look" or "feel" right, that public official has probably encountered the appearance of impropriety. For the public to have faith and confidence that government authority will be implemented in an even-handed and ethical manner, public officials may need to step aside even though no technical conflict exists. An example is where a long-term non-financial affiliation exists between the public official and an applicant or the applicant is related by blood or marriage to the official. For the good of the community, members who encounter the appearance of impropriety should step aside.

12. Financial Interest in Town Contracts Prohibited

The mayor, council, liaisons and advisory board members may not receive financial benefit or other compensation as a result of any contracts or agreements negotiated between the Town and a perspective vendor or contractor.

13. Compliance and Enforcement

The mayor and council themselves have the primary responsibility to assure that ethical standards are understood and met and that the public can continue to have full confidence in the integrity of the Town's government. Anyone in violation of the ethics policy is subject to be removed from the board. All board members have ninety (90) days to take the open meetings act on-line course from the Texas Attorney Generals office.

I affirm that I have read and understand this Code of Ethics

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

Printed Name

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