

Meagan Mason

From: Greg Roberts <Greg.Roberts@Wellpath.us>
Sent: Friday, August 27, 2021 11:34 AM
To: Meagan Mason
Subject: Justification for 3% increase for the Wellpath Contract
Attachments: consumerpriceindex_dallasfortworth (1).pdf; Wellpath Collin SeriesReport-20210629161651_2b58d1 08252021.xlsx

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Meagan,
I have attached a publication that with cost of living data that includes Collin County.

Also, I am providing a spreadsheet with data that justifies our request for the 3% contract increase. This is very important to our business to allow raises and adjustments to help us retain staff during this time where many medical professionals are leaving the sector and also our competitive market is increasing pay as part of the shortage and as part of the pandemic response.

The supporting data that was directly extracted from the federal system shows a two year CPI increase for MAY 2019 to May 2021 is 6.617% which averages 3.31% per year MAY to May.

When looking at the last 10 years MAY to MAY we also see an average per year of 3.195% which also supports the 3% and the fact that we do not have representative data for the current year as a result of the pandemic.

We have had a very unusual and expensive year at Collin County as a result of the pandemic. I believe this data provides adequate justification for the 3% increase in the proposal for the 2021 extension along with the medical professional salary increases that we are seeing in competing medical facilities such as the hospitals and the vaccine and testing centers.

Thank you for your consideration!

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For Release: Wednesday, August 11, 2021

21-1401-DAL

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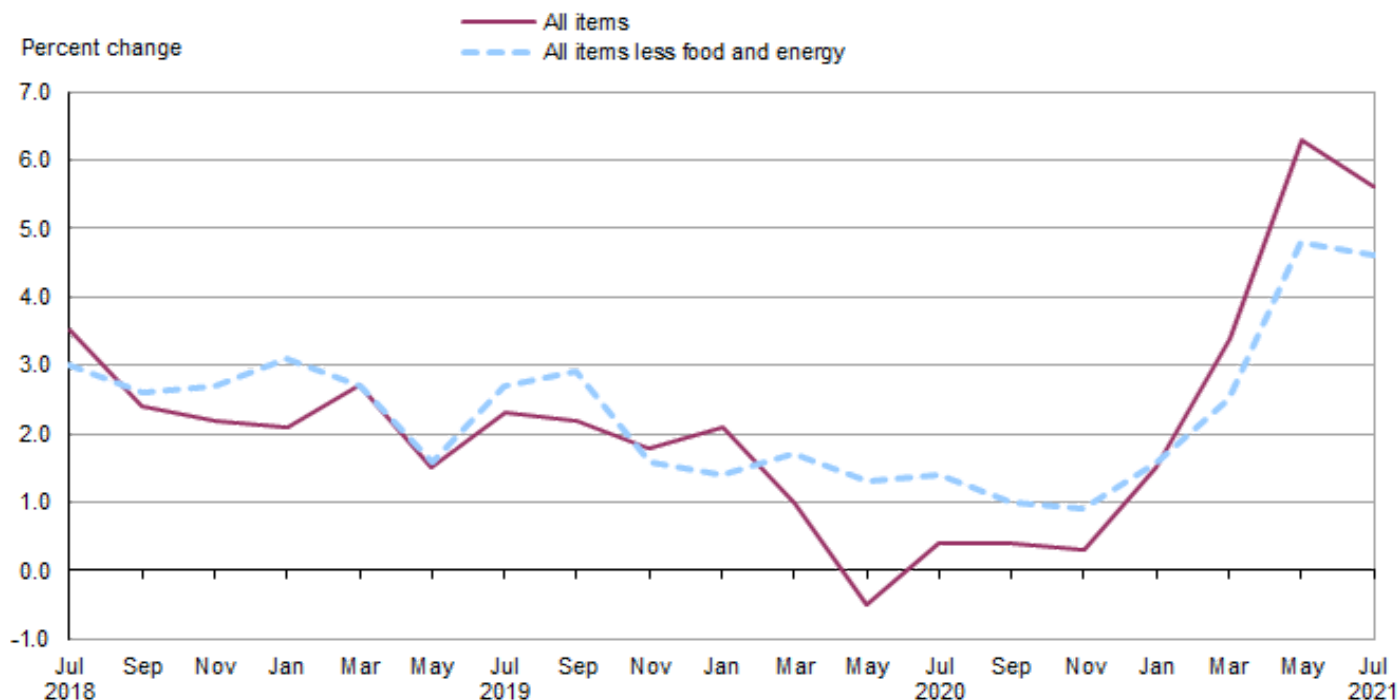
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Consumer Price Index, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area – July 2021 **Area prices rise 0.8 percent in June and July, up 5.6 percent over the year**

Prices in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), advanced 0.8 percent for the two months ending in July 2021, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Regional Commissioner Michael Hirniak noted that a 0.7-percent increase in the index for all items less food and energy was the leading factor in the rise, but higher prices for energy and food also contributed. (Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Accordingly, bi-monthly changes may reflect seasonal influences.)

