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Consumer prices for energy and food accelerated in 1996

Todd L. Wilson

Economist, Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Cold winter weather, low petroleum inventories, and high grain costs drove the increases in energy and food prices in 1996. However, decelerating prices for other goods and services contributed to record-low underlying inflation. The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for All Items increased 3.3 percent in 1996, following a 2.5-percent advance in 1995. The 1996 rise was the highest annual rate of increase since a 6.1-percent advance in 1990. Accelerations in energy and food prices were major factors behind the rise in the overall index. Excluding food and energy prices, the (underlying) CPI-U increased only 2.6 percent.

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Consumer prices in 1995. June 1996..

Consumer prices in 1994. June 1995.

Growth rate slows down in consumer prices, 1993. May 1994.

Consumer price rise slows further in 1992. May 1993.

Energy, food prices helped slow inflation in 1991. May 1992.

Consumer price slows in first half of 1991. October 1991.

Consumer prices rise sharply in 1990. May 1991.

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