Over the last 12 months, the CPI-U advanced 5.6 percent. The index for all items less food and energy rose 4.6 percent over the year. Energy prices jumped 22.3 percent, while food prices advanced 3.8 percent. (See [chart 1](#) and [table 1](#).)

Chart 1. Over-the-year percent change in CPI-U, Dallas, TX, July 2018–July 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food

Food prices rose 0.8 percent for the two months ending in July. Within the two components of the index, prices for food at home advanced 0.8 percent, while prices for food away from home also advanced 0.8 percent for the same period.

During the 12 months ending in July 2021, the index for food rose 3.8 percent. The rise reflected an increase in prices for both food at home and food away from home, which rose 3.7 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively.

Energy

The energy index rose 2.3 percent for the two months ending in July, after rising 4.5 percent in the two months ending in May. The latest increase was mainly due to higher prices for electricity (3.8 percent), but prices for gasoline (1.4 percent) and natural gas service (1.5 percent) also increased for the same period.

From July 2020 to July 2021, energy prices jumped 22.3 percent, almost entirely due to higher prices for gasoline (45.1 percent). Prices paid for natural gas service jumped 25.0 percent, while prices for electricity edged up 0.1 percent over the year.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.7 percent in June and July, after rising 1.7 percent in April and May. The latest movement was primarily fueled by higher prices for used cars and trucks (11.0 percent), owners' equivalent rent of residences (0.9 percent) and rent of primary residence (1.3 percent). These increases were partially offset by lower prices for apparel (-5.4 percent), household furnishings and operations (-1.1 percent), as well as recreation (-0.4 percent).

Over the year, the index for all items less food and energy rose 4.6 percent. Higher prices for new and used motor vehicles (23.5 percent), owners' equivalent rent of residences (3.4 percent) and rent of primary residence (3.1 percent) contributed most to the increase. Partly offsetting the increases were falling prices for motor vehicle insurance (-9.3 percent).

The September 2021 Consumer Price Index for the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, October 13, 2021.

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Impact on July 2021 Consumer Price Index Data

Data collection by personal visit for the Consumer Price Index (CPI) program has been suspended since March 16, 2020. When possible, data normally collected by personal visit were collected either online or by phone. Additionally, data collection in July 2021 was affected by the temporary closing or limited operations of certain types of establishments. These factors resulted in an increase in the number of prices considered temporarily unavailable and imputed. While the CPI program attempted to collect as much data as possible, many indexes are based on smaller amounts of collected prices than usual, and a small number of indexes that are normally published were not published this month. Additional information is available at www.bls.gov/covid19/effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-consumer-price-index.htm.

Technical Note

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPIs for two population groups: (1) a CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 93 percent of the total U.S. population and (2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which covers approximately 29 percent of the total U.S. population. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, groups such as professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force.

The CPI is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, and fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and the other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Each month, prices are collected in 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.

The index measures price changes from a designated reference date; for most of the CPI-U the reference base is 1982-84 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. For further details see the CPI home page on the Internet at www.bls.gov/cpi and the CPI section of the BLS Handbook of Methods available on the internet at www.bls.gov/opub/hom/cpi/.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights that represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. Because the sample size of a local area is smaller, the local area index is subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than the national index. In addition, local indexes are not adjusted for seasonal influences. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are quite similar. **NOTE: Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices between cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period.**

The **Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas, Core Based Statistical Area** includes the counties of Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hood, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Somervell, Tarrant, and Wise.

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

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, July 2021 (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted)

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from -		
	May 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Jul. 2020	May 2021	Jun. 2021
All items	251.228	-	253.319	5.6	0.8	-
All items (1967 = 100)	788.087	-	794.647			
Food and beverages	271.289	-	273.869	3.6	1.0	-
Food	265.682	-	267.864	3.8	0.8	-
Food at home	222.871	224.000	224.736	3.7	0.8	0.3
Cereals and bakery products	266.505	-	264.637	2.7	-0.7	-
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	262.382	-	276.029	10.7	5.2	-
Dairy and related products	201.201	-	202.407	4.8	0.6	-
Fruits and vegetables	197.031	-	189.293	-2.0	-3.9	-
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials(1)	191.853	-	193.600	-1.1	0.9	-
Other food at home	210.855	-	212.037	3.5	0.6	-
Food away from home	330.055	-	332.712	3.9	0.8	-
Alcoholic beverages	345.249	-	353.515	1.0	2.4	-
Housing	245.318	-	247.315	3.5	0.8	-
Shelter	274.691	275.845	277.107	3.6	0.9	0.5
Rent of primary residence	293.422	295.813	297.134	3.1	1.3	0.4
Owners' equivalent rent of residences(2)	296.599	298.139	299.308	3.4	0.9	0.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence(2)	296.599	298.139	299.308	3.4	0.9	0.4
Fuels and utilities	252.036	-	257.894	2.7	2.3	-
Household energy	220.934	221.426	228.414	3.7	3.4	3.2
Energy services	217.280	217.771	224.731	3.6	3.4	3.2
Electricity	200.695	201.191	208.395	0.1	3.8	3.6
Utility (piped) gas service	247.422	247.733	251.117	25.0	1.5	1.4
Household furnishings and operations	129.138	-	127.657	3.4	-1.1	-
Apparel	112.046	-	106.021	2.0	-5.4	-
Transportation	225.643	-	231.233	19.7	2.5	-
Private transportation	229.448	-	236.646	19.8	3.1	-
New and used motor vehicles(3)	120.311	-	126.799	23.5	5.4	-
New vehicles(1)	208.864	-	213.344	13.7	2.1	-
Used cars and trucks(1)	421.669	-	467.846	41.2	11.0	-
Motor fuel	261.107	260.594	264.808	45.1	1.4	1.6
Gasoline (all types)	259.701	259.050	263.223	45.1	1.4	1.6
Gasoline, unleaded regular(4)	250.032	249.186	253.276	46.4	1.3	1.6
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(4)(5)	274.215	274.966	278.945	40.3	1.7	1.4
Gasoline, unleaded premium(4)	275.377	276.319	280.193	35.0	1.7	1.4
Motor vehicle insurance(1)	685.646	-	686.457	-9.3	0.1	-
Medical care	481.412	-	481.860	0.9	0.1	-
Recreation(3)	124.827	-	124.290	0.7	-0.4	-
Education and communication(3)	135.229	-	135.314	2.4	0.1	-
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare(1)	1,272.244	-	1,276.539	1.4	0.3	-
Other goods and services	445.023	-	463.615	9.0	4.2	-
Commodity and service group						
Commodities	186.582	-	188.399	9.1	1.0	-
Commodities less food and beverages	148.729	-	150.198	12.6	1.0	-
Nondurables less food and beverages	183.627	-	181.214	10.4	-1.3	-
Durables	118.806	-	123.154	15.1	3.7	-
Services	314.208	-	316.567	3.7	0.8	-
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less shelter	240.963	-	242.906	6.7	0.8	-
All items less medical care	240.059	-	242.212	6.0	0.9	-
Commodities less food	153.630	-	155.246	12.0	1.1	-

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Indexes and percent changes for selected periods, Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, July 2021 (1982-84=100 unless otherwise noted) - Continued

Item and Group	Indexes			Percent change from -		
	May 2021	Jun. 2021	Jul. 2021	Jul. 2020	May 2021	Jun. 2021
Nondurables	223.538	-	223.237	6.7	-0.1	-
Nondurables less food.....	190.937	-	189.011	9.5	-1.0	-
Services less rent of shelter(2).....	366.615	-	368.836	3.7	0.6	-
Services less medical care services.....	296.051	-	298.607	4.0	0.9	-
Energy	241.765	241.760	247.396	22.3	2.3	2.3
All items less energy	256.633	-	258.483	4.5	0.7	-
All items less food and energy	254.915	-	256.714	4.6	0.7	-

(1) Indexes on a February 1978=100 base.

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

(3) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.

(4) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample.

(5) Index on a December 1993=100.

- Data not available.

**CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)
Original Data Value**

Series Id: CUURS37ASAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted
Series Title: Medical care in Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX, all
Area: Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
Item: Medical care
Base Period: 1982-84=100
Years: 2011 to 2021

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual	HALF1	HALF2
2011	355.368		364.930		364.857		365.402		366.554		372.333		365.708	362.549	368.866
2012	374.664		376.855		376.530		379.443		376.498		387.592		379.086	376.414	381.759
2013	386.499		387.301		379.470		381.742		383.847		386.124		384.488	384.023	384.953
2014	394.380		385.506		389.317		394.319		391.005		400.872		393.256	389.723	396.789
2015	411.132		411.537		411.996		412.078		418.399		418.677		413.977	411.516	416.439
2016	428.476		431.261		427.874		434.529		436.971		433.631		432.162	429.300	435.023
2017	424.806		432.217		432.157		432.125		432.588		432.142		430.697	429.155	432.239
2018	431.091		433.810		436.624		439.851		438.491		438.761		436.647	433.999	439.296
2019	443.905		450.507		451.533		453.839		456.962		459.300		453.341	449.621	457.061
2020	462.745		469.228		477.670		477.748		477.055		474.016		473.224	470.308	476.140
2021	472.041		477.233		481.412										

Two year increase MAY 2019 to May 2021 is 6.617% which averages 3.31% per year MAY to May.
 Considering that we have had a very unusual and expensive year, I believe this data will justify the 3% increase for the 2021 extension.

When looking at the last 10 years MAY to MAY we also see an average per year of 3.195% which also supports the 3% and the fact that we do not have representative data as a result of the pandemic.